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ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

REPORT

(16 May 1981 - 6 April 1984)

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS, 1984

SUPPLEMENT No. 12

UNITED NATIONS

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NOTE

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

CONTENTS

/Introduction

Introduction

This thirty-second report of the activities of the Economic Commission for Latin America covers the period from 13 May 1981 to 6 April 1984. It includes the report of the twentieth session of the Commission, held in Lima, Peru, from 29 March to 6 April 1984.

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

A. ISSUES CALLING FOR ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

Change of name of ECLA

At its twentieth session, the Economic Commission for Latin America adopted resolution 455 (XX), entitled "Change of name of ECLA", in which, after noting the recommendation of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee, it agreed that the name of the Commission should henceforth be "Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean". Accordingly, the resolution went on to recommend the Economic and Social Council to approve the designation "Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean" as the new name of the Commission and to make the corresponding changes in the Terms of Reference and Rules of Procedure of ECLA.

Admission of Portugal

At its twentieth session, the Economic Commission for Latin America adopted resolution 452 (XX) entitled "Admission of Portugal as a member of ECLA", the operative paragraphs of which read as follows:

"The Economic Commission for Latin America,

1. Welcomes the request of the Government of Portugal for the admission of that country as a member of the Commission;

2. Recommends to the Economic and Social Council, on the basis of the above preambular considerations, that it approve the admission of Portugal as a member of the Commission and authorize to this effect the amendment of paragraph 3 a) of the Terms of Reference of the Commission by the insertion of the word "Portugal" between the words "the Netherlands" and the word "Spain" in that paragraph.

The Economic and Social Council is therefore requested to approve this recommendation.

/Amendment of

Amendment of the Spanish and French texts of the Terms of Reference and Rules of Procedure of ECLA

At the plenary meeting of the Commission held on 6 April 1984, the member governments noted that the translation of the English expression "Caribbean area" in paragraph 3 a) of the Terms of Reference of ECLA is "región de las Antillas" and "région des Antilles" in the Spanish and French versions, respectively. In view of the fact that United Nations terminology has changed since the Terms of Reference and Rules of Procedure were adopted in 1948, the Commission decided to recommend the Economic and Social Council to amend the Spanish and French versions of the Terms of Reference of ECLA by replacing the words "las Antillas" with the words "el Caribe" in Spanish and replacing "les Antilles" with "les Caraïbes" in French.

Programme of work and calendar of conferences of the Commission

At its twentieth session, the Commission adopted resolution 465 (XX), on the programme of work and calendar of conferences of ECLA. In that resolution, the programme of work of the ECLA system for the period 1986-1987 was approved, subject to the adjustments reflected in the final report of the twentieth session. The work programme of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC) was not included because it must first be considered by the CDCC at its eighth session, and it was decided that after this had been done the work programme should be submitted for consideration to the seventeenth session of the Committee of the Whole of ECLA.

In the same resolution, the Commission also approved, subject to the observations and suggestions reflected in the report of the twentieth session, the calendar of conferences of the ECLA system for the period 1984-1986, which is now brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council and, through it, to that of the General Assembly. In the calendar of conferences, ECLA approved the holding in 1985 of a Latin American Regional Meeting to review the implementation of the Plan of Action for Youth; before this resolution was adopted, member governments were informed that the organization and servicing of that meeting, if held at the Commission's headquarters, would call for an additional allocation of US$ 25 000 to the ECLA budget for the two-year period 1984-1985. In the same resolution, the Commission also urged the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue to entrust ECLA with the responsibility for organizing and holding the Latin American regional preparatory meetings for United Nations world conferences.

B. ISSUES BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE COUNCIL

Admission of the British Virgin Islands and the United States Virgin Islands as Associate members of ECLA

Bearing in mind the recommendations of General Assembly resolutions 38/44 and 38/48, the Commission adopted at its twentieth session resolutions 453 (XX) and 454 (XX), in which it decided to admit the British Virgin Islands and the United States Virgin Islands as associate members of ECLA in accordance with article 3 a) of the Terms of Reference of the Commission.

/II. ACTIVITIES

II. ACTIVITIES OF THE ECLA SYSTEM SINCE THE NINETEENTH SESSION

This report of the activities of the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) covers a period of approximately three years from May 1981.

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

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

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*/ Although the report covers the last eight months of the Biennial Programme of Work 1980-1981 and the first three months of the Biennial Programme of Work 1984-1985, the titles of the programmes and subprogrammes given in this report are those which appear in the Biennial Programme of Work 1982-1983.

/A. PROGRAMME

A. PROGRAMME NARRATIVES

PROGRAMME 210: FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

This programme has been directed towards the analysis of such subjects as food security; rural poverty and the peasant economy; styles of development and agricultural policies; training in agricultural and rural development, and co-operation and integration in the areas of food and agriculture.

The subject of food was approached through an integral analysis of the structure and functioning of national food systems: in other words, the whole complex of economic, social and technico-functional relations established in the processes of primary production, storage, agro-industrial processing, distribution and marketing of the main foodstuffs. This analysis consequently includes a description of the type of agents and the relations established in the processes in question, the evolution of patterns of food consumption and their repercussions on the availability of and access to essential foodstuffs, examination of the internal and external vulnerability of national food systems, and the design of alternative food policies including measures for each of the phases of production and supply and for the ordering of food demand.

In this work, advantage was taken of the Mexican experience in connection with the National Food System (SAM), through the establishment of a joint SAM/ECLA/FAO programme of activities which also enabled advantage to be taken of the research efforts of different types carried out in Latin America and other regions of the world with regard to the relation between styles of development and national food systems. As part of its activities, this joint programme worked out a methodological approach for the integral analysis of national food systems, in the application of which Costa Rica, Honduras, Mexico and Nicaragua have shown interest. At the seventh meeting of the Technical Committee of CORECA, held in Tela, Honduras, in July 1983, the Central American countries drew attention to the desirability of going more deeply into the study of their respective national food systems in order to help formulate national strategies tackling the solution of the food problem as part of a regional strategy.

As regards rural poverty, the research efforts have been concentrated on the economic and social trends and processes in agricultural and rural activities which determine the state of poverty affecting rural populations. Through analyses of selected countries it is planned to seek preliminary quantifications of the incidence and severity of rural poverty, to gain a closer knowledge of the main features of its evolution, and finally to study the strategies and policy lines adopted in order to relieve it.

This line of activity represents the result of a joint effort with FAO (Regional Office for Latin America, and Division of Human Resources, Institutions and Agrarian Reform in Rome) and has enabled various case studies to be carried out which provide updated information on the dimensions and characteristics of rural poverty in Latin America and constitute a representative sample of the

/measures taken

measures taken in the region to relieve it. In the light of national experiences, policy action options have been suggested for revitalizing the struggle against rural poverty.

The basic purpose of the work on the peasant economy was to go more deeply into the analysis of the peasantry from two perspectives: peasant survival in high-altitude ecosystems, and the peasantry as a producer of basic foodstuffs and its links with the food markets.

These research efforts were supported by the Netherlands Government. The first line of activity concluded in mid-1982 with the holding of a regional seminar on agrarian policies and peasant survival in high-altitude ecosystems, held near Quito with the support of the Department of Integral Rural Development of the Office of the President of the Republic of Ecuador.

The other research activity on peasant agriculture concluded with a technical meeting held at ECLA headquarters in Santiago in mid-July 1983.

As regards styles of development and agricultural policies, the main purpose of the analysis was to investigate, in the light of various important national experiences, both the structural changes resulting from the prevailing form of development and their repercussions on agriculture, and the relations between the type of economic policy applied and the design and application of agricultural policies and the instruments used in them. This research activity also included consideration of the immediate and longer-term challenges which agriculture will have to face and the formulation of alternative proposals for the reorientation of agricultural policy.

This line of activity concluded with an ECLA/FAO Expert Meeting on Styles of Development and Agricultural Policies, held at ECLA headquarters in Santiago in November 1983.

As regards training in agricultural and rural planning and development projects, mention may be made of the activities of the ECLA/FAO/UNDP Regional Project on Training in Agricultural and Rural Development Planning, Programming and Projects (RLA/77/006).

From May 1981 to December 1983, the Division collaborated in the design, organization and execution of 16 courses in seven countries, attended by 493 participants. It also prepared 58 training support documents in order to expand the material used in the project training activities.

As regards integration and co-operation in the area of food and agriculture, the basic purpose of the programme has been to strengthen technical and economic co-operation among the Latin American countries and between them and other developing regions. These activities have been carried out principally through the support given to the subregional integration schemes and the co-operation provided to SELA in the establishment and start-up of its Action Committee on Regional Food Security (CASAR).

PROGRAMME 240: DEVELOPMENT ISSUES AND POLICIES

As regards the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES), this period was marked by more intensive participation by governments in the activities of the Institute, and this was reflected in the holding of three meetings of the top governmental bodies responsible for guiding ILPES: the Fifth Meeting of the Technical Subcommittee, the Fifth Meeting of the Technical Committee, and the Sixth Meeting of the Technical Subcommittee.

The Fifth Meeting of the Technical Subcommittee of ILPES was held in San José, Costa Rica, in November 1982. It was attended by all the members of the Subcommittee, while observers representing Ministries of Foreign Affairs participated in it for the first time. The meeting dealt mainly with the proposed programme of activities of ILPES presented by the new Director of the Institute; the proposal for a regular system of supplementary financing was also considered, and further progress was made in the discussion of the technical documents to be presented at the Fourth Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America and the Caribbean.

The Fifth Meeting of the Technical Committee was held in Buenos Aires on 10 May 1983, during the Fourth Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America and the Caribbean. The Technical Committee meeting was attended by representatives of twenty-one member countries, who elected the new Officers of the Technical Committee and the members of the Technical Subcommittee.

With respect to the programme of work, it was noted that the various activities should all converge towards a set of core issues which should be in keeping with the evolution of the problems arising in the economic policy and planning of each country. These core issues are: planning and co-ordination of economic policy decisions in the short, medium and long term; the place of the region in the world economy in the near future; the territorial effects of global and sectoral economic policies, and the role of the public sector, with special emphasis on social development policy.

The Sixth Meeting of the Technical Subcommittee was held in Mexico City on 28 and 29 November 1983. It was attended by all the members of the Subcommittee and also by observers representing Ministries of Foreign Affairs. This meeting dealt with the review of the new institutional project 1984-1986; the situation as regards the implementation of the resolutions of the Fifth Meeting of the Technical Committee; new horizontal co-operation services; the technical proposal for the Fifth Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America and the Caribbean, to be held in Mexico City in 1985; the ILPES programme of work for 1984, and the recommendations concerning ILPES to be put forward by governments at the twentieth session of ECLA.

The period covered by the present report was also marked by the strengthening of the system of co-operation and co-ordination among planning bodies of Latin America and the Caribbean, with the holding of the Fourth Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning of the region (Buenos Aires, Argentina, 9 and 10 May 1983).

/This Fourth

This Fourth Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning was organized in conjunction with the Planning Ministry of Argentina, and was attended by the Vice-President of the Republic of Ecuador and the Ministers, Heads of Planning or representatives from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay and Venezuela. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and ten other United Nations agencies also participated. The Conference was also attended by observers from six intergovernmental organizations and four non-governmental organizations, as well as by special guests representing the Spanish Government, the Secretary-General for the Economy and Planning, and the Director-General of Planning of the Ministry of the Economy and Finance. It was recognized that planning, as an instrument of government and of guidance of the private sector, should be applied with new approaches in order to promote economic activity, make the most efficient use possible of resources, and safeguard equity. In the future, governments will face increased responsibilities as regards the interpretation, guidance and reactivation of economic and social development with a view to making them self-sustaining in the long term, and in these circumstances planning is once again seen to be an unparalleled instrument for articulating new forms of rationality in the co-ordination of public sector policies and the promotion of general well-being. This will call for the rethinking of the systems of planning applied in the past.

Another notable feature during this period was the support given by ILPES in fulfilment of its tasks as Technical Secretariat of the Meetings of Heads and Technicians of Caribbean Planning Bodies, held within the framework of the activities of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC). ILPES took part in the activities of the working groups set up under this machinery for co-operation among Caribbean planners, and also in the proceedings of the Third Meeting of Heads of Planning of the Caribbean, held in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, from 28 April to 2 May 1983. During this period, likewise within the context of co-operation among planning bodies, the Planning Information System for Latin America and the Caribbean (INFOPLAN) continued to be operated by CLADES with the support of ILPES.

In the area of publications, work continued on the issue of books and Cuadernos and on the preparation of the Boletín de Planificación (in Spanish and English). It is important to note that ILPES has been strengthening its relations within the United Nations system and has established links with important institutions both inside and outside the region for the execution of its programme of work. This programme is concentrated in the functional areas in which ILPES specializes: economic policy and planning; public sector planning; social planning; regional planning, and preinvestment and projects. Progress was initiated on the basis of the core issues referred to earlier. Activities were carried out through the basic programmes for training, advisory services and research, and special attention was given in this period to horizontal co-operation.

As regards training, ILPES organized seven international courses, eleven national courses and five special courses. Special mention should be made of the support given to various national training centres. Training activities have been carried out by the Institute throughout its twenty-one years of existence. Other

/activities in

activities in the planning and co-ordination of public policies have also been carried out. As regards the courses, the Institute has maintained its practice of dividing them into two levels, one basic and the other advanced, the latter being intended for the study of more specialized subjects and directed towards higher-level professionals who are engaged in the practical execution of public activities or activities corresponding to formal post-graduate work. In order to give these courses, the Institute associates itself with universities and centres of higher education of the region.

In the area of advisory assistance, special attention was given to the less developed countries and the less advanced regions of developing countries. During the period, co-operation was provided to planning bodies in the following countries: Brazil (State of Minas Gerais, Piauí, Northeast region); Chile; Costa Rica; Colombia (Cali); the Dominican Republic; Ecuador (Guayaquil); Guatemala; Haiti; Honduras; Nicaragua; Panama and Venezuela.

In the area of research, the ongoing research work on the state of planning in Latin America and the Caribbean continued and various research projects were undertaken in the function areas and core issues referred to.

In the priority sphere of horizontal co-operation, co-operation agreements were promoted among various countries, involving important national institutions. Special mention may be made of the agreement with the General Bureau for the Co-ordination of Agroindustrial Development (CODAI) of Mexico, the co-operation activities among pre-investment bodies of various countries of the region, and the co-operation in conjunction with the Economic Commission for Africa, in the area of labour planning. More recently, ILPES carried out a first mission designed to evaluate horizontal co-operation in the context of the system of co-operation and co-ordination among planning bodies of Latin America. This mission, which took place in September and October 1983, included interviews with 104 authorities in Lima, Quito, Mexico City, Bogotá, Caracas, Brasília, Buenos Aires and Santiago. Five groups of high authorities were systematically interviewed: those responsible for planning; those responsible for technical co-operation in external relations; representatives of scientific circles; business leaders; and authorities connected with pre-investment and trade promotion.

After examining the situation as regards horizontal co-operation in the selected countries, the mission tackled the question of proposals for new services in this area, with special attention to users, resources and links between existing bodies.

As regards suggestions for new horizontal co-operation services, the mission identified the following areas: a) formulation of plans and policies; b) programming of public sector activities; c) monitoring of macroeconomic aspects and conjunctural analysis; d) support for regional development bodies (within individual countries); e) pre-investment and project activities; f) science and technology; g) technical co-operation; and h) social development.

/In addition,

In addition, work continued on the systematic study of the economic evolution of the individual countries of Latin America and the Caribbean and the region as a whole and the analysis and appraisal of the various development policies and strategies applied in the region.

Within the context of the project on critical poverty in the region, efforts were centered mainly on the study in greater depth of some aspects connected with policies aimed at overcoming poverty. The main results of these studies are summarized in the final report of the project, which contains a quantitative and qualitative summary of the characteristics of poverty in the region and policy guidelines for overcoming it. In the latter respect, the need for the explicit incorporation of the objective of overcoming poverty in national development strategies and plans is stressed. Emphasis is placed on the need to do away with the structural obstacles which have given rise to poverty and still maintain it at a high level. Even though economic growth rates were satisfactory up to the beginning of the present decade, this has not been proportionally reflected in the reduction in absolute poverty: indeed, if the situation is projected up to the year 2000 it may be concluded that at the end of the present century, unless there is a significant change in the development styles followed, 30% of the Latin American population will still be living in a state of poverty.

In addition to the proposals calling for a permanent change in the functioning of the economies, so that the poor groups benefit from economic progress, measures are proposed which are aimed at relieving the most dramatic manifestations of poverty in the short term. These measures are mainly connected with employment policies and the direct satisfaction of certain basic needs of families. Among the latter, special mention may be made of measures designed to benefit expectant mothers, infants, and children of pre-school and primary school age, since these are considered to be critical periods both in the family cycle and in the development of the individual.

Overcoming poverty will call for vigorous intervention on the part of the State, since it cannot be expected that economic growth alone will enable the basic needs of the population to be satisfied, although it is recognized that such growth is a necessary condition for achieving this objective.

