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Index

| | <u>Page</u> |
|---|-------------|
| I. ADVISORY ASSISTANCE IN PLANNING | 1 |
| 1. Advisory assistance in general planning | 1 |
| (a) El Salvador | 1 |
| (b) Ecuador | 3 |
| (c) Minas Gerais | 5 |
| (d) Dominican Republic | 6 |
| 2. Advisory services in national planning | 8 |
| (a) Peru-Eastern Region | 8 |
| (b) Mexico | 9 |
| (c) Panama | 10 |
| 3. Advisory services on operational planning | 10 |
| (a) Argentina | 10 |
| (b) Chile | 10 |
| (c) Guatemala | 10 |
| 4. Advisory services on projects | 11 |
| (a) Advisory services to CORPOANDES | 11 |
| (b) Collaboration with CRYRZA | 13 |
| (c) Preparation of guides and handbooks | 14 |
| (d) Second <u>cuaderno</u> on project formulation | 14 |
| 5. Co-operation with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) | 15 |
| (a) Uruguay | 15 |
| (b) Paraguay | 15 |
| (c) Bolivia | 15 |
| (d) Haiti | 16 |
| (e) Honduras | 16 |
| (f) Guatemala | 18 |
| 6. Special advisory services | 18 |
| II. JOINT ECLA/ILPES PROGRAMME FOR LATIN AMERICAN ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION | 20 |
| III. TRAINING PROGRAMME | 26 |
| 1. Development and Planning Course | 27 |
| 2. Intensive Courses | 28 |

/(a) Bahia (Brazil)

| | <u>Page</u> |
|---|-------------|
| (a) Bahia (Brazil) | 28 |
| (b) Lima (Peru) | 29 |
| (c) Bahia Blanca (Argentina) | 30 |
| (d) Central America | 30 |
| (e) Tucuman (Argentina) | 31 |
| 3. Special courses | 31 |
| 4. Seminar on Planning | 32 |
| 5. Collaboration in various courses given by countries or other international agencies | 33 |
| IV. RESEARCH IN SUPPORT OF ADVISORY AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES | 40 |
| 1. Economic Development | 40 |
| (a) Foreign trade and integration | 40 |
| (b) Employment and income distribution | 41 |
| (c) Co-operation with national research centres | 42 |
| (d) Other work | 43 |
| 2. Social development | 44 |
| (a) Research into sociological interpretations of Latin American development | 44 |
| (b) Research into the State and development in Latin America | 44 |
| (c) Research into the social aspects of education and employment in Latin America | 44 |
| (d) Social aspects of development in Latin America | 45 |
| (e) Research and Seminars connected with the Agreement with UNICEF | 46 |
| 3. Agricultural planning | 46 |
| (a) Agricultural development and investment planning | 46 |
| (b) Cuadernos on agricultural planning | 47 |
| (c) Development of tropical land in Latin America | 48 |
| (d) Options for agricultural development in Peru | 48 |
| 4. Industrial planning | 49 |
| V. PUBLICATIONS | 50 |
| VI. ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE ^{*/} | 53 |

^{*/} Pending.

REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE INSTITUTE IN 1972

I. ADVISORY ASSISTANCE IN PLANNING

1. Advisory assistance in general planning

(a) El Salvador

During 1971, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) approved a technical assistance project for El Salvador, the objectives of which are: (i) to strengthen the operational capacity of the National Council for Economic Planning and Co-ordination (CONAPLAN) for the preparation of a National Plan; (ii) to provide local experts with training in connection with the definition of sectoral strategies, methodologies and policies, institutional improvements, and specific projects required for the implementation of sectoral programmes and the National Plan as a whole; (iii) to advise on the forms and structures of permanent machinery for the promotion of projects in order to permit their identification, preparation, evaluation and execution.

For the implementation of this programme, CONAPLAN contracted the services of IIPES as the specialized agency for the provision of advisory services on short-term missions. With this end in view, a contract was concluded between the two institutions by virtue of which the Institute undertakes to assist CONAPLAN in the preparation of a short- and medium-term overall and sectoral development strategy; to furnish advice on the selection of experts for the permanent mission; to participate in CONAPLAN training programmes and provide advisory missions to verify the progress achieved, suggest the adoption of new criteria and directives, and support the work of the members of the mission and of the local staff.

One of the Institute's first tasks was to advise on the selection of the permanent mission, and this was performed within a very short period.

/Within this

Within this context, three missions were carried out in the course of 1972. The first (from 20 April to 13 May) was composed of experts in agricultural, industrial, general and public sector programming. Close contact was maintained with local experts of CONAPLAN and other institutions, and with the members of the permanent mission, and the most important problems hampering El Salvador's development were examined and discussed. Attention was centred on the development "strategy" or policy. At the same time, the co-ordination between the various experts of the permanent mission who are responsible for specific sectors was strengthened. The progress made in these tasks was analysed and both their methodological and their substantive aspects were discussed. There was also collaboration in the drawing up of a work programme for the next few months, possible basic principles for objectives and strategies being examined for subsequent consideration by CONAPLAN and the government officials responsible for the framing of overall and sectoral economic policy in the 1973-1977 Plan. As a result of this work, a document dealing specifically with the overall approach and public sector, industrial and agricultural policies was completed. During August, ILPES revised the document entitled Pre-Plan and submitted the new version for comments. It contained the most important guidelines for the Development Plan and was the basis for a fruitful exchange of ideas in which the Director-General of the Institute and several programme directors participated. On the basis of these analyses, a report was prepared and duly presented to CONAPLAN.

The second mission, which took place from 1 to 20 October, covered the following fields: general programming, public sector, projects, agricultural planning and industrial planning. Special attention was given to general aspects of the 1973-1977 Plan, for which purpose each of the experts collaborated within his field of competence in the tasks of ensuring compatibility. The results of the mission were embodied in a report which was presented to CONAPLAN. This report summarizes the

/discussions held

discussions held with those responsible for the Plan and with the members of the permanent mission; outlines the main observations and suggestions relating to the Plan and the stage it has reached, raises some questions concerning the planning process, and suggests a work programme for the period subsequent to the completion of the Plan.

The third mission, which was carried out during the first three weeks in December, concentrated on operational aspects of the 1973-1977 Plan in its first year of implementation. It comprised specialists in general planning, short-term operational planning, public sector, agriculture and industry. The public sector expert, worked in El Salvador during the first two weeks of January 1973. It was agreed that his collaboration would complement the third mission.

On this occasion a discussion was held with CONAPLAN about the way in which the Operational Plan for 1973 should be formulated and the activities which would have to be undertaken on a continuing and permanent basis for this type of plan.

It was concluded that in a first phase, which would last until mid-January 1973, it would be necessary to formulate a plan of objectives and measures for 1973 and a simple model for the short-term reconciliation of the real variables with the monetary and financial variables. Subsequently, the Operational Plan proper would be completed and a start would be made on the studies for 1974. All this was embodied in a report of the third mission which was presented to CONAPLAN. According to the terms of the contract, the final report—which is to be a summary together with conclusions and suggestions, would be presented early in 1973.

(b) Ecuador

The National Planning and Co-ordination Board requested the Institute to collaborate in the execution of a United Nations technical assistance project in connexion with the preparation of the 1972-1976 Development Plan. This request indicated that the assistance would be needed in

/specific fields

specific fields for a period of four to six months, for which purpose a permanent field group would be established in combination with ILPES supporting missions, in the form of periodical visits by its staff members who would supervise the group's activities.

The first mission was carried out from 19 February to 24 March and was composed of the head of the mission and agricultural programmer, a general programmer, an industrial programmer, a sociologist, two experts in national accounts, one in information systems, and a supporting administrative official and assistant expert in information systems.

The mission's work was divided into two phases. The first was devoted to examining the studies already prepared by the Board, reports of other public sector bodies and publications on subjects directly related to Ecuador's development and planning process. Concurrently, an appraisal was made of the government bodies which could participate in the planning process, and an analysis of the instruments which the existing legislation provides for such bodies to carry out their activities. The mission took part in several working meetings with the officials whom the new Government had appointed in posts in the economic sector.

In the second phase, the mission complied with the requests for support from the new authorities of the Board. Basically, this covered the following fields: (a) discussion of technical questions connected with the immediate measures which the Government had requested the Board to adopt; (b) discussion of the development model which was implicit in the government plan of action; (c) organization of the internal work of the Board in order to prepare the measures for immediate action and the medium-term plan; (d) discussion of the type of plan which would be prepared and of the planning process it was desired to institute; (e) preparation of sectoral policies in the agricultural, industrial financial and monetary fields; and (f) study of measures for the preparation of basic statistics and the use of computers in public sector administration and planning.