Another area of activity concerns studies and indicators on the short-term behaviour of some economies of the region. The purposes of these activities are: i) to improve the statistical base concerning the sectors of production and national and financial accounts; ii) to formulate and apply methodologies for analysing economic behaviour in the short term; and iii) to carry out studies which use the available statistical information to prepare indicators and identify behavioural relations with the aim of facilitating the preparation of economic models and helping in policy formulation.

As regards the evolution of Latin American development and its prospects in the medium and long term, continual monitoring of the prevailing situation has been carried out in order to appraise the repercussions of the international crisis on the development of the region in the medium and long term. Close contact has been kept up with other international agencies in order to maintain updated information

/and interpretations

and interpretations of the principal economic events taking place in the developed countries. To this end, there has been participation in the debates of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination's Task Force on Long-Term Development Objectives (Geneva, February and June 1982) and in the meetings of the LINK project held in Caracas, Venezuela, in December 1981 and in Wiesbaden, Federal Republic of Germany, in September 1982, while visits have been made to the United Nations Offices in New York and Geneva, as well as to the Headquarters of the European Economic Community and of governmental organizations inside and outside the region. For these purposes, documents were prepared on ECLA's activities in the areas of income distribution and identification and analysis of the social aspects of development by the use of models, and regarding the Regional Programme of Action for Latin America in the 1980s.

The results of the activities in the field of economic projections form the starting point for prospective studies carried out under other ECLA Secretariat programmes. In this connection, economic and sectoral projections were prepared for the great majority of the countries of the region in order to incorporate into the prospective studies the effects of the prevailing international situation and of policy changes.

A conceptual examination was made of the projections for 19 countries in the light of the prospects of each one of the countries, taking particular account of the situation as regards indebtedness and the adjustment policies in progress. The global results were presented at the eighth session of CEGAN. A more detailed analysis of the projections will be included in a special document on projections which is being prepared.

In order to facilitate the preparation of projections and the updating of the basic information, a data bank was constructed which includes 240 macroeconomic variables for each of the 19 countries of the region. This called for the development of computer programmes to handle the data, the design of a model in order to change the base of the original national statistics, the preparation of a system of indicators to permit more expedite and effective analysis of the data, and control and checking of the programmes and results.

Similarly, a more detailed version was prepared of the macroeconomic and sectoral model, and it was programmed for the computer together with a system for the aggregation of results for various groupings of countries of the region.

Work continued on the programme of adaptation and application to the Latin American countries of the economic and social model prepared by the Economic Projections Centre with the purpose of exploring development strategies. Essentially, policy options were defined which give special attention to the social concerns of development, quantifying objectives, targets and policies as far as reasonable. It is sought in this way to identify alternative development options more accurately, giving them consistency and establishing their physical and financial feasibility, as well as the political efforts needed to achieve the proposed objectives. During the period, the model was applied to the case of Venezuela.

/Research has

Research has also been initiated on the structures of consumption in Brazil. In this research, the consumption of durable goods in different social groups is being examined, both for urban and rural areas. In this connection the first version of an internal document entitled "Brasil: perfil de la demanda de bienes de consumo durables" has been prepared.

Submodels on population, migration and education were also prepared as part of the work on the economic and social model.

Substantial advances were made in the preparation of energy models designed to appraise the prospects of the Latin American countries in this field. A study of Costa Rica was prepared first of all and was discussed with the corresponding government bodies. The model used in this study was also presented and discussed in Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados and Jamaica, with a view to studying its possible application in Caribbean countries, especially Jamaica.

In addition, work has been done on methodological and practical aspects of energy planning, and this has made it possible to lay the foundations for a data bank containing variables from this sector and to analyse the energy balances of various countries of the region and their relations with economic variables. The drafting has been completed of a study on models for energy planning in Latin America which includes methodological aspects, the presentation of alternative models, and details of some specific experience in this field.

The possibility of applying the global energy planning model which has been designed to Costa Rica and Jamaica is being studied. To this end, contacts were made with the Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining of Costa Rica which is interested in applying the methodology developed in ECLA.

Contacts and collaboration with various international and government bodies continued. Thus, a staff member of the Economic Projections Centre was invited to visit the Research Institute of the Japanese Economic Planning Agency and travelled to Tokyo in February 1983 to exchange experience and information regarding economic models and projections with that Agency's Economic Co-operation Unit.

In conclusion, mention should be made of the holding of two outstanding events involving ECLA: i) the meeting of a group of leading personalities from various Latin American countries to analyse the impact of the international economic crisis on Latin America and the Caribbean and possible solutions to it (Bogotá, Colombia, 18-21 May 1982), and ii) the Latin American Economic Conference held in Quito, Ecuador, from 9 to 13 January 1984, in close collaboration with SELA and in response to a request and initiative of the President of Ecuador, Dr. Osvaldo Hurtado. At this Conference, 26 Latin American and Caribbean countries, represented by five Heads of Government, three Vice-Presidents, and ten Foreign Ministers and Presidential Delegates, signed the Quito Declaration and Plan of Action: documents which contain various measures for reactivating the economy, and, in particular, specific proposals regarding the external debt. With regard to the Conference, it may be recalled that the machinery leading up to the Quito agreements was set in motion on 11 February 1983 when the President of Ecuador asked ECLA and SELA to prepare "a set of proposals aimed at developing Latin America's capacity to

/respond to

respond to the problem and strengthening its systems of co-operation". In May 1982, the joint document entitled "Bases for a Latin American response to the international economic crisis" was delivered to the President of Ecuador and also subsequently to the other governments of the region. Later, this document was reviewed at a meeting in the Dominican Republic from 1 to 3 August 1983 at which the "Santo Domingo Pledge" was adopted and at which the nations of the region also agreed to meet in Quito for the Conference at which the above-mentioned accords were adopted.

PROGRAMME 270: ENVIRONMENT

In the last three years, work continued with the aim of strengthening the capacity of the ECLA Secretariat and the region to manage the environment and its resources in order to promote regional development and integration and to improve the living conditions of the lowest-income groups. To this end, the Joint ECLA/UNEP Development and Environment Unit continued studies on strategic topics, action was taken in conjunction with other Divisions to promote horizontal co-operation on various topics connected with the relation between development and the natural and constructed environment, and collaboration was kept up with other organs of the system in support activities.

The studies on strategic topics were centered on the one hand on general conceptual aspects, and on the other on three specific areas. With regard to the former, two studies were carried out: one was on "The economy and the environment"; the other was on "Incorporation of the environmental dimension in planning", and was presented at the Fourth Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Buenos Aires on 9-10 May 1983. With regard to energy and the environment, a case study was prepared on alternative scenarios and strategies, entitled Estilos de Desarrollo, Energía y Medio Ambiente: Un estudio de caso exploratorio ("Estudios e Informes de la CEPAL" series, No. 28, E/CEPAL/G.1254, July 1983). Close contact was maintained with OLADE, with the governments of the region, and with other organizations in order to promote studies on this issue, which have already been begun in Costa Rica and Chile.

With regard to natural resources as a factor in development and integration, studies were carried out, as a contribution to the work of the United Nations General Assembly and a preparatory seminar for the International Conference on Population, on the interrelation between population, resources, the environment and development. An article will be published later on the basis of these studies, and with the knowledge acquired in them, a contribution was also made to the CELADE Master's Degree Programme in Demography. The Unit participated in the exploratory studies on Amazonia carried out by the Brasilia Office of ECLA and in the seminar on forests, the environment and population in the Third World held in Madras in December 1981. Contributions were also made regarding ocean resources, within the context of the Programme of Joint Studies on the International Relations of Latin America (RIAL), and on the Andean ecosystems, within the context of the International Convention on the Vicuña. In connection with these topics, two studies have been prepared and will shortly be published: "Tecnologías para el desarrollo agrícola latinoamericano" and "Manejo integrado de recursos naturales".

As regards the relation between the environment and the New International Economic Order, the Unit collaborated with El Colegio de México and UNEP in the preparation of a study and a seminar on the subject, and a similar study was presented at the last meeting of the RIAL programme in Caracas (October 1983). A book and an article will be published on this subject. In addition, assistance was given in the preparation of the report on the state of the environment which is to be submitted to the Governing Council of UNEP in May 1984 in Nairobi.

/Within the

Within the context of the ECLA/UNEP joint project on horizontal co-operation in Latin America with regard to styles of development and the environment, which was carried out between January 1981 and December 1982, four regional seminars were held as the basis for undertaking horizontal co-operation programmes on each topic:

a) A first seminar on environmental management and large water resource projects was organized in collaboration with the Salto Grande Mixed Technical Commission (CTM) in Concordia, Argentina, from 1 to 3 October 1981. Four documents were presented at this meeting. A co-operation network is being organized in this field, co-ordinated by the ECLA Natural Resources Division. In addition, a first inventory of large investment projects and their effects on the environment in Latin America was carried out in conjunction with CLADES and advisory assistance was given to the Salto Grande Mixed Technical Commission as regards statistics and information, with a view to setting up a pilot centre for regional development based on large projects, for which a report was prepared.

b) The second seminar, on expansion of the agricultural frontier and the environment, was organized jointly with UNEP, the National Association of Centres for Holders of Post-Graduate Economics Degrees of Brazil (ANPEC) and the Department of Economics of the University of Brasilia, in collaboration with the Planning Secretariat of the Office of the President of the Republic of Brazil (through the Council for Science and Technology) and the Ministry of the Interior of Brazil (through its General Secretariat and the Special Secretariat for the Environment (SEMA)). This seminar was held in Brasilia from 10 to 13 November 1981, and a total of 21 documents were presented at it. A book containing a selection of the studies, under the title Expansión de la frontera agropecuaria y medio ambiente en América Latina, was published jointly by ECLA, UNEP and CIECA at the end of 1983.

c) A third seminar, on metropolitanization and the environment, was held in Curitiba, Brazil, from 16 to 19 November 1981. It was sponsored by UNEP and the municipal authorities of Curitiba and was organized jointly with the Instituto de Pesquisa e Planejamento Urbano of Curitiba. Seven documents were presented at it, some of which have been published separately in the respective countries. An on-going programme of co-operation among the metropolitan authorities of Latin America is being organized, with the support of all the ECLA programmes connected with metropolitan development and with the backing of the First Meeting of Mayors of Capital Cities of Ibero-America, held in Madrid from 5 to 12 October 1982, and of the Latin American mayors who participated in the Ninth Congress of Mayors of Great World Cities, held in Caracas from 21 to 23 October 1982. Measures were taken during 1983 for the establishment of a co-ordination secretariat in a Latin American city.

d) The fourth seminar, on agrarian policies and peasant survival in high-altitude ecosystems, was held in Quito, Ecuador, from 23 to 26 March 1982, in conjunction with the project of the ECLA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division on peasant agriculture in the development of the Andean countries. Fifteen documents were presented at this seminar and a book entitled Sobrevivencia campesina en ecosistemas de altura (E/CEPAL/G.1267) is now in the press.

/The project

The project on horizontal co-operation was completed in 1982 and a follow-up to it was undertaken in 1983 through the project "Incorporation of the environmental dimension in development planning processes". The project was begun by formulating its conceptual basis in the documents already referred to ("The economy and the environment", "Incorporation of the environmental dimension ...") and case studies have been begun in Mexico, Colombia, Ecuador, Chile, Argentina and Uruguay. In addition, complementary studies have been commissioned. These works will be discussed at national workshops and at a regional seminar in 1984.

In 1983, the Unit participated in the organization of various seminars: "The environment and technologies for settlements in arid zones: research and experience in Argentina and Chile" (in conjunction with the University of Antofagasta), Antofagasta, 22 and 23 March and 18 and 19 April; "Agricultural processes of importance in Latin America from the environmental standpoint" (in conjunction with CIFCA), Santiago, 28 to 30 June; "Human settlements and development in arid ecosystems" (in conjunction with the University of Mendoza, Argentina, and the Universidad del Norte, Chile), held in Mendoza from 9 to 12 November.

Collaboration in support activities mainly involved training programmes and the organization of the environmental training network for Latin America and the Caribbean. Lectures were given on various aspects of the relation between development and the environment in the Central Planning Course of ILPES, in the UNICEF/ILPES course on social planning, in the CIFCA/ILPES course on long-term planning and the environment, and in the CELADE Master's Degree Programme in Demography, as well as in other training activities in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Spain and Venezuela.

In 1983 the Unit took part in the organization and holding of the following courses: ECLA/ILPES/CIFCA course on long-term planning and the environment, Santiago, Chile (July); and ECLA/ILPES/CIFCA/UNEP/ORPALC course on planning and the environment, Quito (November).

In conjunction with the United Nations Statistical Office, a pilot study on environmental statistics in the Dominican Republic was carried out during 1981.

Finally, the Unit took part in various meetings, seminars and exchanges on regional development, natural resources and the environment in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Spain, Uruguay and Venezuela.

PROGRAMME 290: HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

A series of activities were carried out under this programme, primarily in the areas of training and information services, technical co-operation and research.

The activities were oriented towards analysing the traditional criteria for the selection of technology, the nature of appropriate technologies as well as their economic and social impact, and their application to the processes of building human settlements and the supply of housing services and infrastructure. In close relation to the foregoing topic as well as to subjects such as community participation, the role of local governments and city planning (which will be discussed below), efforts were devoted to studying the theoretical and methodological aspects of the preparation, assessment and execution of locally-managed projects originating from popular as well as municipal initiatives.

Other activities were aimed at initiating an examination of the phenomenon of metropolitanization and its interrelationships with the processes of social change, particularly in connection with the formulation of methodological and institutional frameworks for the planning and management of large cities and for horizontal co-operation among metropolitan areas in the region.

At the same time, attention was devoted to that group of topics which relate to the role of local governments in the promotion and management of municipal development and to decentralization, community participation and planning prospects in this socio-spatial sphere.

In this regard, prevailing practices were analysed, and alternative proposals more in keeping with the actual situation in the region were studied which would make possible the use of previously underutilized resources. Specifically, the activities undertaken in this field were aimed at an in-depth analysis of our knowledge about makeshift human settlements; the social, economic and spatial processes that produce them; and the role which corresponds to local governments and the affected communities themselves in solving these problems.

Finally, a substantial part of the tasks performed were directed towards preparing a study designed to update the analysis of existing information on the structure and dynamics of human settlements in the region, as well as to describe their main critical aspects. In addition, studies were prepared in co-operation with the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS) on land access in urban areas and on the installed capacity in the region for training in the field of human settlements.

Some of the main activities carried out were the following:

a) Preparation and holding of three seminars on appropriate technologies for human settlements (Lima, 1981; Sao Paulo, 1982; and Bogotá, 1983). In each case, these seminars were held in collaboration with national institutions, lasted approximately 15 days, and were attended by about 60 professionals. A number of studies were prepared for the seminars.

/b) Participation

b) Participation in the Ad-Hoc Consultative Meeting of Experts in Municipal Planning Methodologies, organized jointly with the Municipality of Cali and held in that city from 1 to 5 August 1983. Two documents were prepared on this occasion: "Planificación municipal de los asentamientos humanos" and "The outlook for municipal planning in Latin America".

c) Participation in the International Seminar on Urban Development, conducted at Lima in October 1982 in co-operation with the Pre-Investment Information Centre (CIP), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and COFIDE of Peru. At this seminar a study was presented entitled "Contexto y caracterización de los proyectos de gestión local".

d) Participation in the Seminar on Makeshift Settlements, jointly organized with the Association of Architects of Chile, which was held at Santiago from 17 to 19 October 1983. A document entitled "Notas introductorias al estudio de los asentamientos precarios" was prepared for the seminar.

e) Three studies were prepared in collaboration with UNCHS: "Planificación de los asentamientos humanos en América Latina y el Caribe: Teorías y metodologías" (E/CEPAL/L.288); "El acceso de los pobres a la tierra en las grandes ciudades de América Latina" (published under a UNCHS symbol number); and a Latin American survey, entitled "Training in the field of human settlements: Analysis of the present situation and proposals for a regional programme of action" (also published under a UNCHS symbol number).

PROGRAMME 330: INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The activities carried out in this area correspond to the objective of promoting further progress in the industrialization of the region. Thus, on the one hand, the work carried out includes the maintenance of an up-to-date knowledge of the course of industrialization, efforts to secure a better definition of the obstacles standing in the way of more rapid expansion, analysis of the effects of economic policies and of the external situation on the manufacturing sector, and the analysis of the options which could arise in the future, while on the other hand, efforts have been made to achieve further progress in the search for co-operation mechanisms, especially in branches of industry where action through concerted measures is a fundamental element of development and consolidation, as for example in the case of capital goods, on which efforts were concentrated.

Advances were made in the studies on industrialization and economic policy, which seeks to analyse in greater depth what has happened in the industrial sector of some countries of the region as a result of changes in economic policy, especially those which took place during the 1970s, or which began to be introduced in that period or more recently. These changes made in economic policy as the result of domestic decisions or of external factors such as those deriving from the international crisis or other causes have brought about, to a greater or lesser extent, considerable changes (not always of a positive nature) in the industrialization processes of some countries. The results of these studies, which are partly summarized in the document drafted for the technical meeting in preparation for the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO, bring out once again the sensitivity of the industrial sector to general economic measures and to the different options arising for industrial development in different socio-economic schemes.

A document entitled "Some considerations on the Latin American industrialization strategy" (E/CEPAL/L.282) was also prepared, and was presented at the High-Level Preparatory Meeting for the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO: Strategies and Policies for Industrial Development in the Developing Countries (Lima, Peru, 18-22 April 1983). This document re-examines some aspects of the industrialization strategy of the 1980s in the light on new factors emerging both as a result of the recessive internal situation and the international crisis. At the same time, emphasis is placed on some objectives considered to be of primary importance for the regional industrialization process, such as the correction of extreme forms of technological and social heterogeneity, the improvement of structures of production, export promotion and the correction of intra-regional heterogeneities.

In addition, the documentation was prepared for the Regional Technical Preparatory Meeting for the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO to be held in the second quarter of 1984. At this meeting, an examination will be made of the industrial situation of Latin America with a view to deciding on the forms and lines of action needed for its recovery and future development. The conclusions of this meeting will form an important basis for formulating the regional position vis-à-vis the UNIDO General Conference. SELA has been requested to carry out this formulation, and permanent co-ordination has been maintained with this organization, as well as with UNIDO.

/As regards

As regards the topic of energy and industrialization, a study was completed on energy demand in Chilean manufacturing activities and progress has continued on similar analyses for other countries of the region.

In addition, the state of Central American industrial development has been analysed, together with the repercussions of the new exchange situation on a particular branch of industry in Mexico, while technical assistance has been provided to some countries of the area and to subregional bodies.

Within the context of the project on the present situation and future prospects as regards the supply and production of capital goods in Latin America (RLA/77/015), analyses were completed of the demand for machinery and equipment for the cement industry; for hydraulic and thermal equipment for electricity generation; for merchant ships during the period 1980-1990; for railway equipment; for machinery and equipment for the wood pulp industry, etc.

An evaluation was made of the production capacity of various medium-sized and small countries of the region, especially in the area of production of boilers and other equipment, since the combination of this capacity with that of the more developed countries of the region creates opportunities for joint action and mutual benefit.

In addition, attention was devoted in the project to the financing systems for domestic sales, which suffer from considerable shortcomings in most of the countries. In respect of this topic, a global appraisal of needs has been prepared, together with an analysis of the mechanisms put into effect in Brazil.

A meeting of leading Latin American businessmen connected with this sector of industry was held in Santiago, Chile, from 26 to 28 April 1982, and this meeting, the report which was published in 1983, considered the preliminary versions of the studies on the demand for equipment for the iron and steel, electricity generation, cement production, wood pulp, marine transport and rail transport industries, as well as an appraisal of the production capacity of eight medium-sized and small countries of South America and the members of the Central American Common Market.

During the early months of 1983, the field work was completed on the demand for equipment in the mining sector (metallic minerals and coal) and analysis of the industrial significance of this demand was subsequently began. The corresponding report is now in course of preparation.

In August 1983, field work began with a view to evaluating the demand for oil prospection and extraction equipment and is scheduled to be completed in the early months of 1984.

In 1983, a review was made of the situation of the main sectors referred to above, which together represent a large and rapidly growing market. The recessive situation through which the region is passing has affected very particularly the capital goods production sector, since demand for these goods is directly linked to the level of investment. The new situation is not of course the same in all

/sectors or

sectors or in all countries. A large proportion of the iron and steel projects, for example, have been suspended or postponed, but the available information indicates that the programmes connected with the energy sectors are still operating in a relatively normal manner. It has consequently been decided to give priority to electricity generation, transforming and transmission equipment in the promotion activities undertaken by the project.

Although some stages still remain to be completed, the work done so far at the sectoral level makes it possible to put together an overall picture which reveals opportunities for action. A preliminary report was therefore published in August 1983 which includes global comments, summaries of the results, and a very brief version of the proceedings of the meeting of businessmen referred to.

At this meeting, the participants agreed to keep up permanent contacts and to form a stable nucleus capable of giving rise to a private institution for promoting regional industry and providing information and mutual support. At the same time, they asked ECLA to help them in these efforts in the initial stage by acting as a centre for contacts. At a further meeting, held this time in Buenos Aires, decisive progress was made on institutional aspects and the articles of association of the group were approved.

Furthermore, in response to an invitation by the Regional Electrical Integration Committee (CIER), sponsored by the project, the industrial group designated a delegation to attend a special meeting of senior executives of electricity companies on 8 November 1983. This meeting, which is the first one held between the officers of CIER and Latin American industry, took place in an atmosphere of frank understanding and sought ways of orienting more of the substantial demand for electricity towards regional industry.

Within the context of the project, and with the special sponsorship of UNIDO, the ECLA/UNIDO Expert Meeting on Capital Goods Industries in Latin America was held in Santiago, Chile from 5 to 7 December 1983 in order to consider the objectives, results and lines of the regional project, to exchange information and experience, and to identify areas of co-operation.

The exchange of ideas will be the subject of an analytical report, but it may be noted as of now that there was consensus in stressing the value of an overall view and emphasizing that the size of the regional market (even in the present recessive phase) gives Latin America major bargaining power.

PROGRAMME 340: INTERNATIONAL TRADE

During the last three years work has been concentrated primarily on the appraisal of the effect of the international crisis on the external economic relations of Latin America, together with promotion and support activities in favour of joint regional action to optimize the results of the measures which should be taken, with a clear trend towards closer and more effective intra-regional integration.

In this context, special mention must be made of the responsibility assumed, together with SELA, for the provision of substantive and technical support in the preparatory phase for the International Economic Conference held in Quito from 9 to 13 January 1984 as the result of an initiative of Dr. Osvaldo Hurtado, President of Ecuador. Mention should also be made of the joint contribution made in the preparation of the study on international economic relations and regional co-operation in Latin America presented at the eighth session of CEGAN (Montevideo, Uruguay, 19-23 January 1984) for subsequent submission, in an expanded and revised version, at the twentieth session of ECLA (Lima, Peru, 29 March to 6 April 1984).

Among the numerous activities carried out in connection with the subject of Latin America and the New International Economic Order, special mention should be made of those relating to: i) the participation of Latin America in the various international economic negotiations, and ii) the support and technical assistance provided to countries of the region in the area of export promotion, with special emphasis on the exports of manufactures and semimanufactures.

With regard to the first of these items, a particularly significant activity was ECLA's participation in conjunction with SELA, in the preparation of the document in connection with the above-mentioned initiative of the President of Ecuador, "Bases for a Latin American response to the international economic crisis" (E/CEPAL/G.1246). In the field of international trade and financing, this study suggests a number of concrete measures to be taken as part of joint regional action which would help to overcome the serious economic crisis being faced by the Latin American countries. Within the same context, substantive contributions were made to the document submitted by the ECLA Secretariat to a meeting of leading Latin American personalities held in Bogotá from 18 to 21 May 1983 and entitled "The international economic crisis and Latin America's capacity to respond to it" (E/CEPAL/G.1249). This document analyses the trade problems faced by the countries of the region, including the negative impact of the growing tendency towards protectionism at the world level, and possible responses by Latin America as a whole are suggested.

A study was also completed on international economic relations and regional co-operation in Latin America, to serve as a basis for the debates at the eighth session of CEGAN held in Montevideo, Uruguay, in January 1984. A revised and expanded version of this study is now being prepared.

Mention should also be made of the document "Aspectos de una política latinoamericana en el sector de los productos básicos" (E/CEPAL/R.335/Rev.1) presented at the Latin American Ministerial Co-ordination Meeting prior to UNCTAD VI

/(Cartagena, Colombia,

(Cartagena, Colombia, 21 to 26 February 1983), which outlines the general features and identifies possible policies, programmes and measures which could form part of a new Latin American approach and strategy in the area of basic commodities. It may also be noted, in this same connection, that three studies on the economies of coffee, cotton and soya beans were completed during the period under review.

A study was made of the importance of the services sector for Latin America, and certain observations were made which could be significant in international negotiations on this subject.

With regard to the second item mentioned above, concerning the ECLA Export Promotion Project, special mention should be made of the following areas: i) export promotion strategies, policies and mechanisms (a book is being prepared for publication entitled "Características y experiencias de las políticas de promoción de exportaciones en algunos países latinoamericanos"); ii) export financing and credit insurance (in this area, various meetings and round tables were organized, documents were prepared, technical assistance in this field was provided to countries of the region, and the Latin American Association of Export Credit Guarantee Bodies (ALASECE) was set up); iii) organization for export through the operation of export consortia and other joint export schemes (activities carried out in this field included the holding of a Latin American seminar on the subject in Mexico City in August 1981, the planning of a series of national seminars, and the publication of a document on the subject); iv) development of export products by small and medium-sized Latin American enterprises for incorporation in the export process (in this area it is planned to carry out an analysis of the export potential and restrictions affecting small and medium-sized industrial enterprises in selected Latin American countries, with the European market in mind); v) exportable supply (documents were prepared on this subject); and vi) obstacles affecting Latin American exports of manufactures and semimanufactures to the markets of the industrialized countries (a round table meeting was held in April 1982 in Buenos Aires, Argentina, on the obstacles to exports of leather manufactures).

As regards the study of Latin America's economic relations with the principal regions of the world, mention may be made of the publication of a study entitled "Relaciones económicas de América Latina con los países miembros del Consejo de Asistencia Económica Mutua (CMEA)", which constitutes a summary of the activities carried out by Phase I of the Joint ECLA/UNCTAD/UNDP Project on this subject (Project RLA/76/013).

In mid-1983, Phase II of this initiative was initiated (ECLA/UNCTAD/UNDP project RLA/82/021), and will extend up to December 1984. Three documents are being prepared for a technical meeting planned for the second half of 1984: one on the background and future prospects of industrial co-operation among the Latin American countries and the CMEA countries, another on the trade in manufactures between Latin America and the CMEA countries, and a third on co-operation agreements in the field of hydroelectricity between the two groups of countries.

An important event was the holding of the First Ibero-American Conference on Economic Co-operation (Madrid, 3-7 November 1981), a high-level ministerial meeting which served as a forum for examining the state of economic relations between

/Spain and

Spain and Ibero-America and suggesting possible initiatives for expanding and strengthening them. A document prepared jointly with the Ibero-American Co-operation Institute was presented at this conference. The Second Ibero-American Conference on Economic Co-operation will be held in Lima, Peru, from 30 March to 3 April 1984. Various subjects will be considered at this meeting, and the Secretariat is to present two documents at it: one on structures and trends in the economic relations between Ibero-America and Spain, and the other on technological co-operation.

As regards the analysis of the international monetary and financial system, which is covered by the joint UNDP/ECLA project RLA/77/021: "The implications for Latin America of the situation of the international monetary and financial system", the work has been centered primarily on two main areas: financing and external indebtedness, and the adjustment process and external policies.

The outstanding issue in the first of these areas is the problem of the external debt, which became critical in a large number of countries from mid-1982 onwards. In this context, significant inputs were provided through the documents "The international economic crisis and Latin America's capacity to respond to it" and "Bases for a Latin American response to the international economic crisis" already referred to earlier in this section. Participation also took place in numerous meetings and working groups, at which various studies and documents were presented setting out Latin America's problems against a world background and putting forward various suggestions for action in the area of financial policies.

As regards the area of adjustment processes and external sector policies, collaboration took place with the International Monetary Fund in the preparation of a simulation model designed to appraise the dynamic effects of various economic policy options on such variables as the level of activity, prices, external imbalance, movement of capital, relative prices among three groups of goods, interest rates, etc. This study was published as No. 20 in the "Estudios e Informes de la CEPAL" series under the title of "Efectos macroeconómicos de cambios en las barreras al comercio y al movimiento de capitales: un modelo de simulación". The basic model was presented for discussion at meetings of the Econometric Society and of technicians of Central Banks of the American continent, the Sixth Meeting on Monetary Economics organized by the Central Bank of Argentina, and in various academic centres. Finally, mention should be made of the holding of a round table meeting on "Policy options in the external sector: the Latin American case", sponsored by ECLA and the German Foundation for International Development (DSE), at ECLA headquarters in October 1983. The conclusions of this round table were that it would be desirable to continue the work of applying the model to particular economies. In this respect, the Project has already initiated preliminary work in conjunction with the Central Bank of Uruguay.

Economic integration and co-operation are the means which have contributed most in the past to the strengthening of economic relations among the countries of the region, not only through the traditional integration schemes -the Central American Common Market, the Latin American Integration Association, the Andean Group and the Caribbean Community- but also through specific co-operation actions at the bilateral and multilateral levels.

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Consequently, the principal activities were directed towards studying the effects of the international crisis and of national policies on the integration schemes and regional co-operation, and collaborating in the action taken to overcome these problems, especially through support for the initiative of President Osvaldo Hurtado of Ecuador. In addition, co-operation agreements have been put into effect with the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI) and the Andean Group, whereby ECLA is giving technical assistance to these integration schemes. In particular, advisory assistance has been given to ALADI in the establishment of the Regional Tariff Preference arrangements provided for in the 1980 Treaty of Montevideo, and efforts have been made to identify the causes of the growing deterioration in intra-regional trade.

Finally, further progress has been made in the area of horizontal co-operation, with the initiation, in conjunction with the Economic Commission for Africa, of important activities for identifying opportunities for co-operation in the field of trade.

/PROGRAMME 360:

PROGRAMME 380: ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The activities described below relate primarily to the Caribbean subregion.

At the global economic level, three issues (1980, 1981 and 1982 respectively) of the report "Economic Activity in Caribbean Countries" were prepared and distributed during the period covered by the present report.

As regards co-operation in the field of planning, the main activities were the convening of meetings of ad hoc working groups on manpower planning (Grenada, 14-15 September 1981), physical and regional planning (Trinidad, 15-16 November 1982) and agricultural planning (Trinidad, 29-30 November 1983). In addition, the Third Meeting of Caribbean Heads of Planning, jointly organized by ECLA and ILPES, was held in Trinidad (April-May 1983), while assistance was given in preparing course materials and participation took place in a training course for planners jointly financed by ECLA and ILPES (Grenada, 19-27 September 1981).

With respect to Caribbean/Latin American co-operation, several studies were prepared and a meeting with representatives of Caribbean countries was scheduled (Trinidad, February 1984).

In the field of agriculture, the fourth and fifth issues of "Agriculture Statistics: Caribbean Countries" were published and distributed. They included new data series for the period 1978-1981 with relevant information on resources, production, inputs and the contribution of agriculture to the economy of member States. In relation to the CDCC survey of agro-industrial activities, a report has been prepared dealing mainly with Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and Trinidad and Tobago. A number of meetings and consultations were also undertaken as part of the efforts to achieve closer co-operation between organizations in the field of agriculture and to promote agricultural development.

In the field of energy, activities during the period related mainly to monitoring and reporting on the energy situation in Caribbean countries and contributing to the preliminary work leading to the preparation of the Caribbean Subregion Action Plan by the Commonwealth Caribbean Secretariat. A consultant report (CDCC/PWG: E/83/3) on the evaluation of the price structure of refined energy products in CDCC countries and an energy bibliography (sponsored by UNESCO) were also prepared. In the area of natural resources, the final version of a study concerning the inventory of mineral resources in CDCC countries was completed and a horizontal co-operation project between Saint Lucia and Jamaica on mineral resources is in progress. With respect to follow-up activities to the two ECLA conferences on horizontal co-operation in water supply and sanitation, a matrix of possible horizontal co-operation projects has been prepared and circulated. In addition, a paper entitled "The Water Supply Situation in LDCs of the East Caribbean at the Beginning of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade - A Brief Note" was prepared.

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In the field of transport the following activities were undertaken: i) a number of country sub-group meetings were held in co-operation with the International Maritime Organization (IMO) (Barbados, December 1981; Jamaica, October 1982; Mexico, October 1982; Trinidad, November 1982; Mexico, September 1983) at which the authorities responsible for Search and Rescue (SAR) discussed proposed maritime SAR boundaries and the co-ordination of facilities in neighbouring areas. A final meeting is scheduled to be held in April 1984. A Caribbean Maritime Search and Rescue Plan emerged from these meetings and most States are now in a position to accede to the IMO Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue; ii) the UNDP/UNCTAD/IMO Project on the Development of Shipping has received advice and has been regularly monitored through the participation of the ECLA Office for the Caribbean in its Steering Committee; iii) in co-operation with ECLA Santiago a document on small shipping development strategies was produced for submission to the Maritime International Co-operation Centre (MICC) of Japan and was followed by a joint survey mission of ECLA and MICC to study the prospects for further joint action; iv) the mathematical groundwork was carried out for a Caribbean Maritime Traffic Model. The final product should assist governments in maritime decision-making; v) a project idea on "floating factories" was submitted to governments and private parties for discussions. In addition a paper entitled "The Review of the Development of the Transport System in the Caribbean with Reference to the Establishment of Regional Institutions and the Involvement of Aid Donors" was prepared and presented at the Pan-American Transport Congress and International Transport Fair (Argentina, June 1983), and a meeting of experts on facilitation problems and strengthening of transport institutions was held (Suriname, October 1981).