/The second

The second mission, which lasted from 6 June to 7 July, worked with the Board on what were called "general principles for the formulation of the change and development plan". The purpose of this document is to clarify the differences between the continuance of the traditional growth pattern with the petroleum variable, and the strategy for national change and development. It is primarily intended for discussions among the ministries of Ecuador's development problems, with a view to obtaining clear-cut definitions for the preparation of a plan with good prospects of being put into practice. Although there is no attempt to present development options to the nation, the document clearly expresses the present Government's decision to utilize the petroleum resources to effect changes in the country, in line with the approach it announced in March regarding the philosophy and plan of action of the Government of Ecuador.

Once the Government had approved the general guiding principles, a third ILPES mission was sent to Ecuador in September to carry on with the activities in support of the technical preparation of the plan. Special emphasis was placed on the establishment of inter-agency committees for the purpose of incorporating all the national sectors in the plan's formulation. Not only was the type of committees to be set up analysed in depth, but the work of each was specifically described. Lastly, a fourth mission visited Ecuador in November to co-operate with the Board in processing the information received from the committees in order to bring the sectoral plans into line with the general plan previously drawn up within the overall context defined above.

(c) Minas Gerais

In June, the renewal of the agreement to provide advisory services was signed between the Institute and the Economic Development Bank of the State of Minas Gerais, by which the Institute will collaborate with the State Government in implementing the development policies proposed in the strategy prepared during the previous agreement, and in the expansion of sectoral planning and preinvestment studies.

/As stipulated

As stipulated in the agreement, this new stage was initiated with a mission carried out between 27 August-9 September, made up of budget, agricultural and public sector programming experts. The aim of the mission was to define the programme of work for the coming months, and it was agreed with the national authorities that the advisory services to be supplied should be basically operational in character, i.e., collaboration with officials of the Cabinet of Planning and Control, for the formulation of the action programmes which would enable a development plan and strategy to be put into practice. The Cabinet of Planning and Control of the Planning Secretariat requested that within the general advisory scheme preference should be given to high priority areas: pluriannual investment budget, industrial programming, general programming and statistics for planning. In line with this proposal, a member of the Institute visited Minas Gerais in November so as to collaborate in the first-mentioned of these.

(d) Dominican Republic

Under a technical assistance agreement adopted in 1970, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) granted the Government of the Dominican Republic resources to finance the hiring of experts and a specialized agency or organization to advise the Government through the Technical Secretariat of the Office of the President and the National Planning Office in various aspects of the Planning of development and the programming of the action of the public sector, co-ordinating it with the action of the private sector so as to attain the targets laid down in the 1970-1974 National Development Plan, prepared by the Government.

With this agreement in mind, in March 1972, the Government contracted the services of the Institute as a specialized agency to assist the National Planning Office in preparing a development strategy for the period 1970-1980. The Institute engaged itself to (i) study and analyse the material to be used as a basis for preparing the development strategy, especially the platform for economic and social development and the First National

/Development Plan;

Development Plan; (ii) study the progress achieved by the planning system in the Dominican Republic, and the resources at present available for it, to serve as a frame of reference in preparing the strategy; (iii) establish the general guidelines which will direct the preparation of the development strategy and recommend the programme of work deriving from it for implementation by the National Planning Office; (iv) once this programme of work has been implemented, analyse the strategy prepared by the National Planning Office and formulate the recommendations considered to be appropriate; (v) carry out promotion programmes and organize discussion on the strategy within the public and the private sectors, and (vi) formulate recommendations to make the planning system more operational in the context of the development strategy.

The first mission to carry out this programme took place from 7 through 28 August, and was made up of specialists in the public sector, in general, industrial and social development programming, the transport sector, and irrigation and natural resources. This first visit was exploratory, and involved experiencing direct contact with the Dominican Republic in order to begin the activities requested in the agreement and to interchange ideas on the priority tasks which national institutions should undertake.

The work was begun in co-ordination with the international agencies most directly concerned with its implementation, the IDB, and the United Nations Development Programme. Contact was made with other international or bilateral assistance agencies, since some of the activities involved were directly connected. Through various discussions with the Governments technical groups and readings, the priority areas gradually became more accurately defined. This task was made easier because the Institute had already provided planning assistance to the Dominican Republic on various occasions, as regards most notably assistance in defining the strategic bases for development, budgetary reform, and organization and operation of the state entrepreneurial area.

/As a

As a result of the first mission, a work programme was prepared covering the public and industrial sectors, irrigation and transport, and preliminary aspects of operational planning.

In addition the bases of a more permanent technical assistance programme were formulated, which would call for financing from the UNDP with the technical support of the Institute.

2. Advisory services in national planning

(a) Peru - Eastern Region

The Government of Peru in its UNDP Country Programme for the period 1972-1976 included a project for the development of the Eastern Region. The proposal is to provide assistance to the Eastern Regional Development Office, headquartered in Iquitos, on the preparation of the development programme for the region and the identification of the specific actions which should be taken during the period.

Within the framework of this project, and with the active collaboration of the Institute, the United Nations organized a preliminary mission of three experts, who worked in Peru from 14 August to 13 September. The mission collaborated with the National Planning Institute in defining a UNDP technical assistance programme as part of a long-term development strategy for eastern Peru. This task was made considerably easier by the progress in the work on long-term planning made during the previous year by the national Planning Office and its regional office in Iquitos, and the setting up of advisory groups in Lima, Iquitos and Pucallpa, composed of technicians and scientists acquainted with the problems of the tropical forest. As a result of the mission, a socio-economic diagnosis was prepared, some suggestions made for long-term development strategy, for spatial strategy, guidelines on methodology, observations on immediate measures within the framework of the 1971-1975 Plan, and lastly, a draft technical assistance programme under the responsibility of the UNDP, to be co-ordinated by the Institute, which would be implemented with the assistance of the different specialized agencies of the United Nations.

/(b) Mexico

(b) Mexico

In accordance with a request presented to the UNDP by the Government of Mexico, a working group has been formed, including experts from the Institute, the Mexico Office of ECLA and the Government, and other technicians specially called in for this purpose.

This project, which coincides with the main lines of work already established for the Institute, is specifically directed at providing a diagnosis of the spatial operation of the Mexican economy, defining public policy alternatives especially in public expenditure. It is a new experience for Latin America since it includes a study of the relations between the different sectors of production, region by region, and its repercussions on the growth rate of the national economy. It considers the implications of the regional development process in terms of the generation of earnings and employment, product formation, operability of the transport system and the interpretation of the rate of development of the national urban network. The study takes as its starting-point nationally defined objectives --raising of the level of living through a better distribution of income-- and takes the form of analysis and definition of regional policy alternatives to be drawn up by the Central Government. The study includes a typification and analysis of the different forms of regional agricultural development, a study of the factors determining the siting of industries in the country, an appraisal of the efficiency of the regional transport network and a study of the process of urban concentration.

An expected result of the study is to define criteria for the allocation of public funds for development and to outline the main problems facing the least developed regions of the country. A programme originally proposed for a twelve-month period is involved; this will certainly require a research effort the context of which can hardly be defined with any accuracy until the preliminary results have been appraised.

/(c) Panama

(c) Panama

In reply to a request from the Government through the UNDP, a mission was sent to Panama for the last three weeks of January to help define the work required for a regional development programme to be implemented over a four-year period. The mission presented a report to the Government and to the Resident Representative. It contains suggestions for research programmes, planning, preparation of projects and the training of staff to attend to the specific needs of the different areas of the country.

3. Advisory services on operational planning

(a) Argentina

The provinces of Argentina continued to receive advisory assistance on programme budgeting that was started in 1970. In March, the Institute's, expert on programme budgeting collaborated with the Federal Investment Council on the revision of the 1972 work programme, with special attention to the extension of the system to the provinces of Misiones, Entre Ríos, Neuquén and La Pampa. It also helped organize a course on programme budgeting, the first for government officials in these provinces. It was held in June in Santa Rosa de La Pampa. Missions were also sent to Córdoba and Tucumán to assist in drawing up the 1973 budget for the two provinces.

(b) Chile

The National Planning Office (ODEPLAN) continued to receive advisory assistance on annual operational plans. Particular attention was devoted to the public sector budget and the budget for state enterprises. In the course of these advisory services, a work programme was defined in which the Institute would provide further assistance in operational planning of state enterprises.

(c) Guatemala

In October 1972, UNDP approved a project requested by the Government of Guatemala of technical assistance in establishing and developing short-term planning mechanisms. The United Nations Office of Technical

/Co-operation and

Co-operation and the Institute were designated as executing agencies for the project.

A mission went to Guatemala from 24 September to 11 October to provide advisory services in connexion with external sector and financial programming problems. It helped with the preparation and redefinition of an econometric model of the economy. Assistance on problems of the external sector involved the preparation of a fund flow of the balance-of-payments capital account for the period 1969-1980. In financial programming, the Institute collaborated in the preparation of the programme for 1973 for which it submitted an initial estimate of current financing and investment requirements in the light of targets set by the Planning Board. Work on the econometric model involved redefining the models for production, central government, municipalities, autonomous institutes and State enterprises. Assistance was also provided in bringing the public sector model in line with the monetary and external sector models so as to obtain a combined model that would serve for short-term operational planning in 1973 and as a basis for the 1975/1979 Development Plan.