In the area of social development research is continuing in connection with the preparation of the monographs on social structural changes in Caribbean island countries, namely, Saint Lucia and Dominica. These studies have been co-sponsored by the United Nations University. Progress has also been achieved in the implementation of the programme for the removal of language barriers, with the active support of the Government of the Netherlands Antilles. In this connection, a subregional workshop was held from 29 August-9 September 1983 and a co-ordinating committee, under the sponsorhip of the Netherlands Antilles Minister of Education, is taking steps to organize a series of national meetings (workshops). A project for the development of creole discourse has been formulated and extrabudgetary financing is being negotiated. Co-ordinated activities have been carried out by consultants in the following areas: i) a feasibility study on a Caribbean Multinational Enterprise for the Production and Distribution of Printed and Audiovisual Materials has been completed and draft statutes have been prepared and circulated to member countries; ii) a feasibility study of a Graduate School has been made to FLACSO and discussions of the project idea with several member governments and the UNESCO Consultant responsible for co-ordinating the implementation of the Consortium for a Graduate Faculty of Applied Social Sciences in the English-Speaking Caribbean and Suriname have been held; iii) at the request of CDCC member governments a feasibility study on the establishment of a Caribbean Council for Social and Economic Development has been completed and circulated for their consideration, and iv) an overview of the situation of youth in the

/Caribbean has

Caribbean has been presented to the Preparatory Meeting for the International Youth Year (Costa Rica, October 1983). As regards the integration of women into economic development, methodological guidelines have been produced for programme and project planning on women and development. In addition, a pilot study (ECLA/CARIB 83/9) on women as recipients of services from resources allocated in the National Budget of Trinidad and Tobago has been completed. This study also provides parameters to be used for its application in other Caribbean countries. With respect to rural women, a study has been completed on the role of women in agriculture in three Eastern Caribbean States. This study was a co-operative effort with the CARICOM secretariat, and on the latter's recommendation the study has been circulated to the national authorities responsible for the integration of women in development. The preparation of projects in priority areas such as teenage pregnancy, female traders, women in export processing industries, women's multiple activities and the issue of violence against women has also been initiated.

In the field of demography, three documents were published: i) "1980 Census - Analytical Commentary"; ii) "Barbados Experimental Migration Survey"; and iii) "Barbados Experimental Migration Survey - Analysis of the Results", while a regional intensive course in demography was organized in Trinidad (by CELADE and ISER) from 27 June to 5 August 1983.

As regards science and technology,*/ it should be noted that the ECLA Subregional Headquarters serves as the Interim Secretariat of the Caribbean Council on Science and Technology (CCST). Activities in this area comprised: i) preparation of background papers and proposals and servicing the plenary sessions of CCST (Barbados, June-July 1981; Jamaica, November 1982; Netherlands Antilles, July 1983); ii) convening and preparation of four meetings of the Executive Committee (Barbados, August 1981; Guyana, March 1982; St. Vincent, January 1983; Netherlands Antilles, July 1983); iii) convening of workshops on methodology for assessment of national science and technology capabilities (financed by UNIFESTD), Suriname, 12-16 October 1981; and on agricultural research policy and management (funding provided by SAREC, ISNAR, Commonwealth Foundation and IDRC) (Trinidad, September 1983); iv) work involved in the following projects in the CCST work programme: assessment of national science and technology capabilities; establishment of a Science and Technology Journal of the CCST; preparation and exchange of audiovisual material for education in science and technology; study of the consequences of the development of energy crops on food supplies in the subregion (a preliminary study was carried out); development of agro-industries and employment opportunities, particularly at the rural level (a consultant report was prepared and circulated to funding agencies); the potential limitations of newly emerging technologies for newly developing countries; and a science and technology policy for the Caribbean subregion. Work has also started on the first phase of the project "Conservation and Exchange of Germplasm of Crop Plants", with the assistance of the Commonwealth Foundation.

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*/ For CCST documents see the special section in the list of documents in section C below.

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In the field of international trade, the main activities undertaken during this period were: i) preparation of an inventory of selected exportable products for CDCC non-CARICOM countries on the basis of questionnaires completed by the countries; ii) preparation of eighteen draft national procedures guides for CDCC member countries; iii) convening of an ad hoc expert group meeting (Cuba, October 1983) to review the draft national trade procedures guides and to make recommendations for future action as a means of facilitating trade; iv) preparation of a statistical data base on Caribbean International Trade: trade matrices for intra-OECS, intra-CARICOM, intra-CDCC and other Caribbean trade have been completed for 1970 and 1980, historical series (dating back to 1950 in many cases) have been compiled on basic trade indicators, and preliminary estimates have been made of the value of Caribbean exports and imports for 1983.

As regards the Statistical Data Bank this has been computerized with the installation of a micro-computer. A data base programme allowing for the creation of data files and incorporating a search routine has been written and is being utilized. Economic, social and demographic data are being stored, and the retrieval and dissemination capabilities have been demonstrated. In addition, a document containing abstracts of major statistical publications was published. A mechanized routine for on-line search capability has also been established to make use of these abstracts. The word processing capability of the micro-computer is being applied to other areas of the work of the Port of Spain Office.

The main activities of the Caribbean Documentation Centre (CDC) have included the convening of: i) workshops on indexing and abstracting techniques for effective participation in the Caribbean Information System for Economic and Social Planning (CARISPLAN) (Guyana, May 1981; Cuba, May 1982; Dominican Republic, October 1982; Haiti, October 1982; Suriname, November 1982; Trinidad, May 1983; Jamaica, January 1984); ii) holding of a workshop to provide an introduction to basic techniques for library organization and services (St. Vincent, June 1981); iii) convening of a regional workshop on methodology for inventory of development information units (Barbados, October 1981); iv) organization of a workshop on user education techniques for use in special libraries (Jamaica, July 1982); v) holding of the Evaluation Meeting on the Caribbean Information System for Economic and Social Planning (Trinidad, July 1983); vi) publication of CARISPLAN Abstracts (Vols. 4-8); vii) preparation of bibliographies in different fields; viii) preparation of the Caribbean Documentation Centre List of Serials 1981; and ix) preparation of the document entitled "Caribbean Information System for Economic and Social Planning - CARISPLAN" (jointly with the Energy and Natural Resources Unit). The Caribbean Documentation Centre is the focus of the Caribbean Information System for Economic and Social Planning and benefits considerably from the project funding provided by the IDRC.

PROGRAMME 460: NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENERGY

During the last three years, in addition to the traditional activities in the fields of energy, minerals and water resources, various others were begun, connected with new and renewable sources of energy, ocean resources and the development of the region, and the use of outer space.

An event of great importance was ECLA's participation in the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy (Nairobi, Kenya, 10-21 August 1981). It may be recalled in this respect that the Latin American and Caribbean countries worked actively on the establishment of common formulas and positions in the energy field. Thus, during the Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Conference in question (Mexico City, 16-20 March 1981), a Regional Plan of Action on New and Renewable Sources of Energy was adopted.

Among the many activities carried out during the period covered by the present report, special mention should be made of those effected in the sphere of horizontal co-operation, with financial assistance from the Netherlands Government. Firstly, the Second Latin American Seminar on Horizontal Co-operation for the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade was held in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, from 11 to 14 January 1982. Subsequently, as the culmination of the activities in support of horizontal co-operation for the development of the mineral resources of Latin America, a Meeting on Horizontal Co-operation for the Development of the Mineral Resources of Latin America, organized by ECLA and the Colombian Mining Corporation (ECOMINAS), was held in Bogotá, Colombia, from 14 to 18 June 1982.

After the Bogotá meeting, the final report was circulated and contacts were initiated with international organizations and third countries to explore the possibilities of technical and financial co-operation in the preparation and execution of horizontal co-operation projects.

With regard to the follow-up activities on the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, the preliminary version was completed of a document on the Latin American Solar Energy Programme, and it will be used to arrange the financing of this Programme with interested countries and regional and international bodies.

The document entitled "Plan de acción para la cooperación entre países en vías de desarrollo en el campo de las fuentes de energía nuevas y renovables" was also completed and presented at the Group of 77 Meeting on South-South Co-operation (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 31 May-4 June 1982).

Other activities in the energy field included the promotion of studies and the establishment of new bodies to facilitate the integration of the electricity sector in Central America, the collection of basic data on electricity consumption, and the provision of technical assistance to governments and bodies in the subregion.

/Together with

Together with the Joint ECLA/UNEP Development and Environment Unit, the Water Resources Unit organized and participated in the Regional Seminar on Environmental Management and Large Water Resource Projects, held with the collaboration of the Salto Grande Mixed Technical Commission at Concordia, Argentina, from 1 to 3 October 1981.

The Water Resources Unit also continued its work of serving as the secretariat of the Inter-Secretariat Working Group on Water Resources in Latin America and organized the second meeting of this Group in Santiago, Chile, on 16 and 17 August 1982. In 1983, it prepared a report, based on the results of a questionnaire, on the activities of international agencies in the region in the field of water resources.

Other activities carried out in this subject area concerned the evaluation of the availability and sectoral utilization of water resources in Central America.

As regards mineral resources, a Panel on Regional Co-operation in the Mining Sector was held in January 1982, in conjunction with the Bureau of Co-ordination, at the First Meeting on the Ibero-American Mining Sector, organized with the sponsorship of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy of Ecuador and the Ministry of Industry and Energy of Spain.

As regards energy, work in the field of nuclear energy was begun in 1983, with the preparations for Latin America's participation in the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy.

Finally, there was close collaboration with various other bodies, especially the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE), the Pan-American Health Organization, the Latin American Regional Office of the United Nations Environment Programme, and the UNESCO Regional Office for Science and Technology.

Under the terms of the interregional co-operation agreement between ECLA and the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), a programme to promote interregional co-operation between the countries of Africa and Latin America in the mining and metallurgical sector is being carried out. In this connection, a group of African mining experts visited different countries of Latin America in 1982, and a preliminary interregional co-operation project has been prepared, financing for which is being explored with various international agencies.

The new activities regarding ocean resources and the development of the region have been made possible through funds provided under a joint project with the United Nations Development Programme and have been organized in the awareness that the ocean dimension raises a many-sided problem which must necessarily be approached in a multidisciplinary manner and must be subject to continual review by all the sectors involved.

In view of this fact, and of the close contact maintained by ECLA with the political decision-making circles of the Latin American countries, it was decided that the activities should seek to promote and facilitate the work of the United Nations system with the aim of ensuring that the countries of the region have

/easy access

easy access to international assistance in the utilization of the oceans and their resources and that the United Nations system itself is made aware as expeditiously as possible of the real needs of the possible beneficiaries.

After one year of this new type of work by the Commission, the following results may be noted:

a) A clear definition of the functions which the Economic Commission for Latin America should assume as regards the role of ocean resources in Latin American economic development;

b) Transmission of the implications of this initiative to the components of the United Nations system and other government bodies which deal with the problems of the sea and its resources in the region. This activity has taken the form of direct and specific contact with each one of these bodies, to which the objectives of the project have been set forth, its support has been offered, and comments have been invited on possible future activities and joint areas of action;

c) A clear tendency from the beginning to tackle all the areas of action within the framework of horizontal co-operation, especially in pursuance of resolution 438 (XIX) on technical co-operation among developing countries, which requests the Secretariat to identify, promote and disseminate new approaches aimed at promoting regional co-operation and integration. In this respect, an objective set for the biennium 1983-1984 has been that of identifying the capacities of the region as regards the utilization of the sea and its resources. For this purpose, inventories have been made and will continue to be undertaken for each of the Latin American countries, in order to build up an information service to promote future horizontal co-operation action on ocean matters within the lines of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action;

d) Systematic utilization of the machinery existing in the region in order to carry out the work of the Programme in conjunction with the efforts already made and within the spirit of support for the rest of the United Nations system indicated in point b) above. In this respect, mention may be made of the co-operation agreement signed with the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific, a subregional body made up of Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru, through which these countries co-ordinate their policies regarding that ocean. Consequently, the work as regards those countries is channelled within the context of that agreement, in which connection there is also collaboration with the other components of the United Nations system working with that Permanent Commission. A concrete result of the commitment undertaken by ECLA with regard to this agreement is the co-ordination and financing of the Seminar organized by ECLA and the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific on the appraisal of the environmental impact on the marine environment and coastal areas of the South-East Pacific, through which ECLA has helped to promote a horizontal co-operation effort among the countries of the subregion and has at the same time incorporated into this work the various United Nations and non-United Nations bodies involved in dealing with the problem;

/e) The

e) The design of a scheme of operations incorporating the other divisions and programmes of ECLA into the activities of the ocean resources project, making the fullest use of the capacity existing in the Commission for the analysis of the problems of utilizing the resources of the sea;

f) The establishment of contacts with universities and academic centres of the region in order to define a regional approach to higher-level training in the formulation of ocean policies, since it is these institutions which have the mission of training human resources with a higher level of responsibility in the preparation of a national ocean resources strategy.

PROGRAMME 480: POPULATION

This programme concerns the activities carried out by the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) during the last three years in pursuance of the mandates given by the governments of the region and the specific objectives laid down in the Regional Population Programme by the Committee of High-Level Government Experts (CEGAN) at its First Meeting on Population (Quito, Ecuador, 12 to 14 March 1979).

As regards technical co-operation, during the period under analysis CELADE signed a number of agreements with various national and international bodies for the execution of specific activities designed to benefit the countries of the region. Thus, collaboration agreements were signed with, inter alia, UNICEF, for the purpose of updating estimates of infantile mortality levels, trends and differentials for Haiti, Bolivia and Honduras; with the Inter-governmental Committee for Migrations (CIM), for the execution of activities regarding the processing, storage and retrieval of data on migrations; with the Centro de Treinamento para o Desenvolvimento Econômico (CENDEC) of Brazil, for the execution of a joint programme of demographic activities; with the Fundaçao Sistema Estadual de Analise de Datos (SEADE) of Brazil, for the mutual exchange of bibliographical information on population; with the National Statistical Institute of Bolivia, for the execution of specific population research; and with the Centro de Estudios Demográficos (CEDEM) of Cuba, for the execution of training and technical assistance activities in the field of population.

With regard to training activities, CELADE continued to hold its Master's degree programme in Santiago. At the same time, it gave its annual Regional Intensive Course on Demography in San José, Costa Rica, and carried out national courses on demography under co-operation agreements with governmental bodies of the respective countries in Argentina, Brazil, Honduras and Venezuela. Special mention may be made of the intensive demography course carried out in 1983 for the first time for the English-speaking Caribbean countries. This course was held in Trinidad and Tobago and was attended by 17 professionals from the English-speaking Caribbean.

A considerable part of the work of CELADE during the period was devoted to collaboration with the countries in the processing, utilization and analysis of the results of the 1980s censuses. At the same time, development was begun of a new field of possibilities based on the use of low-cost microcomputers which will make it possible to secure a considerable reduction both in costs and in the dependence of national bodies on highly specialized programmers and large computers. Thus, in March 1984 a regional course on microcomputers as tools for demographic analysis will be held at the CELADE office in San José, Costa Rica.

In 1982, CELADE completed 25 years of service to the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean in the field of population. CELADE celebrated this anniversary with a commemorative ceremony and a working meeting attended by representatives of various countries for the purpose of considering the knowledge of demographic conditions in the region and CELADE's activities to aid the countries in the field of population.

/The seventh

The seventh session of the Committee of High-Level Government Experts (CEGAN), within the framework of which the Latin American Regional Preparatory Meeting for the International Conference on Population was held, took place in Havana, Cuba, from 16 to 19 November 1983. This seventh session of CEGAN had two main purposes: to analyse the World Population Plan of Action with a view to seeking a regional position for the forthcoming International Conference on Population to be held in Mexico City in August 1984, and to guide the work and define the priorities of CELADE in the field of population.

The financial resources supporting CELADE's activities during the period came mainly from the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) and the regular budget of the United Nations, together with contributions from other donors such as the Netherlands Government, the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) of Canada, the United Kingdom Overseas Development Administration (ODA), and the Rockefeller Foundation. Special mention may be made of the signing in June 1982 of a five-year exchange and co-operation agreement with the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). The financial contribution which CIDA will provide under this agreement will be used to promote specific training, technical co-operation and research activities in the field of population in a selected group of Latin American and Caribbean countries.

PROGRAMME 496: TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS

The programme of work in this field covers three spheres of action -research, an information system and technical co-operation- and is the result of an agreement between the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations (CTC) and the ECLA Secretariat whereby the two organizations channel the guidelines given to them by the member governments of ECLA and by those making up the Commission on Transnational Corporations.

a) In the field of research, the work had a dual approach. On the one hand, some studies were oriented towards global macroeconomic, social and political aspects regarding the presence of transnational corporations in the region. On the other, the case studies carried out corresponded to an effort to achieve greater detail and specificity in analysing the activities of transnational corporations.

Some of the studies of a more global nature were published in CEPAL Review No. 14 (August 1981), in a special edition devoted to the topic of transnational corporations. Furthermore, an effort was made to complete the design of a disaggregated planning model to permit the identification and appraisal of the effect of the presence of transnational corporations on the most important variables usually handled in planning models.

Three other studies were also completed within the same line of global-type investigations. The first of them analysed the most recent forms of direct foreign investment in the region, in an attempt to gain a picture of future trends in the activities of transnational corporations. The other two studies represented an effort to sum up the different research and other activities with a view to expanding the bargaining power of the countries vis-à-vis the transnational corporations, especially in the field of export commodities.

With regard to the case studies, the ECLA/CTC Unit participated actively in the implementation of the Interregional Project on Export Commodities and studies were prepared on seven commodities in different countries of the region, together with three integrated studies which compare the experiences of Latin America, Asia and Africa. In addition, two studies were completed on the presence of transnational corporations in the Argentine meat and cereals complex and in the soya bean industry in Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay.

In the area of research, two studies were carried out on external financing and the transnational banking system with respect to the cases of Bolivia and Colombia, following the same methodology as the study published in 1980 on Peru. Finally, the topic of the production of energy from non-conventional sources in the region and the role that could be played in this field by the transnational corporations was also dealt with and gave rise to two other studies, the first consisting of an analysis of the programme for the production of ethyl alcohol from sugar cane in Brazil, while the second explored possible lines of activity of interest to the transnational corporations in the production of energy from biomass.

/b) The

b) The second area of action concerns the comprehensive information system on transnational corporations.

In this area, various studies were prepared on the presence and impact of transnational corporations in various countries of the region. "Inventories" were prepared on transnational corporations for the cases of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru. It should be noted that these studies were not limited to preparing a list of enterprises, but also made it possible to appraise the influence exerted on the national economy by transnational corporations, to give details of the sectors where they operate and the size of their investments, and to quantify and correlate such variables as sales, liquid assets, employment, exports and imports, contribution to added value, etc.

A second line of activity with regard to the comprehensive information system was the study of policies on the treatment of foreign capital, in which connection the cases of Brazil and Colombia were analysed. With regard to the latter case, not only was official policy studied, but a survey was also made among the 25 most important transnational corporations present in the country.

Finally, two quantitative studies were prepared which assembled the existing information on direct foreign investment in the region, listed by countries.

c) The third area of action concerns technical co-operation services. In this area, three seminars were held on topics connected with the activities of transnational corporations, with the participation of representatives from some 15 countries of the region.

As regards training, the course on Problems of Latin American Development, with special attention to the subject of transnational corporations, was given for the fourth consecutive year within the broader courses on processes and problems of Latin American development held in Madrid by the Ibero-American Co-operation Institute.

Finally, various advisory assistance missions on the subject of the treatment of transnational corporations were carried out at the request of the Government of Bolivia.

PROGRAMME 520: SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

The activities carried out during the period covered by this report took place in the framework of the mandates arising out of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development (Vienna, 20-31 August 1979). This Programme gives priority attention to strengthening the scientific and technological capacity of the developing countries, restructuring the current system of international scientific and technological relations, and reinforcing the role of the United Nations system in the sphere of science and technology as well as securing greater financial resources available.

The extensiveness of this range of topics, in combination with a fixed and limited supply of resources, made it necessary to be particularly selective in choosing subjects for inclusion in the programmes of work covering the period in question; these factors also made it necessary to seek the association or co-operation of other United Nations bodies in order to obtain the resources needed and to avoid unwarranted duplication and overlapping of work.

With these factors in mind, and in line with the above-mentioned objective of strengthening the scientific and technological capacity of the countries of the region, work was carried out on the study of recent technological breakthroughs with a view to providing data and background information to the Latin American countries in order to enable them to meet the challenges posed by these advances and to exploit the potential for their applications. Microelectronics and bio-technology, including genetic engineering, were regarded as the most suitable areas in which to begin this work.

The foregoing led to the organization, in conjunction with UNIDO, of the UNIDO/ECLA Expert Meeting on the Implications for Latin America of Advances in Microelectronics, which was held in Mexico City on 7-11 June 1982. A study was prepared for that occasion which analysed the possible repercussions of the incorporation of new technologies into the economic and social development of the Latin American countries, as well as putting forward some possibilities for action in this regard.

The meeting's final report embodied many of the arguments and proposals presented in that document. One of the experts' recommendations, which was stressed in the report, was to initiate a Latin American programme for co-operation in the field of microelectronics; ECLA and UNIDO, in co-operation with other interested organizations, were made responsible for preparing this programme, which is to be based on an exchange of ideas with interested governments and other institutions.

A similar course of action was followed with regard to bio-technology, including genetic engineering. The preparation of a report on recent trends and prospects as regards the application of bio-technology to help solve Latin America's development problems was followed by the ECLA/UNESCO Expert Meeting on the Implications for Latin America of Advances in Bio-technology, including Genetic Engineering, held in Montevideo, Uruguay, from 21 to 25 November 1983. The advances made in this field and their possible implications for the region were analysed at that meeting.

/After recognizing

After recognizing that these new techniques represent an important scientific and technological tool for the economic and social development of the Latin American countries, while at the same time pointing up some of their limitations, the experts identified suitable areas or fields for their application, concluding that the establishment of the corresponding priorities should be the responsibility of each country. Opportunities for regional and international co-operation also occupied a good deal of the attention of the experts, who recommended to ECLA and UNESCO that the work should be continued through follow-up activities and more detailed study of the socio-economic implications of breakthroughs in bio-technology.

The Vienna Programme of Action views all forms of international co-operation as necessary tools for the achievement of its objectives, so that science and technology can be real factors in furthering the progress of the developing countries. Consequently, attention to opportunities for co-operation occupied a prominent place among the activities undertaken during the period in question.

The efforts being made by the United Nations to promote South-South co-operation -i.e., co-operation among developing countries- were the framework for a joint project undertaken by ECLA and the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) aimed at promoting technical and economic co-operation between Africa and Latin America. One of the fundamental components of this project was the exploration of opportunities for co-operation in the field of science and technology among countries of the two regions.

The study prepared on the situation in Latin America, which was later reinforced by a similar study on Africa, examines the status of co-operation between the two regions in this field -its recent trends, problems, forms, etc. The study goes on to explore what elements each region, or rather the selected countries in it, would be in a position to contribute to the shaping of specific proposals regarding interregional co-operation projects, all with respect to certain productive sectors and institutional spheres. Finally, the study proposes machinery and methods regarded as suitable for the implementation of its recommendations.

On 1-4 June 1982 the Joint Meeting of Governmental Experts from Africa and Latin America on Economic and Technical Co-operation was held at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. This meeting is considered to be a pioneering effort in the field of economic and technical co-operation at the interregional level.

Another activity which was conducted with respect to promoting co-operation involved the definition of the bases for the programme on Science and Technology for Development, in which the Ibero-American countries of the region and Spain are participating, the latter doing so through the Advisory Commission on Scientific and Technical Research (CAICYT) and the Ibero-American Co-operation Institute (ICI). This project is intended to achieve a substantial increase in endogenous scientific and technological capacity over a span of ten years in specific fields, so as to provide solutions for some of the main development problems which the participating countries will have to face in the 1990s.

/The task

The task of selecting areas in which to identify possible co-operation activities among interested countries has now been completed. ECLA was requested to participate in these activities because it is a regional body and because of its capacity for convening meetings and organizing efforts in the field of science and technology for the development of the region.

Opportunities for regional co-operation are the central concern of a document being drafted for presentation at a preparatory expert meeting for the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO, scheduled to take place in April/May 1984. The document discusses the relationships between science and technology and the region's industrialization problems, and stresses the opportunities offered to the region by co-operation in this field.

Mention should also be made of the work carried out in connection with reviewing the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action, in accordance with the responsibilities in this regard assigned to the regional commissions by the Operational Plan for the application of the Vienna Programme.

A document was prepared in this connection for presentation at the ninth session of CEGAN, devoted to the subject of Science and Technology for Development, held at Montevideo on 23-24 January 1984. It is hoped that the results of this assessment will make a significant contribution to the mid-decade appraisal of the Vienna Programme of Action to be carried out in 1985 in accordance with the provisions of the above-mentioned Operational Plan.

Finally, at the end of August 1982 the joint research project of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), ECLA, the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) and UNDP concerning research on scientific and technological development in Latin America was completed. During its second and final phase, which was begun in mid-1980, a detailed analysis was carried out under this project (which includes the preparation of numerous studies) concerning the economic and technological behaviour of approximately 50 metal-working plants in Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Peru and Venezuela (see, for example, "Basic issues emerging from recent research on technological behaviour of selected Latin American metal-working plants"). A preliminary version of the final report was prepared (in this regard, see working paper No. 51, entitled "Cambio tecnológico en la industria metalmecánica latinoamericana. Resultados de un programa de estudios de casos"), which presents the main results and their significance both from an analytical standpoint and as they relate to industrial and technological policies.

/PROGRAMME 530:

PROGRAMME 530: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS

This programme has been carried out as part of the general analysis of economic and social development effected by ECLA, with specific objectives as regards the identification and presentation of options and policies on social matters.

The main lines of activity have been the following:

a) Recording the changes which have taken place in the social structure in a period characterized by intensive changes resulting from urbanization, industrialization, the development of modern tertiary sector occupations and changes in the cultural and educational profiles of the population. As a result of the foregoing, profound changes have taken place in social stratification, with qualitative changes in the nature of the existing social groups and the emergence of new social groups. Using the 1960, 1970 and 1980 census series, regular household surveys and statistical sources, and with research collaboration from the main academic centres of the region, a systematic survey was begun in the second half of the three-year period of the changes which have taken place in the occupational structure, education, levels of consumption, etc., in order to define the various social groups which make up the Latin American structure and the forms which their demands for development and participation may assume.

b) Analysing the situation of social categories and groups which, in spite of the improvement of economic indicators, still have not managed to share in the benefits of economic progress. In some cases these groups are negatively affected by the economic changes themselves, while in others the speed of change gives rise to socio-cultural barriers which prevent them from entering the market or participating socially. Particular attention is warranted by the peasant sectors subject to temporary or permanent migration and deterioration in their living conditions because of the forms assumed by the production and distribution of resources in relation to a substantial sector of the population living in rural areas. The lowest-income urban social groups were also considered as a subject of study in an attempt to understand the social forms of their organization and to be able to recommend alternative policies for their incorporation into the social process.

c) Studying the situation of age groups such as young people and the elderly. While the latter fundamentally require social protection, young people constitute not only an object of development policies but also a subject of them. In Latin America, not only do young people form a high proportion of the total population but they also constitute a factor of constant renewal of ideas and social institutions. The magnitude of certain inter-generation conflicts suggests that the processes of incorporation of young people into society are as yet inadequate. For this reason, the programme carried out a set of studies on young people: their employment opportunities, prior educational qualifications, the conditions for setting up a family, and the forms assumed by participation in the social system. As a result of these studies, a regional plan of action was prepared for the International Youth Year (1985) which includes the idea of youth as social actors, a global strategy and proposals for action at the national, regional and international level directed to all young people but focussed in particular on the specific problems of each of the social categories into which young people fit.

/d) Promoting

d) Promoting the participation of women in development within the framework of the International Development Strategy and the United Nations Decade for Women. As the achievement of this objective calls for a change in values and modifications in culture in the anthropological sense, the initial efforts under this programme have been aimed at establishing the legitimacy of this topic in development policies. The first part of the work was directed towards preparing a diagnostic study of the situation of women in the various social dimensions such as education, occupation and labour, health and social participation in general and identifying the situations of social discrimination and all factors affecting the full participation of women as persons. Steps were taken to improve the quantitative and qualitative information available, since the existing data sources contained little disaggregated information on women. The progress made in the field of information and the holding of various intergovernmental and technical meetings made it possible to gain an awareness on the one hand of the importance of social organizations, preferably of a non-governmental nature, operating in this field and, on the other, to link up the status of women with the different types of families existing in Latin America, demonstrating, in particular, that this status is extremely underprivileged in the case of women from the urban and rural popular strata. Both at the level of regional conferences and of technical seminars -at which important case studies and analyses based on general statistics for the region were presented- it could be seen that the adverse social conditions characteristic of these groups were even more serious in the case of women, that the levels of education reached by them did not permit them to gain access to the modern sectors of the labour market, and finally, that the situation of exclusion suffered by women of this social status tended to be reproduced from one generation to another through the family. Finally, technical assistance work was continued and strategies were established for the activities which must be undertaken after the end of the United Nations Decade for Women.

e) Completing the study on the relations between education and development in Latin America (activity linked with ECLA/UNESCO/UNDP Project RLA/79/007), in view of the enormous significance of education, which is the variable that has changed most sharply in past decades, with different repercussions on the level of qualifications of human resources, the structural level of the population, the definition of the social strata and the forms assumed by social participation. The imbalances in this expansion of education were identified: the polarization between population sectors and situations displaying illiteracy or only rudimentary education on the one hand, and highly educated sectors of the population on the other; the problem of the unsuitability of the educational model to the cultural heterogeneity of Latin America; the relative inadequacy of its scientific components, and the need to stress the significance of education in a viable and equitable style of development.

f) Uniting the knowledge acquired in the studies along the preceding lines into a unified approach to development which made it possible to analyse the trends of the social configurations of Latin America as different types of development styles. The structure of education, housing policies, rural social development, participation by women and young people, and the significance of consumption were all considered from this perspective. In the last part of the three-year period, consideration was begun of the effects of the economic crisis on styles of development and the forms which these might assume as a result of the changes in Latin American social structure and stratification and the profound modifications taking place in the economy, science, technology and social organization in the developed countries.

/PROGRAMME 540:

PROGRAMME 540: STATISTICS

The system of quantitative information was strengthened through the organization and maintenance of specialized bases of national statistics, and their reliability and consistency continued to be analysed in the areas of national accounts, input-output, income distribution, consumption, prices, external trade, balance of payments, production and natural resources, population, social aspects and employment.

The product series, expressed in dollars at constant prices, were maintained. The data base of social statistics was expanded, with special attention to the methodological problems of the indicators on labour and the establishment of a data base on total and sectoral employment; to this end, work was carried out on the estimation of specific rates of activity for the census years and revised estimates were made of the economically active population by sectors of activity and employment category in 1950, 1960 and 1970. A data base was established on the external debt and the computerized series from 1950 onwards on the balance of payments which are maintained on the basis of data from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) were restructured. Work was begun on the establishment of a data base on the public sector, especially central government.

Three components of the Latin American Bank of Economic and Social Statistics were put into operation:

a) The External Trade Data Bank for Latin America and the Caribbean (BADECEL), which is based on a computerized system for handling national external trade statistics. The master file includes annual imports and exports at the national tariff heading level, correlated with the subregional tariff nomenclature and the international statistical classifications. The data stored cover at least the period 1970-1978 for all the countries of ALALC and SIECA, and for some of them they go up to 1981.

b) Furthermore, the data from a series of household surveys carried out in countries of the region have been incorporated in the Household Survey Data Bank (BADEHOG), for which purpose a system for standardizing direct access by users to the basic information on these variables was designed and put into practice. The register of all official surveys carried out in the region, including details of their characteristics and the availability of documentation, has also been kept out.

c) A system for the storage, maintenance and updating of chronological series from the Annual Series Data Bank (BADEANU) was developed and put into practice, and the thematic series maintained in the Secretariat were included in this bank.

In the field of dissemination of statistics, the process of compiling the Statistical Yearbook for Latin America was computerized. After the Yearbooks for 1980 and 1981 had been published, the 1982 edition was omitted in order to

/achieve greater

achieve greater timeliness in the publication of the 1983 Yearbook. In addition, a folder was published in order to disseminate a statistical summary of Latin America covering the period 1960-1980, as was a statistical Cuaderno (monograph) on input-output tables in Latin America.

With regard to the appraisal and analysis of the available data on income distribution, a study was prepared on estimates of income distribution in Mexico, 1950-1977, and a preliminary version of it was presented at the Seminar on Income Distribution Research held by the Banco de México. An article on poverty in Latin America was published in CEPAL Review.

As regards estimates of the purchasing power of currencies and the determination of real products expressed in a common currency, the Division collaborated with the Programme of Joint Studies on Latin American Economic Integration (ECIEL) and the United Nations International Comparison Project (ICP). In the first case, the Division participated in the comparison of 18 Latin American countries in 1979, while it continued its collaboration with ECIEL on the orientation, centralization and completion of estimates on the structure of final expenditure which are to be prepared by the participating countries. Subsequently, the computerized data base was transferred to ECLA with a view to its utilization in interregional comparisons, and a joint programme was established with the United Nations Statistical Office, the European Economic Community and OECD in order to carry out a trilateral comparison of the countries of Latin America, the United States of America, Europe and some African and Asian countries.