4. Advisory services on projects

(a) Advisory services to CORPOANDES

In accordance with an agreement between the Institute and the Andes Development Corporation (CORPOANDES) of Venezuela, a development and preinvestment programme was prepared during 1972 for the Grita-Torbes subregion. The report was drafted between February and October in the subregion itself, in Caracas and subsequently at the Institute's headquarters in Santiago, Chile. The mission was composed of a team of twelve experts consisting of members of the permanent staff and specially recruited experts, along with several national counterparts from CORFOANDES and from Venezuelan ministers and autonomous institutes. ECLA, the PASB Health Planning Centre, the Regional Office of UNESCO and the Ministry of Agricultural/FAO cattle-breeding development programme of Venezuela also participated.

/The task

The task of the Institute team was to prepare a detailed diagnosis, based on available information, to design a development strategy for the subregion which, within a reasonable period, could establish a balance between population and employment in the area, raise incomes and bring standards of living up to the norm for the country, to identify the projects that could contribute most to meeting the stated objectives, and to establish the basis of a preinvestment programme for putting the projects into practice.

The intended strategy covers not only the subregion's requirements and possibilities but also guidelines for national development policies, such as diversification of international economic relations, improvement of employment opportunities and distribution of income, regionalization of State action and reduction of regional imbalances.

This suggests certain basic features of the future development of the subregion, the most important of which are its effective participation in the national economy, based essentially on the consolidation of new development centres as an element of a new industrial frontier for Venezuela. The development of the rural environment has become an essential element of an economic growth and incomes policy, for which a conscious effort is needed to transform the slow, spontaneous growth of the mining and tourism sectors into factors of diversification and strengthening in the economy of the subregion. The transformation of the role of the subregion in economic relations between Venezuela and Colombia, the role of education, health and housing in improving the standard of living of the population, and the role of accessibility, communications and energy in the integration and equipment of the territory is being reviewed. Deliberate action by the public sector and the mobilization of the regional community are key elements in the effort that is required for the development of Grita-Torbes.

The report, which also identifies and describes preinvestment studies that must be given priority if the stated objectives can be achieved through specific investment programmes, was submitted to CORFOANDES' authorities for discussion and comment before completing the final version.

/Also in

Also in response to a request from CORPOANDES, the Institute sent a mission in November to begin a development and preinvestment study in the subregion of Chama-Mocoties, the last of the Los Andes subregions of Venezuela to be studied by the Institute. These advisory services form part of another agreement between the two institutions that was signed this year.

The Institute team consisted of general, industrial, agricultural and social programmers, an expert on tourism, an expert on public expenditure and projects and an expert on spatial organization and infrastructure.

The main objectives of the mission were (i) for each expert and his local counterpart to make a personal reconnaissance of the area corresponding to his particular sphere of interest, (ii) to obtain the existing written information required to analyze the proposals which the programme will put forward regarding the subregion and the solution of its development problems, and (iii) to carry out personal interviews with the authorities in charge of public agencies and private entities concerned with the problems under examination.

(b) Collaboration with CRYRZA

The Institute continued to collaborate with ECLA and the United Nations Office of Technical Co-operation in assisting the Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Committee (CRYRZA) to identify and formulate projects aimed at the reconstruction and development of the part of Peru devastated by earthquake in 1970. Of particular importance was its assistance on the 1973-1974 budget and follow-up action. In October, a mission visited Huaráz in order to help select and programme priority projects that could reasonably be carried out during the two-year period. It consisted of a group of six experts specialized in small industry, urban and rural development, tourism, agriculture, public administration, budgetary programming, and a general co-ordinator. It helped draw up a list of projects to be carried out in order of priority and by sector. The budget to finance the

/projects could

projects could be adapted to the funds allocated by the Ministry of Finance and other funds that might become available.

(c) Preparation of guides and handbooks

In 1971 the second version of the Guide to Project Formulation was completed and resubmitted for examination by experts of the IDB and the Institute. Their observations were reflected in the final text which is currently awaiting publication as an Institute document. It is expected that the Guide will prove to be of practical use for professionals in both the public and private sectors who are working on project design and analysis.

The final version of the Guide involved some revision of its contents. Until the previous draft, each partial study had been seen as leading to a certain number of conclusions which were to be summed up in a final evaluation of the project. In order to maintain the structure recommended by the Guide for the presentation of the Project document and in accordance with the analytical method of international financial agencies, it was deemed necessary to conclude each study with a partial evaluation and to end with an overall economic evaluation of the whole project.

The Guide should provide a solid basis for the drafting of specific guides for each type of project which could follow the same general lay-out, appropriately adapted to the particular terminology of each project. A start has already been made on some of these specific guides whose publication is planned for next year.

(d) Second cuaderno on project formulation

During 1972, the final draft was prepared of a second cuaderno on project formulation--whose contents and general purpose were described in the report on activities of the Institute in 1971. It contains the results of the application of the thesis outlined in "Notas sobre formulación de proyectos" ^{1/} to five specific types of projects: agricultural, transport, communications, energy and extractive. The observations of ECLA and Institute experts have been incorporated into the study. The final version is currently being edited for publication early in 1973.

^{1/} See No. 12 in Series II of the "Cuadernos del Instituto", "Anticipos de Investigación".

5. Co-operation with the United Nations
Development Programme (UNDP)

(a) Uruguay

Three missions were undertaken to assist UNDP in the preparation of the Background Paper and country programmes of technical assistance.

During the first, which took place in April, the Institute co-operated in the initial work on the UNDP programme for the coming five years. An analysis was made of the basic aspects of the different UNDP projects. Interviews were held in connexion with staff training and the civil services, productivity centres, and assistance to faculties of agronomy and veterinary science. An analysis was also made of the projects in order to determine levels of priority, and a series of outlines were prepared to provide general guidance for the work to be done until the second mission. This took place in June, when an Institute staff member assisted the Office of the Resident Representative in the preparation of the Background Paper corresponding to the first stage of the country programming exercise. The Paper was completed in co-operation with FAO, UNIDO and UNESCO field experts. A third mission was undertaken in which the Institute participated in the final phase of the preparation of the country programme for the coming five years.

(b) Paraguay

A mission was undertaken in November to assist the UNDP Resident Representative in the preparation of the Background Paper for the country programming exercise covering the period 1972-1976.

The mission was undertaken in conjunction with ECLA, and work took the form of an analysis of the over-all economic situation of the country, a study of the assistance furnished to Paraguay by the United Nations, and a detailed examination of future technical co-operation possibilities.

(c) Bolivia

At the request of the UNDP, the Institute assigned a staff member of the Projects Programme to participate in a mission organized by the IDB to

/advise the

advise the Government of Bolivia on the formulation of an emergency investment programme and the preparation of two documents for submission to the IDB and CIAP. During the mission, which took place in late April and early May, the staff member made an analysis of a five-year investment programme formulated by the Ministry of Planning and Co-ordination with a view to selecting a set of projects that could be used to form a short-term investment programme. Special emphasis was placed on examining the state of progress of studies on these projects to determine the additional effort required to bring them to the stage of feasibility studies, on the basis of which international financing could be negotiate, and to bring them into line with national development planning objectives. The chief of the mission submitted a document containing an analysis of the situation and suggested method for classifying them for inclusion in the emergency investment programme.

(d) Haiti

Two missions were undertaken at the request of UNDP to help prepare a study, the purpose of which was to identify the kind of assistance that could be given to the less developed countries. During the first, in March and April, a document was prepared to serve mainly as a guide for the Haitian Government in the formulation of the country technical assistance programme up to 1976. The mission also participated in the meetings of a working group at United Nations Headquarters to study economic measures that would promote rapid development in Haiti, which is one of the countries at the lowest end of the income scale.

During the second mission, in May and June, work was completed on the programme document for national projects for which the Haitian Government was to request financing from the UNDP. Enough flexibility was introduced into the programme to make it possible to modify and adapt it to the constant changes inherent in the country's development process.

(e) Honduras

Two missions were undertaken to Honduras. The first was at the direct request of UNDP, its purpose to co-operate with Honduran authorities in

/studying the

studying the principal agricultural problems of the country and their possible solutions. The various regions of the country were visited; conversations were held with national and international officials; and working meetings were held with the President of the Republic, Ministers and high-ranking officials in the economic and social sectors, including the agricultural sector. A provisional document was prepared and submitted to the Executive Secretary of the Higher Economic Planning Council. The first part of the document dealt with the diagnosis, namely economic and social issues, agricultural resources, land tenure, and the institutional situation of the agricultural sector. The second part contained some proposals for solutions, covering, inter alia, the bases for a strategy, principal objectives for agricultural production, agrarian reform, and the State institutional apparatus.

The second mission was undertaken as a result of a request by the Government of Honduras to the UNDP to send a high-level mission on national educational policy. The UNDP forwarded this request to the Institute, and as a consequence an expert visited Honduras from 6 to 17 March. During his mission, he had conversations with a number of high-ranking officials, including the President of the Republic, the Minister of Education and the Director of the Planning Office. He prepared a report which was submitted to the Government and another which was transmitted to UNDP. He recommended that first priority be assigned to developing primary education to reduce the cost differential between primary and other levels of education, and to establish a four-year primary cycle of basic education for all Honduran children plus a complementary cycle of two years of primary education. He also recommended that a UNDP mission be sent with the principal task of reformulating the basic conception of primary and secondary education to relate it more directly with Honduras' employment needs. The mission would also have the task of finding a satisfactory formula for associating education and employment from the very first stages of the educational process.

/(f) Guatemala

(f) Guatemala

The UNDP designated the Director of the Social Development Planning Programme of the Institute as the chief of a joint UNDP-UNESCO mission to evaluate the project for a Teacher-Training School for Secondary Education in Guatemala. The report of the mission has been approved by UNDP and UNESCO and has been submitted to the Government of Guatemala for its consideration. It suggests that the activities of the project be concentrated on in-service training for secondary science teachers, and that no new science teachers should be trained during the coming year. These suggestions are based on the finding that secondary education does not appear to be able to absorb new teachers at a satisfactory rate, and that it has been found urgently necessary to improve the level of existing teachers.

6. Special advisory services

The Institute has signed an agreement with the Universidad de Los Andes (Mérida, Venezuela) to provide it with advisory assistance regarding the bases of a strategy for the development of the University. For this purpose, a team was formed under the leadership of the Director of the Social Development Planning Programme comprising five experts with a broad range of experience. The project leader made a preliminary visit to Mérida and then the complete team made a visit to compile the material needed for the report and elicit the views of the principal authorities of the university and CORPOANDES on the issues to be included in the report. This report, which will be completed shortly, will contain a general section giving a brief outline of the strategy and examining the system of higher education in Venezuela, the place of the Universidad de Los Andes within the system, the university's growth problems, the possibilities of decentralizing the university by establishing centres outside Mérida, the basic cycle, the vocational cycle, post-graduate studies, scientific research, the problems of organizing student life and relations with the inhabitants of Mérida.

/The second

The second part of the report will deal in more detail with the most important issues raised in the first part, for example the organization of scientific research. Each of the sections will contain specific recommendations, and there are to be annexes giving a diagnosis of the situation of the university and a series of suggestions on measures that could be taken immediately, particularly as regards co-ordinating the work of different departments.

II. JOINT ECLA/ILPES PROGRAMME FOR LATIN AMERICAN ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

The Institute's collaboration with the Andean Group in 1972 was mainly concerned with discussions in each of the countries signatory to the Cartagena Agreement on the general bases for a sub-regional development strategy. The drafts of a document on this issue ("Bases generales para una estrategia subregional de desarrollo") were prepared by an inter-agency team composed of members of the Programme and of the Board. This work was completed in December 1971, and the Board undertook the final revision. After some changes were introduced, mainly in style, the document was presented at a meeting of the Planning Council of the Andean Group, which was composed of directors or heads of planning bodies, nearly all of whom were Ministers in their respective countries. ILPES staff members participated in this meeting. The Council took cognizance of the strategy document and reviewed its content on a preliminary basis to avoid compromising the position of the various countries. It established a timetable for subsequent discussions and the programme of activities that would have to be carried out in order to complete the formulation of the strategy on the basis of a larger volume of national data. It recommended that the Board intensify its activities in this field, and that the Institute, ECLA and other international agencies continue to collaborate with it in the programme of work adopted.

Considerable importance is attached to the approval, in principle, of this study, which advocates the co-ordination of national development policies and plans within the context of integration. The report of the Planning Council contains the resolutions adopted, in which UNDP is requested to give firm support to the continuation of this project.

In line with the programme approved by the Planning Council, the Board initiated the first round of visits to countries in order to

/clarify doubts

clarify doubts both in planning offices and in foreign trade, integration and other national bodies with respect to the document on sub-regional development strategy; to answer some queries made by the countries and, basically, to take note of the comments of government officials regarding any omissions or subjects not covered by the completed study; and to deal with suggestions and ideas for the tasks to be undertaken in the following stage. Staff members of the Board visited Bolivia in May, and from then until September, Chile, Ecuador, Colombia and, lastly, Peru. The Joint LPES/ECLA Programme for Latin American Economic Co-operation participated in the meetings held in the last four countries, in its task of collaborating with the mission of the Board and as co-author of the study.

This contact with planning offices was most fruitful in stimulating the planning-integration dialogue, not only between institutions in the various countries, but also in terms of the concern for and analysis of sub-regional integration, its achievements, prospects, limitations, and links with national development. It also enabled the weighing of the bases for sub-regional strategy against national problems, in line with the criterion adopted in each country.

Although, in compliance with the above-mentioned ruling of the Planning Council, the national planning offices undertook subsequently to submit their comments officially to the Board, the discussions and dialogue clarifying the scope of the document and the methodology used brought to light some preliminary positions.

First, the stage of designing the bases for the strategy was considered, on the whole, to have been highly constructive. It provides the sub-regional process with a feasible general framework for the action taken in the spirit of the Cartagena Agreement, which finds its fullest expression in the harmonization of policies and in programmed integration.

Government officials in some countries advanced the opinion, however, that there might be some difficulty in fully achieving the objective of

/co-ordinating the

co-ordinating the policies of countries with different development patterns. They also stressed that it would be useful if the sub-regional agency were to indicate in detail both the favourable aspects of integration and the costs involved. This minority position, latent in some areas, was more evident in one of the most industrialized countries of the Andean Group, in contrast to the least developed countries where such doubts were not raised and attention was focused on the need for a clearer definition of the question of balanced development. Several countries held the common view that greater attention should be paid to questions related to social problems, particularly employment, in terms of how integration could best contribute towards their solution.

IIPES also helped prepare for the first meeting of the metal manufactures and machinery industries which was held at Lima, where suggestions regarding the strategy and the position of the various countries were analysed jointly with the technical staff of the Board. This was the first occasion in which suggestions concerning sub-regional strategy served as the framework proposals on the programming on this vital industry, and for an analysis of its economic significance to the various countries and the region as a whole. The programme which the member countries approved on 17 August 1972, includes the allocation of different plants to each of the five countries, which will have a total estimated demand of 1 billion dollars by 1980. Its main importance lies not so much in quantitative terms, but in the fact that it lays the basis for the concerted development of the main capital goods industries.

Another study was carried out on the impact that such a strategy would be likely to have on the balance of payments. This study was financed by the Board of the Cartagena Agreement and was carried out at IIPES' headquarters. It covered a number of methodological questions representing a contribution to the sub-regional approach. The study indicates that a sound import substitution and export programme could absorb the balance-of-payments deficits of each of the member countries of the Agreement.

/In addition,

In addition, the Institute carried out an exploratory mission to Bolivia, jointly with the Board of the Andean Agreement, to study the possibilities of drawing up an industrial strategy. which would envisage the characteristics which Bolivia's manufacturing sector may be expected to assume over the long term through full utilization of its potential, its limitations and particular features, its participation in the Andean integration process, and its economic links with other countries. In discussions with government officials concerned with integration, this work was considered necessary in order to determine the possibilities which the Andean market would open up to Bolivia in industry, and that country's capacity to make use of them. This is an essential point, since a long-term industrial policy is badly needed.

Some headway was made in the study of small-and medium-scale industry in the five Andean countries. It consisted of studies by branch of industry and plant size on the basis of three indexes: number of enterprises, number of persons employed, and gross production value. Work also proceeded on the analysis of the operational problems affecting small-scale industry in these countries, and on the conclusions and recommendations which may be obtained from this analysis for action at the sub-regional level.

A draft project was prepared for investigating the competitive position of enterprises of different sizes and in different branches of industry in the various Andean countries. The methodology was tested on seven Chilean plants.

Moreover, at the Board's request, a report on the marketing of artisan-type products was prepared and ILPES took part in the meeting of experts on this subject which was organized by the Andean Development Corporation at the headquarters of the Board. The report and final analysis of these studies are in the process of being drafted.

A preliminary study of the rationalization of industry, as envisaged in the Agreement, was also undertaken. Some suggestions were

/advanced and

advanced and an analysis was made of the experience acquired in the rationalization of specific industries for which purpose the paper, cement and clothing sector in Chile were taken as examples.

A draft study on methodological questions and procedures used in formulating the quantitative model and statistical sources was prepared for the overall Andean strategy. This involved establishing a number of definitions, such as marginality—in order to clarify and adopt a system of calculation.