Advance estimates continued to be made (towards the end of each year) of the future evolution of domestic external sector economic activity and of the countries of the region, to serve as a basis for the preliminary overviews of the Latin American economy prepared by the Secretariat at the end of 1981, 1982 and 1983. Work continued as usual on the preparation of the statistical tables for the annual ECLA Economic Survey, which show the product by sectoral origin, total supply and demand, the balance of payments and external trade flows.

Technical assistance continued to be provided to countries of the region on household surveys and population censuses. Altogether, the ECLA team of regional advisers carried out 53 advisory assistance missions during the period.

These advisory assistance missions come within the United Nations programme for developing national capacities to carry out household surveys, for which ECLA is the regional advisory centre. Some of them, carried out jointly with the Central Co-operation Unit of this programme, were designed to help in the formulation of projects for channeling technical and financial assistance to assist in the execution of integrated national household survey programmes.

Within this sphere of technical co-operation in support of household surveys, after an inter-agency meeting held in Washington on 28 and 29 March 1982, the Latin American component of the world programme already referred to and the Inter-American Programme of Household Surveys sponsored by the Conference of Government

/Statisticians of

Statisticians of the Americas (CEGA) were merged into a regional programme for the development of household surveys. Under this regional programme, a Seminar for Heads of National Household Survey Programmes was held in Santiago, Chile, from 22 to 24 September 1982.

In support of regional technical assistance activities, documents were prepared on methods of carrying out income and expenditure surveys and housing research in rural areas.

Advisory assistance was provided on national accounts and economic statistics, under the advisory assistance projects of the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES).

The Division also began co-operation in the design of national statistical development programmes and has already carried out a mission to Costa Rica.

In the area of training, the Regional National Accounting Course, held in Mexico, was organized in co-ordination with CEMLA. In addition, the Division collaborated in the holding of the course/workshops on the production of statistics for national accounts and the construction of national accounts on food and agriculture, organized by CIENES in Santiago, Chile.

A document was prepared on national practices as regards the measurement of agricultural employment and was presented at the Workshop on the Conceptualization of Rural Employment in Latin America for Measurement Purposes organized by PREALC and the Ministry of Labour of Mexico at Ixtapan de la Sal (25-30 October 1981); subsequently, a regional workshop on the measurement of rural employment and income was held at Ixtapan de la Sal from 24 to 28 May 1982. The proceedings of the workshop were based on a document prepared by the ECLA Secretariat and PREALC.

A Latin American Seminar on National Accounts was held in Mexico from 10 to 14 May 1982 in conjunction with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Mexican Government. At this meeting, a document prepared by the ECLA Secretariat on the level of development achieved by national accounts in Latin America and the Caribbean was analysed.

With the financial co-operation of the Ibero-American Co-operation Institute of Spain an Expert Seminar on the Comparability of the Systems of National Accounts and of the Material Produce in Latin America was held in Havana, Cuba, from 6 to 11 May 1982. A document prepared by the ECLA Secretariat on the subject was analysed at this meeting.

In conjunction with the United Nations Statistical Office, a workshop on environmental statistics was held in Santo Domingo from 26 to 28 August 1981.

/In addition,

In addition, ECLA co-sponsored, in conjunction with the Board of the Cartagena Agreement (JUNAC), the Ministry of Planning and the Budget of Mexico, and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the holding of a Latin American Seminar on National Accounts in Lima, Peru, from 18 to 21 October 1982. The objective of this Seminar was the exchange of experience accumulated by technicians of the member countries of the region in the preparation of input-output tables and estimates of the quarterly product.

ECLA continued to provide operational support for the Conference of Government Statisticians of the Americas (CEGA), as the regional statistics body. In its capacity of ex officio member of the Co-ordinating Board of the Commission for the Improvement of National Statistics (COINS), the Division participated in the meetings of the latter and the biennial sessions held in Santiago, Chile, from 23 to 27 November 1981 and in Buenos Aires from 3 to 8 October 1983.

/PROGRAMME 550:

PROGRAMME 550: TRANSPORT

ECLA's main role in the field of transport consists of promoting and supporting the action taken by the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean in their efforts to find their own solutions to the problems of moving passengers and goods: a process in which the Secretariat acts as a catalyst. It was with this in mind that, at the request of the eleventh meeting of Ministers of Public Works and Transport of the Southern Cone countries, the first Latin American Seminar on Transport Planning was organized in conjunction with the National Transport Planning Bureau of the Ministry of Public Works and Services of Argentina in order to enable the eleven participating countries to make a comparative appraisal of their methods of transport planning. ECLA also collaborated with the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI), the World Bank and the Economic Commission for Europe in the first South American Road Transport Conference, which was convened by the International Road Transport Union (IRU) and was sponsored by the Ministry of Transport and Public Works of Uruguay. At this meeting, the transport enterprises of various countries of the region agreed to set up the South American International Transport Union (UTI) as a means of permanent co-operation. The same spirit of horizontal co-operation prevailed at the Expert Meeting on Trade Facilitation and Strengthening of Transport Institutions in the Caribbean, held at Paramaribo, Suriname.

For a number of years, ECLA has been conducting a project on Railway Information Systems (SINFER) in conjunction with the Latin American Railways Association (ALAF) and the World Bank. The aim of this project is to promote the exchange of experience among the railway companies of the region so that they can improve their management techniques. Two meetings were held to foster these exchanges, with the collaboration of the Spanish Government, through the Red Nacional de Ferrocarriles Españoles (RENFE) and the consultancy firm Ingeniería y Economía del Transporte (INECO), and these have shown that some enterprises really can gain advantage from the experience of others in order to change their approach to the development of certain systems, replacing it with a system which has proved more effective in practice for the operational management of a railway. Another activity associated with the SINFER project is the preparation of a system for the micro-computerized control of railyards (COMPA), which is being carried out in collaboration with Ferrocarril del Sur of Chile, in order to provide smaller railway companies with a management instrument suited to their needs.

In addition, in conjunction with the World Bank, a seminar was held on railway maintenance experience in Latin America at which various countries made presentations regarding the progress achieved in various aspects of the planning and administration of maintenance which could be applied just as effectively in other countries of the region.

The Transport Division collaborated with ALAF in an International Rail Transport Project, one of whose objectives was to study the transport problems in the São Paulo-Buenos Aires-Rio Negro corridor. On the basis of a study

/carried out

carried out by INECO and financed by the Spanish Government, a group of experts from the railway companies of Argentina and Brazil, exporters and importers and leading officials of government bodies of these countries was assembled with the aim of preparing a strategy for putting into practice the options identified by the study as being most suitable for achieving a higher degree of utilization of the railways between the two countries.

Also within the framework of this project, and with the financial support of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, an analysis was made of the obstacles affecting the external trade of Paraguay and the corresponding transport towards the Atlantic, with emphasis on rail links, as a basis for improving the future transport prospects of this trade. As a result of this analysis, it was possible to identify an option for transporting Paraguayan soya beans by rail to the port of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, and the use of this system has meant a considerable saving on transport costs for the exporters of this product compared with the alternative means of transport by road to the Brazilian port of Paranaguá.

Since external trade between neighbouring countries is experiencing considerable growth, which tends to strengthen the economic integration of the region, emphasis has been placed on the need to facilitate such trade by expediting customs transit. In particular, adoption of the customs convention on the international transport of goods under cover of the TIR carnet (the 1975 TIR Convention) has been promoted as part of a general effort to promote the establishment of transit régimes which favour such trade. ALADI was given support in the holding in Montevideo of the First Meeting of Customs Transit Experts. Thanks to a contribution from the Netherlands Government, it was possible to carry out a series of studies on the conditions in which this type of transport currently takes place, with a view to identifying the economic advantages that would be provided by adoption of the TIR Convention. The Spanish Government has also collaborated in this work, providing the services of experts on the application of the TIR Convention in order to hold various national seminars on the practical aspects of its application. Consideration has also been given to the advantages of bringing about the application of the TIR Convention on a regional basis, for which purpose, in close collaboration with the Meeting of Latin American Customs Directors and with ALADI, the Board of the Cartagena Agreement and the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration (SIECA), efforts have been made to promote the signing of a limited-scope agreement under the 1980 ALADI Treaty of Montevideo, which would make it possible to establish a Latin American Guarantee System open to membership by all countries.

In order to further greater use of cargo unitization in international transport, efforts have been made to promote not only the harmonization and facilitation of the regulations governing customs transit at the regional level, but also the adoption of the Multimodal Transport Convention and a convention regarding the civil liability of transport undertakings. Attention has also been given to the importance of supporting the establishment of inland cargo terminals in order to eliminate the need to unload and inspect the contents of containers

/at points

at points other than their destination. As a complement to these activities of an institutional nature, three seminars were organized on the establishment of container repair and maintenance enterprises which aroused particular interest because they are aimed at small private sector businessmen. It was possible to hold these seminars thanks to a contribution from the Netherlands Government, within the context of economic co-operation among the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean.

At the request of ALADI, study was given to the conceptual framework of an information system on international transport designed to assemble the necessary data to enable the countries to improve the bases for taking decisions on the formulation of policy measures connected with the transport of their foreign trade and the planning and execution of such transport operations. The first step towards the development of this system has been taken through the support given to the Uniform System of Maritime Transport Statistics, whose application in Latin America and the Caribbean is being sponsored in conjunction with the United Nations Statistical Office. In order to publicize this sytem more widely, a seminar was held in Lima to explain its scope and its operating machinery in detail.

At the request of Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru, the Transport Division took part in the preparation of a report for submission to the General Assembly, detailing the damage done by natural disasters to the transport infrastructure of these countries, so that donor countries would have the necessary information to enable them to support possible investment projects to help relieve the situation.

With regard to the project on Latin American economic co-operation and industrial complementation, referred to as the Brazil-Andean Group Project, a study was carried out on the transport of goods between Brazil and the Andean Group countries jointly with the Institute of Economic and Social Planning (IPEA) and the Brazilian Transport Planning Enterprise (GEIPOT), both Brazilian Government bodies.

There has been a substantial increase in activities aimed at strengthening urban planning and supporting technical co-operation among the cities of the region to find innovative solutions for their transport problems. To this end, a project is being carried out in conjunction with the Brazilian Urban Transport Enterprise on horizontal technical co-operation to take advantage of the experience accumulated in the region.

An agreement was signed with the Chilean Government, at the latter's request, to act as executing agency for a project aimed at studying the institutional and economic efficiency of the Chilean transport system, to be financed with funds from a World Bank loan.

/In support

In support of ILPES' efforts to strengthen the planning and projects system of the Government of Haiti, an investigation was made of ways of making better use of the coastal shipping of that country and the feasibility of setting up a shipbreaking industry there.

A study has been made of the typical conditions under which a port could be turned into a centre for the transshipment of goods from ocean-going ships to smaller, shorter-range vessels, taking as examples the ports of Castries and Vieux Fort in St. Lucia.

PROGRAMME 782: INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Latin American Centre for Economic and Social Documentation (CLADES) has carried out a large number of apparently diverse activities which, nevertheless, conform to a consistent plan whose purpose is to achieve certain pre-established overall objectives. These include the following:

1. Participating actively in the efforts of the countries of the region to become self-sufficient as regards the management and control of data produced in the field of economic and social development;

2. Improving and expanding the data available to ECLA in order to provide the Commission with adequate support for its activities in the region;

3. Promoting co-ordination and co-operation among the information programmes of various regional and international institutions and agencies with a view to improving the utilization of existing resources. To this end, areas of co-operation have been identified and co-operative information programmes have been promoted which are both consistent and feasible for Latin America.

With respect to the first objective of helping to strengthen the countries' own data management capacity, the course of action taken by CLADES has been to consolidate -in conjunction with the respective planning ministries- the activities aimed at improving the availability of national information for use in the preparation of development plans and programmes. This action has taken the form of support for the creation or improvement of national planning information networks. An extensive training and technical assistance programme was carried out for this purpose, involving the organization of 13 seminars in 9 countries of the region, numerous technical assistance missions and two meetings to appraise the programme of action of the Planning Information System (INFOPLAN).

In connection with making better use of the information already possessed by ECLA, CLADES played an important role in efforts to improve data processing in order to increase the efficiency of support services for ECLA activities in the region, while also offering better and prompter services to national bodies and institutions. During this period the data bases were expanded considerably, thus permitting the implementation of a policy on the dissemination of information which, inter alia, included the periodic publication of a planning bibliography (PLANINDEX) that is distributed to approximately one thousand institutions in the region. As part of an ongoing comprehensive policy for the large-scale dissemination of information, a similar number of institutions were provided with a periodic bibliography (CEPALINDEX) of the documents produced by ECLA and ILPES which deal with the economic and social problems of Latin America.

As regards the third overall objective, CLADES assumed a leadership role in the search for mechanisms for co-operation and co-ordination of activities in the information field among regional and international bodies, in order to achieve better results through joint action.

/Activities were

Activities were carried out in this sphere of action with ALADI, OLADE, INFOTERRA, UNEP, the General Information Programme of UNESCO, etc.

CLADES has continued to support these three lines of action through its ongoing study and research activities, which have allowed it to pass on some methodological advances already applied at the Centre to the countries; one of the means by which this has been done is the publication of technical manuals which have been widely distributed in the region.

/B. ACTIVITIES

B. ACTIVITIES OF SUBSIDIARY BODIES AND SPECIAL COMMITTEES

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

Committee of the Whole

The Committee of the Whole, composed of the member governments of ECLA, met twice during the period covered by this report.

The fifteenth session of the Committee of the Whole of ECLA, held in New York on 22-23 July 1982, considered the matter of international assistance for the rehabilitation, reconstruction and development of Nicaragua and Honduras after the floods of May 1982.

After considering document E/CEPAL/G.1206, entitled "Nicaragua: The May 1982 floods and their repercussions on the economic and social development of the country", resolution 447 (PLEN.15) was adopted. This resolution requests the member governments of ECLA, as well as the World Bank (IDB), the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (BCIE), IMF, UNDP, ILPES, CELADE and the specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations, to aid to the fullest and to allocate the greatest possible amount of resources for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of both countries.*/

The main purposes of the sixteenth session of the Committee of the Whole of ECLA, which was held in New York on 2-3 December 1982, were to review the draft programme of work of the ECLA system for the two-year period 1984-1985 and to report to the member States on the fulfilment of specific mandates which they had entrusted to the Secretariat at the nineteenth session of ECLA. During its sixteenth session, the Committee of the Whole adopted four resolutions by consensus concerning the following subjects: i) decentralization of the economic and social activities of the United Nations (resolution 448 (PLEN.16)); ii) Programme of Work and Calendar of Conferences of ECLA (resolution 449 (PLEN.16)); iii) support for the economic emergency in Bolivia (resolution 450 (PLEN.16)), and iv) activities of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC) (resolution 451 (PLEN.16)).**/

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*/ For further details, see document E/CEPAL/G.1209/Rev.2.
**/ For further details, see document E/CEPAL/G.1239.

/Caribbean Development

Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC)

The sixth session of the CDCC was held in two stages. The first took place in Grenada on 4-10 November 1981, and the second was held in New York on 3-4 February 1982. Among other subjects, the governments of the member countries reviewed the implementation of the Work Programme of the CDCC, the action taken on resolutions adopted at its fifth session, co-operation and co-ordination policy, ECLA resolutions 419 (PLEN.14) and 440 (XIX), which have implications for CDCC, and the Caribbean Basin Initiative. The following resolutions were adopted: resolution 8 (VI), welcoming the Netherland Antilles as an associate member of CDCC; resolution 9 (VI), on co-ondination and co-operation activities to further the implementation of the CDCC Work Programme; resolution 10 (VI), on measures for strengthening the CDCC; and resolution 11 (VI), on increased support from ECLA for the Eastern Caribbean countries.

The seventh session of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC) took place at Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, on 19-25 January 1983. The session was conducted in two stages: the first, on 19-22 January, was a technical meeting, while the second was held at the ministerial level on 24-25 January 1983. The Committee adopted two resolutions: resolution 12 (VII), on technical and economic co-operation within the framework of the CDCC; and resolution 13 (VII), on the functioning of the CDCC secretariat. The Committee also decided to submit for consideration by ECLA a recommendation that the name of the Economic Commission for Latin America should be changed to the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. In the opinion of the CDCC, this name change would more adequately reflect the actual nature of the region comprising the geographical purview of ECLA.*/

Committee of High-Level Government Experts (CEGAN)

The sixth session of the Committee of High-Level Government Experts (CEGAN) took place at United Nations Headquarters in New York on 6 December 1982, in accordance with the provisions of resolution 419 (PLEN.14) of the fourteenth session of the ECLA Committee of the Whole, as well as resolutions 422 (XIX) and 425 (XIX), adopted at the nineteenth session of the Commission. These resolutions stipulate that CEGAN should meet at least once a year to review and appraise the implementation of the new International Development Strategy (IDS) and the Regional Programme of Action. Within this context, the main subject area which the experts chose for analysis was the development problems facing the region, especially in connection with the effects and repercussions of the world economic crisis on the implementation of the above-mentioned Strategy. To this end, the Secretariat prepared a document entitled "Latin American development problems and the world economic crisis" (E/CEPAL/CEGAN.6/L.2).