A study was made of the demand for fertilizers in each of the five countries, with the object of comparing these projections with those for the supply of chemical fertilizers prepared by ECLA specialists. In conjunction with the Joint ECLA/FAO Agriculture Division, a plan has been worked out for establishing an agricultural image of the member countries of the Andean Agreement for 1985, primary attention given to the implications of the expansion of the domestic market and of sub-regional trade in agricultural products. This programme of work was presented for consideration by the Board and approved with some minor changes. The work which has already begun would be carried out by the Programme in conjunction with the Joint ECLA/FAO Agriculture Division in 1973.

A critical study on oils and fats and cereals (wheat, maize and rice) was also undertaken in the agricultural sector.

Likewise in connection with Andean integration, but not at the request of the Board, an analysis was made of the need for a clearing-house system within the Andean Group, which should be amplified in the different countries to cover additional resources and research specialists when available.

Furthermore, an internal document analysing the treatment of foreign capital was drafted, and a seminar-meeting was held on this important subject with experts from ILPES and ECLA.

/At ECLA's

At ECLA's request, and with a view to its fifteenth session (Quito, March 1973), a progress report was prepared on Andean integration, which contains an analysis of achievements and prospects in this field. First and foremost, it presents the main features of integration, it examines the programming and free competition areas, and the speed of progress, especially in institutional matters and the somewhat slower real economic effects; it analyses the conditions favouring specialization among the countries of the Andean area and the effects which this process is already having not only on the sub-region itself but also on other integration systems and countries in Latin America which have begun to move closer to the Andean market.

Two experts who are stationed in Lima and were recruited for the Programme with funds for the UNDP-Board project, initiated studies in the second half of the year on non-ferrous metals and infrastructure. The results of both these studies will be available in the course of 1973.

A proposal was put before UNDP for reprogramming the project for 1973, taking into account not only the prospective tasks which would become necessary in response to the changes which the dynamic impetus of integration will indicate in due course, but also the prospective saving that will be achieved during the current year in the form of unused resources. It is hoped that the work programme can be reviewed together with the Board in January 1973.

Lastly, the Joint Programme carried out a mission to Mexico and to the Central American countries in connexion with a study on the restructuring of the Common Market, in view of the frequent crises, including the most recent which affected the Costa Rican market. A work plan has been drawn up and will be implemented with the co-operation of the ECLA Office in Mexico and the Central American institutions.

III. TRAINING PROGRAMME

Since 1971, the Development and Planning Course which is held in Santiago has undergone a significant change in so far as it now offers a more integrated approach towards the economic, social and political aspects of development, planning and economic policy. Although the 1972 course was the second at which the new approach was adopted, several modifications have been introduced since 1971. On the one hand, greater attention was devoted to applied subjects; on the other, the coverage of economic policy was extended, with emphasis placed on the financial, exchange and monetary aspects. At the end of the course, it was clear that the objectives pursued had been largely achieved.

Another activity to receive priority attention was the preparation and realization of the Seminar on Planning which was held at the Institute's headquarters and jointly sponsored with OAS and IDB. The final report was completed and this, along with the other studies and comments submitted during the meeting, are currently being edited and printed.

Every year the Institute gives intensive courses in various countries. In 1972, courses were held in Brazil (Bahía), Peru (Lima), Argentina (Bahía Blanca and Tucumán) and Central America (San José, Costa Rica). On each occasion the Institute participated both in the preparation of the syllabus and in many of the lectures.

As a regular annual event, a Regional Development Planning Course is now held at the Institute's headquarters in collaboration with ECLA and the United National Office of Technical Co-operation. The 1972 course ended at the beginning of October.

The Institute has also collaborated in the training programmes of other organizations. Requests for this type of assistance are frequent and insistent. In many teaching and training centres participation of the Institute's Training Programme in courses on planning and development is considered essential.

/Finally, the

Finally, the Programme collaborated with advisory missions on general planning in Ecuador and El Salvador.

1. Development and Planning Course

The Development and Planning Course began on 2 May and was attended by 23 Latin American professionals from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico and Peru and two Government officials from Switzerland. It lasted six months and ended on 7 December.

The course was designed and organized to present an integrated approach to and an interdisciplinary analysis of the various subjects treated. On returning to their respective countries, participants are expected to be able not only to work on the economic and social aspects of development and planning but also to participate and have a certain influence in the adoption of national policy decisions. Accordingly, in addition to the previously planned curriculum, discussions were held on a series of vital subjects of topical interest to Latin America.

Teaching took the form of demonstration classes, lectures, seminars and round-table discussions. The syllabus was divided into three main blocks: introduction (Block I), interpretation of the current situation in Latin America and its prospects (Block II), economic planning and policy (Block III), and, finally, a cycle of seminars.

Block I served a dual purpose, on the one hand to fill in gaps in the knowledge of various participants in order to obtain the necessary minimum of homogeneity and, on the other, to give them background knowledge of economic analysis, social accounting and other quantitative techniques considered essential to strict and detailed treatment of the subjects.

The Block dealing with the interpretation of the situation in Latin America and its prospects was in turn divided into two sub-blocks: economic and sociological. The first of these covered three subjects: (a) international economy, whose purpose was to illustrate the basic principles of the real and monetary theory of international trade along with a descriptive analysis of recent international economic relations.

/(b) theory and

(b) theory and interpretations of Latin America development which involved a critical study of ECLA's interpretation, of the so-called structuralist current and the dependency approach; and

(c) similarities and dissimilarities of the evolution of Latin American economies, consisting of an analysis—based mainly on actual examples—of Latin American economies during the periods of outward-oriented growth, inward-oriented growth and during the recent critical period.

The sociological sub-block covered two subjects: (a) general sociology of development, which consisted of an examination of the main directions of sociological thinking and the concepts of social change and development, and (b) sociology of development in Latin America, dealing with the principal sociological interpretations of Latin American development, the possibility of a unified inter-disciplinary approach and the political implications of the development process.

The third block comprised two subjects: (a) general planning and (b) economic policy, which concentrated on the analysis and discussion of a set of concepts that are common both to development planning and economic policy.

The last part of the course consisted of a cycle of seminars for discussion and analysis of the major economic and social development problems of Latin America and of an integrated interpretation of such problems, with reference to the interrelationships between them.

2. Intensive Courses

The following is a brief account of the intensive courses held in 1972 at the request of various Governments:

(a) Bahia (Brazil)

The Programme participated in a Regional Development Planning Course organized by the government of Bahia which was held from 3 May to 23 July. Its purpose was to train regional planning experts of state governments to support programmes and projects launched by regional agencies. The course was attended by 29 officials from various secretariats, regional

/development banks

development banks and other specialized agencies and covered economic and social development, structure and operation of the economic system, spatial economic theory, instruments of spatial analysis, spatial structure of Brazil, basic aspects of planning, development plans and policies in Brazil, regional planning, industry in regional planning, agriculture in regional planning, urban and metropolitan planning, regional economic policy and regional planning preinvestment and projects.

The course was held with the co-operation of the ECLA/ILPES Office in Rio de Janeiro and UNDP.

(b) Lima (Peru)

The Programme collaborated in the fourth Basic Development Planning Course, organized by the Advanced School of Public Administration (ESAP), which was held from 6 March to 22 December. Its immediate objective was to train highly qualified personnel for technical posts not only in the planning system but in the entire national public sector. The course was designed to train future leaders in social change in the public sector. The subjects covered afforded participants an analytical instrument capable of assisting them in their work both in the central government and in public enterprises. They were divided into four cycles: basic training, technical training, development problems and monographic research. The following subjects were included in the course: research methodology, modern mathematics, statistical methods, financial mathematics, quantitative methods, general accounting, economic analysis, international economics, macroeconomics, monetary, credit and banking economics, economic policy, financial administration, economic integration, preparation and evaluation of projects, short term planning, economic development, sociology of development, political science (theory and formation of the State) and public administration for development. Twenty-five professionals participated in the course which was organized in collaboration with UNDP.

/(c) Bahia Blanca

(c) Bahía Blanca (Argentina)

The Programme collaborated on the ~~first~~ Course on Regional Economy and Planning organized by the Universidad Nacional del Sur through its faculty of economics. The course lasted from 10 April to 1 December.

The main objective of the course was to train experts in regional economics and planning.

The initial phase of the course was designed to provide participants with solid grounding in the theoretical aspects of economics and spatial organization. It was likewise decided to analyse the operation of the economic and social system as a preliminary step to studying and discussing the policies and strategies that have been proposed for regional development in Latin America.

The second stage of the course covered the study of the planning process and the theory behind it, from the global, sectoral and spatial standpoints, and the problems posed by the need for compatibility and consistency. This involved the study of quantitative techniques and of the organizational and political aspects of the process. It is expected that the training the participants received helped them to extend and improve their knowledge and to be capable of designing and implementing regional development policies.