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*/ For further details, see document E/CEPAL/G.1237.

/The seventh

The seventh session of CEGAN, within which the Latin American Regional Preparatory Meeting for the International Conference on Population was held, took place at Havana, Cuba, on 16-19 November 1983. A Latin American proposal was drawn up at this meeting for presentation at the International Conference on Population, and a resolution was adopted regarding support for the activities of CELADE, which mentions the possibility of creating a regional fund to be administrated by ECLA in order to support the Centre's technical assistance and training activities.

The eighth session of CEGAN was held at Montevideo, Uruguay, on 18-20 January 1984. At that meeting the developing member countries of the Commission studied the situation of Latin America and the Caribbean with respect to the current economic crisis. The implementation of the International Development Strategy (IDS) was also assessed, and the outlook for the rest of the decade was analysed.

The ninth session of CEGAN was also held at Montevideo (23-24 January); this session was devoted to the subject of science and technology for development and, more specifically, to an analysis of the implementation at both the national and regional levels of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development, in accordance with the provisions contained in paragraph 61 of that Programme's Operational Plan, under the heading "Regional reviews".

Third Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean

The Third Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean took place at Mexico City on 8-10 August 1983. The purpose of this meeting was to assess the progress made in the implementation of the Regional Programme of Action and to prepare for the forthcoming World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development, Peace. Special mention should be made of the sixth of the twelve resolutions adopted at this conference, which concerns the continuation of activities to promote the integration of women into development beyond the end of the United Nations Decade for Women.*/

Central American Economic Co-operation Committee (CCE)

The CCE held a special meeting at Mexico City on 3 July 1981 for the purpose of reviewing the current status and prospects of the Central American integration process. Resolution 168/ESP/CCE was adopted in this connection; one of its recommendations to the governments of the member countries is that they should take advantage of and approach in a co-ordinated manner the interest which the region has aroused in the international community, in order to mobilize external resources to strengthen the links of economic interdependence.

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*/ For further details, see the draft report E/CEPAL/CRM.3/L.8.

/In order

In order to give effect to resolution 168/ESP/CCE as soon as possible, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Central American countries met at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, on 16 August 1981 and signed the Tegucigalpa Declaration, which calls upon the international community to co-operate with the countries of Central America in eliminating the obstacles which hinder their development. They also agreed to establish a forum for setting forth on an individual or collective basis the need for international co-operation.

The forum established under the Tegucigalpa Declaration is composed of three elements: the Summit Forum, the Interagency Committee, and the Intergovernmental Co-ordinating Committee. At the first meeting of the Co-ordinating Committee, held in Panama on 1 December 1981, the institutional and substantive aspects of the current situation were analysed, as well as the short-term programme of work.

The second meeting of the Intergovernmental Co-ordinating Committee of the Co-operative Group for the Economic and Social Development of the Central American Countries was held at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, on 5 March 1982. A document entitled "Memorándum dirigido a los miembros del Comité Coordinador Intergubernamental del Grupo de Cooperación para el Desarrollo Económico y Social del Istmo Centroamericano"(E/CEPAL/CCE/L.411) was considered at that meeting and the Committee agreed, in particular, to seek to establish a united and co-ordinated position vis-à-vis the IDB in an effort to raise the level of external co-operation extended to the region. A meeting of the Interagency Committee was subsequently held at Washington, D.C., on 2-4 March 1983. Finally, the Co-operative Group for the Economic and Social Development of the Central American Countries met on 17-18 March in Panama; at this meeting the Group decided to entrust the task of arranging for a greater flow of international assistance for the countries of the subregion to the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). The IDB's efforts culminated in a meeting of contributors at which the governments of the subregion presented their combined needs for assistance (Brussels, 15 September 1983).

Work was carried out, in co-operation with the Latin American Economic System (SELA), on the establishment of an Action Committee for the Central American subregion.

One of the subsidiary bodies of CCE, the Central American Sub-Committee on Electrification and Water Resources, held its fourth meeting, at which it reviewed the progress, prospects and regional co-operation programmes in the field of energy and electricity. Two resolutions were adopted on that occasion: resolution No. 22 (SC.5), on regional electrical integration, and resolution No. 23 (SC.5), on electricity and global energy development.

/C. PROGRAMME

C. PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

PROGRAMME 210: FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

SUBPROGRAMME 210.1: FOOD AND AGRICULTURE POLICIES, PROGRAMMES AND PLANS

i) Documents

La agricultura latinoamericana: evolución y transformaciones más recientes (E/CEPAL/R.297).

La experiencia latinoamericana y el desafío campesino (E/CEPAL/PROY.6/R.45), presented at the Regional Seminar on Agrarian Policies and Peasant Survival in High-Altitude Ecosystems, Quito, March 1982.

Economías campesinas y economía regional (E/CEPAL/PROY.6/R.46), presented at the Regional Seminar on Agrarian Policies and Peasant Survival in High-Altitude Ecosystems, Quito, March 1982.

La agricultura en la óptica de la CEPAL, reference document presented at the Working Meeting on Peasant Agriculture and Food Markets, Santiago, Chile, 12-15 July 1983.

La agricultura, los alimentos y el mercado del campesino ecuatoriano (E/CEPAL/SEM.9/R.2).

Economía campesina y mercado de alimentos. Una aproximación teórica al tema (E/CEPAL/SEM.9/R.3).

La transformación de la agricultura campesina y el rol del mercado de trabajo (E/CEPAL/SEM.9/R.4).

Influencia de las economías centrales sobre el abastecimiento interno de alimentos de los países latinoamericanos (E/CEPAL/SEM.9/R.5).

Agroindustrias y agricultura campesina (E/CEPAL/SEM.9/R.6).

Los mercados de insumos tecnológicos y su adecuación a las economías campesinas (E/CEPAL/SEM.9/R.7).

La agricultura campesina y el mercado alimentario: el caso de Haití (E/CEPAL/SEM.9/R.8).

Participación del campesino peruano en la producción y abastecimiento de alimentos (E/CEPAL/SEM.9/R.9).

La agricultura campesina y el mercado de alimentos en la República Dominicana (E/CEPAL/SEM.9/R.10).

/La agricultura

La agricultura campesina y los mercados de alimentos: el caso de Bolivia (E/CEPAL/SEM.9/R.11).

Las empresas transnacionales en la agroindustria mexicana (CEPAL/MEX/1049).

El papel del sector público en la comercialización y la fijación de precios de los productos agrícolas básicos en México (CEPAL/MEX/1051.

Caracterización de la política agrícola mexicana en diferentes períodos de los años veinte a los años setenta (CEPAL/MEX/1052).

Las organizaciones gremiales de los empresarios agrícolas (CEPAL/MEX/1982/L.21).

La agroindustria y el sistema alimentario centroamericano (E/CEPAL/MEX 1983/L.24).

The following documents have restricted-circulation symbols of the FAO Regional Office (RLAT):

Transformaciones estructurales y estilos de desarrollo: anticipaciones, desvíos y opciones estratégicas (RLAT/803/1).

La política agropecuaria y la economía argentina: 1955-1980 (RLAT/803/2).

El estilo de desarrollo reciente en el sector agropecuario del Brasil (RLAT/803/3).

Política agraria y desarrollo sectorial en Chile (RLAT/803/4).

El modelo de desarrollo agrícola: el caso ecuatoriano (RLAT/803/5).

Los estilos de desarrollo y la política agrícola en México (RLAT/803/6).

Estilos de desarrollo y políticas agrarias en el Perú (RLAT/803/7).

Integración y cooperación económica: el caso de la agricultura y alimentación y sus relaciones con las políticas económicas a nivel nacional (RLAT/803/9).

Agricultura, alimentación y desarrollo en América Latina (RLAT/803/10).

Lineamientos para el análisis de los sistemas alimentarios nacionales (RLAT/802/Exp.2).

Estudio de producción y comercialización de productos básicos de origen animal en la República Argentina, en especial ganado bovino y carnes vacunas en el período 1970-1982.

Estudio de producción y comercialización de productos básicos de origen animal en Chile, en especial ganado bovino y carnes vacunas.

/The following

The following documents were published in the "Estudios e Informes de la CEPAL" series:

Estrategias de desarrollo sectorial para los años ochenta: industria y agricultura, "Estudios e Informes de la CEPAL" series, No. 9, November 1981.

Campesinado y desarrollo agrícola en Bolivia, "Estudios e Informes de la CEPAL" series, No. 13, July 1982.

The following studies were published in CEPAL Review:

"Trends and recent changes in the Latin American food and agriculture situation", CEPAL Review, No. 16, April 1982, pp. 7-42.

"Peasant agriculture in Latin America. Situations and trends", CEPAL Review, No. 16, April 1982, pp. 75-112.

"The principal schools of thought on the peasant economy", CEPAL Review, No. 16, April 1982, pp. 113-140.

"The peasantry in Latin America. A theoretical approach", CEPAL Review, No. 16, April 1982, pp. 141-152.

ii) Seminars, meetings and conferences

Regional seminar on agrarian policies and peasant survival in high-altitude ecosystems, Quito, 23-26 March 1982. Attendance: 36 experts from four Andean countries. Final report: E/CEPAL/L.273, July 1982. Documents presented: E/CEPAL/PROY.6/R.33-R.47.

Working meeting on peasant agriculture and food markets, Santiago, Chile, 12-15 July 1983. Attendance: 18 experts from Andean and Caribbean countries. Documents presented: E/CEPAL/SEM.9/R.2-R.12.

ECLA/FAO expert meeting on styles of development and agricultural policies, Santiago, Chile, 7-11 November 1983. Attendance: 20 experts from 12 countries of the region, plus representatives from international organizations. Documents presented: RLAT/803/1-7, 9 and 10.

Expert meeting on intensive urbanization and its repercussions on nutrition in Latin America, Bogotá, Colombia, 9-13 May 1983. This meeting was sponsored by FAO, and document RLAT/802/Exp.2 was presented at it.

OAS meeting on the food problem in Latin America and the Caribbean. The Division was represented at this meeting and presented a document entitled "Economía campesina y mercado de alimentos. Una aproximación teórica al tema" (E/CEPAL/SEM.9/R.3).

/iii) Technical

iii) Technical assistance

At the request of the Permanent Secretariat of SELA, and with a view to the first meeting of the Committee of High-Level Government Experts (CEGAN) on the subject of agricultural co-operation and food security (Mexico City, August 1981), the Division prepared, in conjunction with the Regional Programme on Foreign Trade and Basic Commodities of the FAO Regional Office, a draft for internal circulation containing ideas and notes on possible proposals for the activation of some regional-scope initiatives concerning production, marketing, processing, technology and training in the fields of agricultural co-operation and food security (third quarter of 1981).

Mission to Quito, Ecuador, in response to a request for advisory assistance from the Office of the Vice-President of the Republic. On this first mission, a document was prepared entitled "Sugerencias para la puesta en marcha de la Dirección Sectorial de Planificación Agropecuaria del Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería: Areas consideradas prioritarias". On a second mission, requested by the Ministry of Agriculture and Stock-Raising, further advisory assistance was given to the Government on the placing in operation of the Dirección Sectorial de Planificación (third quarter of 1981).

Mission to Curitiba, Paraná, Brazil, in response to a request from the Planning Secretary of the Government of the Province of Paraná. The purpose was to provide advisory assistance to the Paraná Institute of Economic and Social Development (IPARDES) both in connection with its present activities and its planning for 1982 (third quarter of 1981).

At the request of the Board of the Cartagena Agreement (JUNAC), the Division collaborated in the preparation of the periodic survey of the situation and evolution of Andean agriculture in the 1970s. Collaboration was also provided on aspects connected with subregional-scope agricultural policies (Lima, Peru, Fourth quarter of 1981).

Mission to Brasilia, Brazil, in response to a request from the Deputy Minister of Agriculture of Brazil. The purpose of the mission was to give advisory assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture on agricultural planning and training for sectoral planning; in addition, an advisory assistance programme for 1982 was prepared in accordance with a request from the same Ministry (first quarter of 1982).

Advisory assistance to the Board of the Cartagena Agreement in the examination of a draft agricultural integration strategy for the Andean area (second quarter of 1982).

Mission to San José, Costa Rica, sponsored by the International Dairy Industry Development Co-ordination Plan. The objective was to study the present situation and future prospects as regards milk and dairy products. Proposals were made concerning the development of production, industrialization, marketing, consumption, external trade, costs and prices, and the institutional framework for the administration of the policy with respect to milk and dairy products (third quarter of 1982).

/Two missions

Two missions to Quito, Ecuador, in response to a request from the Minister of Agriculture and Stock-Raising. The purpose of both missions was to continue advisory assistance to the Dirección Sectorial de Planificación Agropecuaria of the Ministry of Agriculture and Stock-Raising with regard to agricultural planning (1982).

Mission to La Paz, Bolivia, in response to a request from the Government of Bolivia, in order to provide technical assistance on development strategies (June 1983).

iv) Training and fellowships

Argentina:

First International Course on Rural Planning and Development Projects, carried out with the collaboration of the University of Tucumán, the Provincial Government of Tucumán, the Federal Investment Council and the Argentine Ministry of Science and Technology. The course lasted three months and was attended by 27 persons.

First Course on Regional Agricultural Planning in the Context of the International Economy, carried out jointly with the National University of Mar del Plata, the Faculty of Agricultural Sciences, and the Federal Investment Council. The course lasted three and a half months and was attended by 22 persons.

Brazil:

First International Course on Planning and Integrated Rural Development, carried out in collaboration with SEPLANTEC of the State of Bahía, the Ministries of Agriculture, the Interior and External Relations, and project BRA/81/011. The course lasted six months and was attended by 32 persons.

First International Course on Rural Development and Urban Food Supply, carried out with the collaboration of IPARDES, the Ministries of Agriculture, the Interior and External Relations, and project BRA/82/017. The course lasted six months and was attended by 34 persons.

Second International Course on Planning and Integrated Rural Development, carried out in conjunction with SEPLANTEC of the State of Bahía, the Ministries of Agriculture, the Interior and External Relations, and project BRA/81/011. The course lasted seven months and was attended by 33 persons.

Third International Course on Planning and Integrated Rural Development, carried out in conjunction with SEPLANTEC of the State of Bahía, the Ministries of Agriculture, the Interior and External Relations, and project BRA/81/011. The course lasted six months and was attended by 39 persons.

Second International Course on Urban Food Supply, carried out with the collaboration of IPARDES, the Ministries of Agriculture, the Interior and External Relations, and project BRA/82/017. The course lasted three and a half months and was attended by 31 persons.

/Colombia:

Colombia:

Regional Agricultural Planning Course, held in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture of that country and project COL/79/001. The course lasted three months and was attended by 60 participants.

Second OPSA/PROCADES Course on Planning and Projects, carried out jointly with the Agricultural Sectoral Planning Office of that country and project COL/79/001. The course lasted three and a half months and was attended by 35 persons.

Costa Rica:

MAG/PROCADES Course on the Formulation and Execution of Agricultural Sector Development Plans, Programmes and Policies, carried out with the collaboration of the Ministry of Agriculture and Stock-Raising, the Office of the Executive Secretary for Agricultural Sectoral Planning, the Ministry of National Planning and Economic Policy, and the AID programme "System for Agricultural Production". The course lasted one and a half months and was attended by 32 persons.

Ecuador:

First BNF/FAO/PROCADES Course on Investment Projects and Financing Policies, with the collaboration of the National Development Bank of this country and project ECU/80/001. The course lasted three months and was attended by 26 persons.

Panama:

First IDIAP/PROCADES Course on Research Programme and Project Formulation, carried out jointly with the Agricultural Research Institute of Panama. The course lasted one month and was attended by 30 persons.

Dominican Republic:

First Course on Planning for Rural Development, carried out with the collaboration of the Ministry of Agriculture of the country. The course lasted six months and was attended by 39 persons.

Course on the Integrated Development of River Basins, carried out in conjunction with the National Planning Office (OFIPLAN) of the country and project DOM/81/001. The course lasted one month and was attended by 35 persons.

Course on Regional and Micro-regional Rural Development Planning, carried out with the collaboration of the Ministry of Agriculture of the country. The course lasted one month and was attended by 30 persons.

Course organized by the Universidad Autónoma de Santo Domingo, UNDP and PROCADES on project planning and analysis, with emphasis on agricultural projects, carried out in collaboration with that university. The course lasted one month and was attended by 27 persons.

/PROGRAMME 240:

PROGRAMME 240: DEVELOPMENT ISSUES AND POLICIES

SUBPROGRAMME 240.1: ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC TRENDS

i) Documents

Economic Survey of Latin America, 1980 (E/CEPAL/G.1191).

A preliminary balance sheet of the Latin American economy during 1981 (E/CEPAL/L.260/Rev.1).

Economic Survey of Latin America, 1981 (E/CEPAL/G.1248).

Preliminary balance of the Latin American Economy in 1982 (E/CEPAL/L.274).

Economic Survey of Latin America, 1982 (in preparation).