Fourteen officials from a variety of countries participated in the course, which dealt with the following subjects: basic training in economic theory and related techniques, general operation of the socio-economic system, spatial operation of the socio-economic system, political and institutional components of planning, spatial economics, spatial organization methods, spatial context of Latin America, its history, present situation and prospects, and analysis of important examples in Latin America and the rest of the world.

(d) Central America

The ninth intensive Central American Course on Investment Programming in the Public Sector and Industrial Programming was held in San Jose, Costa Rica, from 10 July to 1 September, with the assistance of ECLA, ILPES,

/UNDP, OTC,

UNDP, OTC, the Central American Institute for Public Administration and the Central American Bank for Economic Integration. It was attended by 36 participants from Central America: Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama and Costa Rica.

The course was designed to teach officials in national planning offices and the planning units of semi-public agencies more about programming techniques, especially investment programming in the public and industrial sectors. It was divided into three parts: the first provided general information on economic analysis, statistics and mathematics and on quantitative techniques that were considered indispensable to the main body of the course; the second part dealt with basic theoretical and practical aspects of development programming; the third and basic part covered investment programming in the public sector and industrial programming.

(e) Tucumán (Argentina)

Through the Federal Investment Council, the government of the province of Tucumán requested the Institute to organize an Intensive Course on Development Planning that was held from 17 July to 6 October. Forty-one officials from various national agencies participated in the course which covered mathematics, statistics, economic analysis, social accounting, economic development, sociology of development, economic policy, theoretical aspects of planning, planning techniques, regional planning, project analysis, operational planning, economic policy instruments, planning administration and the public sector in development planning. It also included 20 hours devoted to each of the following specialities: public sector planning, agricultural planning and industrial planning.

3. Special courses

The Regional Development Planning Course was held at the Institute's headquarters in Santiago and organized by the United Nations through ECLA, ILPES and the Office of Technical Co-operation. It lasted from 19 June to 6 October and was attended by 31 professionals from 11 Latin American countries.

/The programme

The programme was designed to offer a general presentation and review of existing knowledge of regional development and planning in Latin America and other regions and to examine the viability and possibility of the practical application of regional planning theories and methods to present-day Latin America.

The course comprised four groups of subjects on which the theoretical classes and seminar sessions were based. The first group was made up of introductory subjects aimed at giving the participants, who were from heterogeneous backgrounds, at least minimum knowledge of some basic topics. Secondly, the study of some regional aspects of development was taken up, with the aim of achieving an adequate understanding of spatial organization at the national level. Thirdly, as the central part of the course, a group of theoretical and practical problems related to regional planning at the inter-regional and intra-regional levels was studied, particularly the situation, possibilities and needs of the Latin American countries. The fourth group of subjects dealt with the presentation and analysis of specific cases of regional planning; for this purpose studies were made of some clearly differentiated concrete examples worthy of special attention on account of their methodological interest.

The teaching staff included staff members of ECIA and ILPES and well-known specialists in the subjects.

4. Seminar on Planning

A Seminar on Planning jointly organized by IDB, ILPES and OAS was held at the Institute's headquarters from 17 to 21 July. The purpose of the meeting was to analyse, in the light of the past ten years' experience, the problems involved in operating planning machinery and to find ways of improving its efficiency. Thirty-two high-level officials from Latin American countries and 28 representatives from the sponsor agencies attended the seminar.

/The agenda

The agenda covered the following points: general aspects, planning processes and their relationship to decision-making centres, operational aspects of the planning process, and planning in the process of change.

Two documents were prepared on each point, containing an analysis of the subject and basic information on the whole of Latin America, where possible, or else on experiences of outstanding interest.

A second series of documents contained a critical commentary of each of the studies submitted on the three last points of the agenda.

The sponsor institutions have already discussed the summary report of the meeting which, in conjunction with the studies and papers submitted to the meeting, will be contained in a book to be published in the early months of 1973.

5. collaboration in various courses given by countries or other international agencies

In 1972, the Institute collaborated in activities of the following institutions: Economic Development Training Centre of the Ministry of Planning of Brazil (CENDEC), Urban and Regional Development Centre of Chile (CIU), International Labour Organization (ILO), OAS Inter-American Training Centre in Public Administration (CICAP), Federal Investment Council of Argentina, Pan-American Health Centre and the Pan-American Zoonosis Centre of the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau, and the Institute for Latin American Integration.

/Table 1

Table 1

TRAINING PROGRAMME

Number of participants

(1952-1972)

| | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 |
|----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Number of training courses | 10 | 12 | 17 | 8 | 14 | 14 | 19 | 18 | - | 61 | 74 | 72 | 67 | 52 | 67 | 63 | 58 | 40 | - | 12 | 19 |
| Number of participants | - | - | - | 80 | 48 | 143 | 136 | 300 | 345 | 258 | 308 | 527 | 269 | 392 | 343 | 201 | 326 | 248 | 124 | 157 | 157 |
| Number of courses | - | - | - | (1) | (1) | (2) | (2) | (3) | (5) | (5) | (6) | (9) | (5) | (8) | (7) | (5) | (8) | (7) | (5) | (5) | (5) |
| Number of courses | 10 | 12 | 17 | 88 | 62 | 157 | 155 | 318 | 345 | 319 | 429 | 672 | 413 | 553 | 526 | 327 | 450 | 318 | 208 | 199 | 222 |
| Number of participants | - | - | - | 47 | 47 | 73 | 77 | 109 | 126 | 63 | 66 | 30 | 84 | 30 | 84 | 30 | 66 | 30 | 84 | 30 | 30 |
| Number of courses | - | - | - | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (4) | (2) | (3) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (3) | (2) | (3) | (1) | (3) | (1) | (1) |

Course is given annually at Santiago, Chile, with the exception of 1960 and 1970. As from 1971 it was restructured and became the Development and Planning Course. not include intensive training courses organized by the Institute and subsequently offered by national organizations with the Institute's help.

Table 2

TRAINING PROGRAMME 1952-1972

Number of participants in the Basis Course*

| Country | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958-1959-1959 | 1960 | 1961-1962 | 1962-1963 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1971 | 1972 | Total |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Argentina | - | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 14 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 4 | - | 1 | 3 | 2 | 62 |
| Bolivia | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | 10 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 44 |
| Brazil | 3 | 2 | 1 | - | - | 3 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 9 | 11 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 11 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 86 |
| Colombia | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 2 | 27 |
| Costa Rica | - | 1 | 1 | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 22 |
| Cuba | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | - | 15 |
| Chile | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 9 | 10 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 88 |
| Ecuador | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | - | 1 | 38 |
| El Salvador | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | 3 | 2 | - | - | 17 |
| Guatemala | - | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 1 | - | - | 23 |
| Haiti | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | 1 | - | - | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | - | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 16 |
| Honduras | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 6 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | - | 1 | 24 |
| Mexico | 1 | 1 | - | - | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 3 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 55 |
| Nicaragua | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | 14 |
| Panama | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 8 |
| Paraguay | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | - | - | 26 |
| Paru | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 2 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 6 | - | 4 | 43 |
| Dominican Republic | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 4 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | 16 |
| Uruguay | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | 28 |
| Venezuela | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 4 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 1 | - | 43 |
| Subtotal | 10 | 12 | 15 | 8 | 14 | 14 | 17 | 17 | 63 | 74 | 72 | 67 | 52 | 67 | 62 | 58 | 40 | 12 | 21 | 695 |
| Other countries | - | - | 2 | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | 7 |
| Total | 10 | 12 | 17 | 8 | 14 | 14 | 18 | 18 | 63 | 74 | 72 | 67 | 52 | 67 | 63 | 58 | 40 | 12 | 23 | 702 |

Table 3

TRAINING PROGRAMME 1961-1972

Distribution of participants in the Basic Course by professions

| | <u>Econo- mists</u> | <u>Civil engi- neers</u> | <u>Agricultural planning engineers</u> | <u>Lawyers</u> | <u>Others</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|--------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|--|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1961-1962 | 41 | 13 | - | 3 | 6 | 63 |
| 1962-1963 | 54 | 11 | 3 | 6 | - | 74 |
| 1963 | 43 | 14 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 72 |
| 1964 | 42 | 17 | 3 | - | 5 | 67 |
| 1965 | 36 | 7 | 3 | - | 6 | 52 |
| 1966 | 49 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 67 |
| 1967 | 44 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 11 | 63 |
| 1968 | 42 | 5 | 2 | - | 9 | 58 |
| 1969 | 29 | 6 | - | - | 5 | 40 |
| 1971 | 11 | - | - | - | 1 | 12 |
| 1972 | 13 | 2 | - | 2 | 6 | 23 |
| <u>Total</u> | <u>404</u> | <u>87</u> | <u>21</u> | <u>17</u> | <u>62</u> | <u>591</u> |

/Table 4

Table 4

TRAINING PROGRAMME

Institutional origin of participants in the Basic Courses, 1962-1972

| Year | I Planning minis- tries, offices or insti- tutes | II Minis- tries of finance and of economy | III Other minis- tries | IV Central banks and other State banks | V Universi- ties and other research centres | VI Intern- tional agencies | VII Others | Total |
|--------------|--|--|---------------------------------|---|--|-------------------------------------|---------------|------------|
| 1972 | 8 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 23 |
| 1971 | 5 | 1 | 1 | - | 3 | 1 | 1 | 12 |
| 1969 | 12 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 12 | 2 | 5 | 40 |
| 1968 | 20 | 9 | 7 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 58 |
| 1967 | 23 | 1 | 16 | 8 | 11 | 4 | - | 63 |
| 1966 | 23 | 13 | 10 | 3 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 67 |
| 1965 | 26 | 3 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 52 |
| 1964 | 33 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 67 |
| 1963 | 23 | 2 | 11 | 10 | 12 | 4 | 10 | 72 |
| 1962-1963 | 26 | 9 | 11 | 7 | 15 | 2 | 4 | 74 |
| <u>Total</u> | <u>199</u> | <u>49</u> | <u>72</u> | <u>50</u> | <u>85</u> | <u>25</u> | <u>19</u> | <u>528</u> |
| Percentage | 37.7 | 9.3 | 15.0 | 9.4 | 16.1 | 4.7 | 7.8 | 100.0 |

/Table 5

Table 5
 TRAINING PROGRAMME
 Intensive courses a/
 (1955-1972)

| | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | Total part- ticipa- nts |
|---------------|---|--|--|---|--|--|-------------------------------------|-----------------|--|---|----------------|---|--|---|
| Asia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 278 |
| Latin America | Colombia (56) Brazil (50) | Brazil (49) Venezuela (66) | Brazil (45) | Brazil (162) | Brazil (140) | Brazil (124) | Colombia (44) Brazil (137) | Brazil (121) | Brazil (99) | Brazil (101) | Brazil (58) | Brazil (59) | Brazil (29) Argentina (55) | 1 428 148 |
| Europe | Bolivia (124) Mexico (43) Uruguay (72) | Bolivia (41) Mexico (54) Ecuador (40) | Bolivia (30) Mexico (25) Uruguay (86) Paraguay (36) Peru (78) | Mexico (47) Uruguay (72) Ecuador (40) Peru (74) Central America (60) Dominican Republic (72) | Peru (74) Central America (55) | Bolivia (60) Mexico (47) Ecuador (61) Peru (46) Central America (54) | Mexico (52) | Mexico (49) | Bolivia (32) Mexico (51) Ecuador (57) Central America (43) | Bolivia (38) Mexico (31) Peru (30) Central America (48) | Mexico (35) | Bolivia (34) Peru (33) Central America (21) | Peru (25) Central America (36) | 62 367 494 230 186 36 391 |
| Other | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 181 |
| Total | 345 | 258 | 308 | 527 | 269 | 392 | 343 | 201 | 326 | 248 | 124 | 157 | 150 | 4 955 |
| | | | | | | | | | Chile (64) | | | | | 64 |

national level on the sole responsibility of the Governments concerned, with the Institute's help.

Table 6

TRAINING PROGRAMME

Number of participants in the special courses

(1962-1972)

| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | Total |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Health planning | 20 | 35 | 34 | 37 | 37 | 30 | 25 | 30 | 30 | - | - | 278 |
| Educational planning | 27 | 38 | 43 | 72 a/ | 34 b/ | 33 | - | - | - | - | - | 247 |
| Planning of the housing sector | - | - | - | - | 31 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 31 |
| Economic development and planning for trade union leaders | - | - | - | - | 24 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 24 |
| Annual operational plans | - | - | - | - | - | - | 13 | - | - | - | - | 13 |
| Human resources planning | - | - | - | - | - | - | 28 | - | 28 | - | - | 56 |
| Regional planning | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 26 | 30 | 31 | 87 |
| <u>Total</u> | <u>47</u> | <u>72</u> | <u>77</u> | <u>109</u> | <u>126</u> | <u>63</u> | <u>66</u> | <u>30</u> | <u>84</u> | <u>30</u> | <u>31</u> | <u>726</u> |

a/ Held in Buenos Aires with 72 trainees from 18 Latin American countries (46 trainees were from Argentina).

b/ Held in San José, Costa Rica with 34 trainees from the five Central American countries, Panama and the Dominican Republic.

IV. RESEARCH IN SUPPORT OF ADVISORY AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES

1. Economic Development

(a) Foreign trade and integration

As part of the analysis of the possibilities of regional import substitution with integration for Latin America as a whole, work has proceeded on an examination of the progress made in the metal-transforming industries in each country at a level of detail that has made it possible to differentiate between capital goods and consumer goods, and, under the heading of capital goods, to classify the principal types of goods by destination (equipment for industry, transport equipment, etc.). In addition to providing a greater insight into the performance of this key sector in Latin American development, the work has served as a basis for co-operating with the Board of the Cartagena Agreement in connexion with the recently adopted agreement on metal-transforming products. A document has been prepared containing detailed statistics on the metal-transforming industries in selected Latin American countries and the Andean Group.

Other advisory work was performed with the Andean Group, and is outlined in part II of the present report. In some cases it proved necessary to combine research and advisory activities, in particular in the detailed study of the implications of the general bases for a sub-regional development strategy on the balance of payments and in particular as made felt through import substitution.

It was necessary to combine both research and advisory activities in order to develop methodologies for the same document for the Andean Group.

Progress was made in analysing the trend of import coefficients by sectors of industry and for manufacturing as a whole from 1950 to date. This will serve as a basis for evaluating the future development possibilities of these sectors, if growth remains sluggish, in the light of the new prospects offered by integration, or for appraising the impact of an import substitution policy.

/These data

It has been agreed with INTAL that the Institute will be responsible for completing the study on the impact of specialization in different economic sectors within systems of integration, on the balance of payments, employment and the structure of production, which the Institute has been helping to prepare in co-operation with INTAL and the Torcuato di Tella Institute.

(d) Other work

Under an agreement with the OAS, and in connexion with work on technology, a document was prepared entitled "Application of cost-benefit analysis to the problem of choosing alternative technologies: a survey". This study describes some of the links between the choice of technology and domestic economic policy. Worthy of note is the fact that the study shows clearly that an import substitution policy applied to capital goods has definite implications on technology and the selection of projects.

Other work includes interpretations of under-development in Latin America, and the analysis of recent trends and their implications for the Latin American economies. Under the first head, two successive versions were completed of a document which endeavours to capture the essence of some of the principal interpretations that are in vogue, and also offers a critical review of them. Under the second head, the main focus has been on studying the international monetary system and the work done has been summarized in a number of preliminary documents. Special attention has been paid to recent developments on the world monetary and financial scene, the idea being to place these developments within the context of the development of the international monetary system in the post-war period as a means of providing a realistic basis for examining their impact on Latin America.

A course on integration was given during a lecture cycle organized by INTAL in the Faculty of Economic Sciences of the Central University of Ecuador.

2. Social development

(a) Research into sociological interpretations of Latin American development

The Agreement with the Ford Foundation entered into operation on 1 March 1972, under which three experts and three research assistants were specially recruited. The first step taken was to complete the classification of the different theoretical approaches that have influenced interpretations of development in Latin America. A classification was then made of the principal research topics and empirical tests that derive from these interpretations and their applicability to the socio-economic situation of the region. In a number of internal documents—more than 30 in all—the basic paradigms of the interpretations most in vogue have been constructed, namely the structural-functionalist, the Weberian and the Marxian, and a number of interpretations have been analysed, in whole or in part, together with such concepts as dependency, economic surplus, surplus value, rationality, etc., as they have been applied in Latin America. This research has already yielded very important results for the training programmes.

(b) Research into the State and development in Latin America

A document was issued entitled "Discurso sobre política y planeación" which contains three parts. The first discusses the assumptions and principles of the different political systems and their relation to development problems; the second, planning and its relation to different types of rationality; and the third, concepts of the goals of Latin American development; criticisms of those which have not been achieved, and the position of the social sciences on this issue.

A draft is being circulated for comments—to serve as the bases for a new title in the Cuadernos series—on basic notions of political sociology, which will be of use to the training programmes.

(c) Research into the social aspects of education and employment in Latin America

The result of work on this topic will be issued shortly in the Institute's Cuadernos series under the title "Estudios sobre educación y empleo en América Latina". The first of the studies in this document

/discusses the

discusses the problems of society and employment in Latin America, with special reference to the justification for a sociological analysis of employment, the social legitimacy of the mechanisms for distributing employment, the labour market as a political market, and the potential conflicts that may arise in connexion with employment problems and mechanisms for rectifying imbalances. The study stresses the importance of variables associated with power distribution in gaining an understanding of the operation of the labour market, discrimination against certain groups within the market, and the problems raised by such discrimination. In this way, the problems of employment are related to over-all social and political structure and not, as is usually the case, merely to the economic structure.

The second study contains an analysis of the differences between the development of educational systems in Latin America and in what are now the developed countries, with emphasis on the fact that the Latin American countries have passed through quite different stages, which have created an educational pyramid that is completely different from that prevailing in the developed countries. Special mention is made of the priority assigned in practice to secondary and higher education, and of the impact of this on the development of the Latin American universities.

The third study undertakes a systematic analysis of the indicators currently used and that should be used to examine the development of education in the Latin American countries. Particular emphasis is placed on seldom used indicators that are very useful in understanding the relations between education and the labour market and between education and income distribution.

(d) Social aspects of development in Latin America

A document was completed analysing the different sociological conceptions of development and their relation to economic concepts of development, value systems, the problems of growth and employment, and social stratification.

((e) Research and

(c) Research and seminars connected with the Agreement with UNICEF

A document has been issued entitled "Estructura familiar en Quito" in the Instituto's Cuadernos series. Two documents are being readied for publication: "Tipologías de América Latina. Análisis de las discontinuidades sociales" and "Problemas del desarrollo social de América Latina". For the Seminar to be held jointly with UNICEF on social development, in Central America in 1973, a document was completed containing a bibliography of development and social planning, and a glossary of the basic terms used in the field. Both documents will be revised in the light of the comments made by participants in the Seminar.

Also for the Seminar, a selection of readings has been prepared on development and social planning, together with a document analysing the new conceptions of social development and the main sectoral aspects, and suggesting guidelines for national diagnoses to serve as a basis for social planning and for incorporating social objectives into plans in an operational manner.

3. Agricultural planning

In research activities undertaken in 1972, attention was centred on the systematic study and evaluation of the experience gained first by ECLA and then by the Institute in questions connected with agricultural development planning, with a view to preparing a set of publications on the subject. These publications are urgently required in the Latin American countries, and, moreover, constitute the basic material for the training courses which are to be resumed in 1973. The various studies carried out are described below, together with an indication of the progress achieved in each.

(a) Agricultural development and investment planning

This study is divided into four parts: general concepts of agricultural development planning, interpretation of past development, formulation of planned agricultural development policy, and implementation of agricultural development plans. Work was completed in 1972 on the chapters on characteristics

the agricultural sector, its importance in planning development; agricultural development planning; and the objectives and general characteristics of the diagnosis. In addition, a start was made on the chapters dealing with the main methodological aspects, the formulation of operational machinery, and regional planning. This research is expected to be completed in the first half of 1973 and will then be published as an Institute text.

(b) Cuadernos on agricultural planning

By way of supplementing the above research, the plan is to prepare and publish 17 Cuadernos. Each one will constitute a more thorough and comprehensive study of the various subjects included in the publication referred to in the preceding paragraph, i.e., Planificación del desarrollo y de las inversiones agropecuarias, and will deal with various methodological questions in detail. The proposed Cuadernos cover the following subjects, in order of publication: (a) a detailed guide for the various parts of the agricultural planning process ^{1/}, the preparation of which was completed in 1972; (b) characteristics of the agricultural sector of importance in planning agricultural development; (c) salient aspects of agricultural development planning (also prepared in 1972); (d) interpretation of the past development of agriculture and formulation of objectives and strategies for its future development; (e) establishment of targets for supply and demand in respect of agricultural commodities; (f) analysis and projections of production factors and resources in agricultural development planning; (g) economic and financial policies in agricultural development planning; (h) production services; (i) methods of analysing the action of social forces in agricultural activities; (j) structure of the agricultural enterprise: analysis of its deficiencies and of possible solutions for the region; (k) projects for investment in agricultural development planning; (l) institutional organization for planned

1/ This will also be an annex to the study entitled Planificación del desarrollo y las inversiones agropecuarias, but it is deemed useful to publish it separately as a Cuaderno for teaching and advisory purposes.

agricultural development; (m) financing of agricultural development; (n) regional and local agricultural planning; (o) production programmes in agricultural development plans; (p) annual operational plans in agricultural development planning; and (q) mathematical models and quantitative methods for agricultural planning.

(c) Development of tropical land in Latin America

This study, which was carried out jointly with Resources for the Future, Inc. (RFF), has been completed and approved by both institutions. The English version has been edited and will be published by RFF. It is in course of being translated and edited by the Institute which will be responsible for publishing the Spanish version. The text will be about 450 pages and the conclusions will assist the Latin American countries in improving the design of policies and research aimed at incorporating these resources into production. The main subjects of the book are: role of the humid tropics in the development of Latin America; two theories for their development; development of new land; present practices and problems; evaluation of projects; analysis of 24 land settlement projects in the humid tropics; conservation and use of natural resources; factors to be considered in defining development policies; economic, technical and administrative factors to be taken into account in defining development policies; implications for the design of policies and projects.

(d) Options for agricultural development in Peru

This research was initiated jointly with Resources for the Future, Inc. Although the author, Mr. Michael Nelson, ceased to work with RFF and the Institute as from mid-1972, he accepted the responsibility of completing the study. It includes a simulation model designed and calibrated with the assistance of the Industrial Engineering Department of Stanford University. Mr. Stephen K. Schunk, of Stanford is collaborating with Mr. Nelson in the formulation of the model. A considerable part of the first draft is ready. As in the case of previous research undertaken jointly with RFF, the study will be published in English by the institution and in Spanish by ILPES.

4. Industrial planning

Because of the constant demand for ILPES advisory assistance in planning from countries in the region it became necessary in the course of the year to transfer to those activities a large proportion of the personnel originally earmarked for research activities in the field of industry. However, some progress was made in two of these activities, which are described briefly below.

First, in connexion with research on industrial policy instruments, a bibliography was prepared on the subject, and also a first draft which is at present the subject of internal discussion. It comprises a description and a conceptual analysis of the main tax instruments in use, taking into account typical industrial development problems and objectives in Latin America.

Secondly, a start was made on a complete and extensive bibliographical study of small-scale industry as a prior step to a study of more far-reaching scope over the medium term on the role which small-scale industry could play in solving the employment problem in Latin America.

V. PUBLICATIONS

Four books have been published in 1972: Sergio Molina, El proceso de cambio en Chile. La experiencia 1965-1970; Carlos Matus Romo, Estrategia y plan; Discusiones sobre programación monetario-financiera; and José Medina Echavarría, Discurso sobre política y planeación. The first two were published by Editorial Universitaria (Santiago, Chile) and the last two by Siglo XXI Editores (Mexico City). They all form part of the Institute texts, which now number 17.

The joint ECLA/ILPES documents reproduction services have completed the following Cuadernos: Gérard Fichet, La exportación de manufacturas latinoamericanas (Series II, No. 15); Osvaldo Sunkel, El marco histórico del proceso de desarrollo y de subdesarrollo (Series II, No. 1, fourth printing new format); Benjamín Hopenhayn and Héctor Fernández M., Análisis de proyectos de integración (Series II, No. 5, second printing new format); La programación monetario-financiera y el desarrollo económico (Series II, No. 6, second printing new format); Estévan Strauss, Metodología de evaluación de los recursos naturales para el desarrollo económico y social (Series II, No. 4, second printing, revised and expanded, new format).

Volume II of Change and Development: Latin America's Great Task, consists of the various documents and studies used by Dr. Raúl Prebisch, Director-General of the Institute, in preparing this report, as was sent to the printer during the course of the year and will be published shortly.

The following Cuadernos have been translated into Portuguese and published by Forum Editora (Rio de Janeiro): Benjamín Hopenhayn and Héctor Fernández, Análisis de projetos de integracao, and Pedro Paz and Octavio Rodríguez, Modelos de crescimento economico. This printing office is also publishing Estatística básica para planificacao, by Arturo Núñez del Prado.

The Publications Programme was also responsible for issuing the Programme of Work and Performance Budget for 1972, which was published for the first time in Cuaderno form.

As may be seen from the following table, the proceeds from direct sales of ILPES publications increased in 1972 compared with the previous year. This must be regarded as an indication of the satisfactory increase that is being achieved in the circulation of books and Cuadernos.

PUBLICATIONS PROGRAM

Sales from 1 January to 15 December 1972:

| | | |
|------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Sales in dollars | | \$ 7 785.09 |
| Sales in escudos | ₡ 124 663.61 (1 January to 6 August | |
| | 1972, at ₡ 28 to the dollar) | \$ 4 452.27 |
| | ₡ 320 792.90 (7 August to 15 December | |
| | 1972, at ₡ 46 to the dollar) | \$ <u>6 973.76</u> |
| Total sales 1972 | | \$ 19 211.12 |

/ADMINISTRATION AND