A preliminary overview of the Latin American economy during 1983 (E/CEPAL/G.1279).

Evolución de la economía centroamericana en 1980 (CEPAL/MEX/1053).

The crisis in Central America: its origins, scope and consequences (E/CEPAL/G.1261).

SUBPROGRAMME 240.2: STUDIES ON DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND ECONOMIC POLICY

i) Documents

Los bancos transnacionales, el Estado y el endeudamiento externo en Bolivia (E/CEPAL/R.330).

ECLA and development styles (E/CEPAL/R.334).

Perú, 1968-1977: la política económica en un proceso de cambio global ("Estudios e Informes de la CEPAL" series, No. 2; E/CEPAL/G.1136).

Transnational banks, external debt and Peru. Results of a recent study (CEPAL Review, No. 14, August 1981, pp. 153-184; E/CEPAL/G.1179).

Economic policy and economic performance in Jamaica, 1972-1980: an interpretation (ILPES, Planning Bulletin, No. 9, June 1982).

The international economic crisis and Latin America's capacity to respond to it (E/CEPAL/G.1249).

Adjustment policies and renegotiation of the external debt (E/CEPAL/SES.20/G.17).

Deuda, crisis y renegociación: el dilema latinoamericano (E/CEPAL/R.342).

/Costa Rica:

Costa Rica: Bases para revertir su crisis económica (CEPAL/MEX/1059/Rev.1).

Rasgos principales de la política económica de México en la posguerra y consideraciones sobre sus perspectivas al comienzo de la década de los ochenta (E/CEPAL/MEX/1982/R.1).

Nicaragua: Las inundaciones de mayo de 1982 y sus repercusiones sobre el desarrollo económico y social del país (E/CEPAL/MEX/1982/R.2/Rev.1).

Repercusiones de los fenómenos meteorológicos de 1982 sobre el desarrollo económico y social de Nicaragua (E/CEPAL/MEX/1983/L.1).

El Salvador: Los desastres naturales de 1982 y sus repercusiones sobre el desarrollo económico y social (E/CEPAL/MEX/1982/L.30).

Guatemala: Repercusiones de los fenómenos meteorológicos ocurridos en 1982 sobre la situación económica del país (E/CEPAL/MEX/1982/L.31).

Perfiles de infancia y juventud en Argentina, Colombia, Costa Rica y Venezuela (E/CEPAL/PROY.1/R.44).

Generación de ingresos para grupos pobres: análisis de dos instrumentos de creación de empleos adicionales (E/CEPAL/L.267).

Análisis de algunas estrategias de apoyo financiero a las pequeñas unidades productivas en América Latina (E/CEPAL/L.270).

Criterios para la formulación de políticas de infancia y juventud en familias pobres (E/CEPAL/L.271).

Criterios económicos para evaluar políticas contra la pobreza (E/CEPAL/L.272).

Gasto público social y pobreza en América Latina (E/CEPAL/L.275).

Situación de familias pobres en el Gran Santiago y políticas para satisfacer sus necesidades básicas: un caso de estudio (E/CEPAL/L.277).

El desarrollo latinoamericano y la urbanización; su relación con la pobreza y la alimentación (E/CEPAL/L.283).

Conceptos y medidas de la pobreza: una síntesis (E/CEPAL/PROY.1/R.52).

Estrategias de sobrevivencia en economías campesinas: el rol de la mujer (RLAT/83/40/DERU/6).

ii) Seminars, meetings and conferences

Internal seminar on policies for attaining a minimum level of well-being, held in Santiago, Chile, from 2 to 6 November 1981. Six documents were considered at this seminar (E/CEPAL/L.267, E/CEPAL/L.270-L.272, E/CEPAL/L.275 and E/CEPAL/L.277).

/Collaboration in

Collaboration in the expert meeting organized by FAO on intensive urbanization and its repercussions on food and nutrition in Latin America, held in Bogotá, Colombia, from 9 to 13 May 1983. A document on Latin American development, urbanization, and the latter's relations with poverty and food was prepared for the meeting.

Collaboration in the round table meeting on the role of women in peasant economic strategies, held in Bogotá, Colombia, from 22 to 25 November 1983.

Internal seminar on the international recession and economic policies in Latin America (May 1982).

Internal seminar on the present economic situation of Latin America (27 September 1982).

iii) Technical assistance

Costa Rica: Assistance was given to the Government in analysing the present crisis, and economic policy alternatives were suggested which could be applied in order to overcome it (see document CEPAL/MEX/1059/Rev.1).

Cuba: Collaboration in the preparation of a study on the eradication of poverty in Cuba. This study was commissioned from the World Economic Research Centre and was delivered to the project in November 1983.

Ecuador: Preparation, in conjunction with the government authorities, of a diagnosis of the situation of the Ecuadorian economy and short-term economic policy measures (7-18 November 1981).

El Salvador and Guatemala: An evaluation was made of the damage caused by the unusual climatic phenomena which took place at the end of 1983 (see documents E/CEPAL/MEX/1982/L.30 and E/CEPAL/MEX/1982/L.31).

Honduras: Advisory assistance to the Government on economic, monetary and financial policy.

Nicaragua: An evaluation was made of the damage caused by the heavy rains and floods which took place in May 1982 in the north-western area of the country, together with their impact on development, and the new international aid needs dictated by the disasters were identified

Panama: Assistance to the Government of Panama in the formulation of a project to implement policies for overcoming critical poverty in that country (21-28 March 1982).

Paraguay: Analysis, in conjunction with the relevant authorities, of the present economic situation and the proposals being studied with a view to correcting certain imbalances which have arisen in the fiscal, monetary and exchange rate areas, together with measures designed to bring about reactivation of the economy (14-18 June 1983).

/iv) Training

iv) Training and fellowships

Under the technical assistance agreement with ILPES, the Planning Secretariat of the State of Minas Gerais invited the co-ordinator of the project to give a series of lectures between 18 and 20 August 1981 on the topic of poverty in Latin America. At the conference within the context of which these lectures were given, various topics were analysed such as: structural and functional characteristics of the Latin American economies and their relation with poverty; methodological aspects connected with the determination of poverty; some socio-economic and demographic characteristics of poor families (poverty profiles); the general lines of the economic evolution of Latin America, and policy guidelines for overcoming poverty.

In the months of September 1981, 1982 and 1983, lectures were given on poverty in Latin America within the international course organized annually by the School of Public Health of the University of Chile.

During the second quarter of 1982, collaboration took place with the Institute of Nutrition and Food Technology (INTA) of the University of Chile and a lecture on marginality and poverty was given.

In August 1982, there was participation in the meeting on "Health Programmes in Chile" organized by INTA in conjunction with the Health Team of the Catholic University of Chile.

SUBPROGRAMME 240.6: SHORT-TERM ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

i) Documents

Margen bruto y distribución del ingreso: un análisis de corto plazo de la industria manufacturera argentina (E/CEPAL/BA/R.1).

Tendencias y fluctuaciones de la actividad del sector agropecuario argentino. Indicadores del ciclo ganadero (E/CEPAL/BA/L.1).

El ciclo ganadero y la economía argentina ("Cuadernos de la CEPAL" series, No. 43; E/CEPAL/G.1234).

El sector externo: indicadores y análisis de sus fluctuaciones. El caso argentino ("Estudios e Informes de la CEPAL" series, No. 14; E/CEPAL/G.1214).

SUBPROGRAMME 240.7: APPRAISAL AND MEDIUM AND LONG-TERM PROSPECTS OF LATIN AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT

i) Documents

Latin American development in the 1980s ("Estudios e Informes de la CEPAL" series, No. 5; E/CEPAL/G.1150).

Regional Programme of Action for Latin America in the 1980s ("Cuadernos de la CEPAL" series, No. 40; E/CEPAL/G.1189).

/Brief Summary

Brief Summary of the Regional Programme of Action for Latin America in the 1980s (E/CEPAL/L.255).

Latin American development problems and the world economic crisis (E/CEPAL/CEGAN.6/L.2).

The crisis in Latin America: Present situation and future outlook (E/CEPAL/CEGAN.8/L.2).

ii) Seminars, meetings and conferences

Participation took place in the technical meetings prepared under the ECLA/IPEA programme on the present situation and future prospects of the Latin American and Brazilian economies and on inflation and stabilization policies in Latin America and Brazil (November 1981).

A meeting of the Working Group of the Development Planning Committee was held in Santiago, Chile, in January 1983.

Participation took place in the seminar on the international economic situation and adjustment policies (São Paulo, Brazil, December 1983).

Meetings were held of an internal working group set up to examine ECLA's position with regard to industry and the process of insertion of Latin America into the world economy; in this connection a first study on industrialization and the external economic relations of Latin America in the period 1950-1979 was prepared, as was a first version of a study analysing the impact of the world recession on the development prospects of Latin America in the 1980s.

iii) Technical assistance

Advisory assistance was given to the Government of Bolivia in the design of economic policy and planning.

iv) Training and fellowships

Lectures were given at courses and seminars organized by ILPES, the Inter-American Centre for Training in Statistics (CIENES) and FAO for the dissemination of methodologies for the preparation of economic and social projections, and lectures were given at courses and seminars organized by PROCADES and the Ibero-American Co-operation Institute (ICI) regarding the evaluation and future prospects of economic and social development of the region.

SUBPROGRAMME 240.8: ECONOMIC PROJECTIONS

i) Documents

Latin American development projections for the 1980s ("Estudios e Informes de la CEPAL" series, No. 6; E/CEPAL/G.1158/Rev.1).

Modelo económico y social: el caso de Venezuela (E/CEPAL/R.325).

/ii) Seminars,

ii) Seminars, meetings and conferences

Meetings of the technical groups on energy and on models of the Working Group of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination were held to discuss long-term development objectives (New York, June and December 1981).

A meeting was held of a working group on energy planning models organized by OLADE (Quito, Ecuador, January 1983).

A meeting organized by IPLAN (Brazil) was held to discuss the model, methodology and results of the economic and external sector projections prepared by ECLA (February 1984).

iii) Technical assistance

Advisory assistance was given to the Government of Bolivia in the design and preparation of planning models and in the preparation of the national development plan for that country.

iv) Training and fellowships

Within the framework of the ILPES training programmes, classes were given on models, styles of development and the environment.

SUBPROGRAMMES */ 240.9: ADVISORY SERVICES
240.10: TRAINING
240.11: RESEARCH
240.12: CO-OPERATION AMONG PLANNING BODIES

i) Documents

Boletín de Planificación Nos. 13, 14 and 15 (in Spanish).

Planning Bulletin Nos. 8 and 9 (in English).

"El estado actual de la planificación en América Latina y el Caribe" ("Cuadernos de la CEPAL" series, No. 28).

"Planning a System of Regions" (English translation of the document "Diseño de planes regionales").

"Política económica, organización social y desarrollo regional" ("Cuadernos de la CEPAL" series, No. 29).

"Experiencias de planificación regional en América Latina" (ILPES/SIAP text).

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*/ Since these four subprogrammes are interdependent, it was decided to combine the information on them, thus giving a more integrated picture of the activities carried out by ILPES.

/"Construcción, validación

"Construcción, validación y uso de modelos de experimentación numérica: aplicaciones al caso de Costa Rica" ("Temas de Planificación" series, No. 5).

"Pobreza, necesidades básicas y desarrollo" (ECLA/ILPES/UNICEF).

"Disparidades regionales en América Latina".

Fourth Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America and the Caribbean and Fifth Meeting of ILPES' Technical Committee: Basis of organization and proposal of agenda (E/CEPAL/ILPES/Conf.4/L.1).

ILPES: Twenty-one years of activity, 1962-1983 (E/CEPAL/ILPES/Conf.4/L.2).

ILPES: its role in the region and programme of work for 1983 (E/CEPAL/ILPES/Conf.4/L.3).

Summary of the technical documents prepared by ILPES for the Fourth Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America and the Caribbean (E/CEPAL/ILPES/Conf.4/L.4).

Planning and economic and social policy in Latin America and the Caribbean (E/CEPAL/ILPES/Conf.4/L.5).

Planning and development in the Caribbean area: Background and prospects (E/CEPAL/ILPES/Conf.4/L.6).

ii) Seminars, meetings and conferences

Meeting of working group on employment planning (St. George's, Grenada, 14-15 September 1981).

First meeting of working group on physical and regional planning (St. George's, Grenada, 16-17 September 1981).

Seminar on public enterprises in development planning in Central America and the Caribbean, co-organized with the National Planning Office of Costa Rica (OFIPLAN), with the sponsorship of the United Nations Development Programme and the Central American Institute of Public Administration (ICAP). The document "Estilos de planificación y sistemas de empresas públicas en América Latina" was presented at this meeting (June 1981).

First technical meeting on participation in planning, organized jointly with the Central Bureau of Co-ordination and Planning (CORDIPLAN) of the Office of the President of Venezuela. The basic document for the research project on participative planning in Latin America was presented at this meeting (June 1981).

International symposium on social development policies, organized in conjunction with the Regional Office for the Americas of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), with the collaboration of ECLA. Three documents were presented at this meeting: "Las grandes controversias de la política social",

/"Consideraciones económicas

"Consideraciones económicas para la política social y dimensión social de la política económica" and "Condicionantes económicos y políticos de los problemas sociales concebidos como problemas de distribución" (April 1982).

Technical seminar on participation in planning, organized in conjunction with the Ministry of Planning and Economic Policy (MIPPE) of Panama and held in Panama City. A document containing guidelines on participation in planning processes was presented at this meeting (July 1982).

Meeting on the compatibilization of short-term policies and medium- and long-term planning (Caracas, Venezuela).

Fifth Meeting of the Technical Subcommittee of ILPES (San José, Costa Rica, November 1982).

Colloquium on crises and urgent tasks in planning, held in Avilés, Spain (August 1982).

International seminar on Latin American and Brazilian experience in regional planning (Belem, Pará, Brazil, November 1982).

Second Latin American seminar on regional and State planning (Recife, Brazil, December 1982).

Second subregional meeting on decentralization and urban development (Mexico City, January 1983).

Fourth Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America and the Caribbean (Buenos Aires, 9 and 10 May 1983).

Fifth Meeting of the Technical Subcommittee of ILPES (Buenos Aires, 10 May 1983).

Third Meeting of Heads of Planning of the Caribbean countries (Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, 28 April-2 May 1983).

International Seminar on the social effects of large dams in Latin America, organized in conjunction with CIDES (OAS), with the sponsorship and financing of the Ministry of Social Action and the Department of Water Resources of the Argentine Republic, with the sponsorship of the Ministry of Health and the Environment, and with the collaboration of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the World Bank, the German Foundation for International Development (DSE) and the Inter-American Centre on International Labour Administration (ILO). A joint study with CIDES entitled "Aspectos sociales de las grandes represas" was presented at this meeting (July 1983).

Seminar on social policies in Uruguay, organized by the Latin American Centre for Human Economics (CLAEH) and the Association of Social Planners of Latin America (APSAL), with the sponsorship of ILPES. A document entitled "Desarrollo social y planificación social: tendencias, problemas y perspectivas" was presented at this meeting (September 1983).

/Seminar on

Seminar on social development policies in Chile, organized in conjunction with the Association of Social Planners of Latin America (APSAL) and the Institute of Sociology of the Catholic University of Chile, with the sponsorship of CIDES (OAS) and the Inter-American Planning Society (SIAP) and held in Santiago, Chile, in October 1983. A document entitled "Significado y contenidos del desarrollo social, la planificación social y las políticas sociales" was presented at this meeting.

Supplementary meeting on the social effects of large dams in Latin America, held in conjunction with CIDES (OAS) in Buenos Aires, Argentina (December 1983).

Sixth meeting of the Technical Subcommittee of ILPES (Mexico City, November 1983).

Third Latin American seminar on regional and State planning (Brasilia, December 1983).

Seminar on the appraisal of processes of population relocation, held in conjunction with the Inter-American Centre for Social Development (CIDES) of the Organization of American States (OAS) and the National University of Misiones (Posadas, Argentina, March 1984).

iii) Technical assistance

Brazil:

Advisory assistance in strengthening the planning system of the State of Minas Gerais.

Advisory assistance on the formulation of industrialization policies for the Northeast region.

Strengthening of the planning system of the State of Piauí.

Colombia:

Advisory assistance to the Municipality of Cali in the planning of urban and metropolitan development.

Costa Rica:

Advisory assistance to the Ministry of National Planning and Economic Policy in the implementation of the development strategy.

Chile:

Preliminary work in connection with advisory assistance on municipal development planning (in co-ordination with the Joint ECLA/CELADE programme on human settlements).

/Ecuador:

Ecuador:

Advisory assistance to the Study Commission on the development of the River Guayas basin.

Advisory assistance to the Department of Integral Rural Development (SEDRI) on planning and integral rural development.

Advisory assistance to CONADE on municipal development.

Guatemala:

Advisory assistance to the General Secretariat for Planning in the preparation of the bases for a development strategy.

Haiti:

Advisory assistance to the Ministry of Planning in the strengthening of the planning and projects system.

Honduras:

Advisory assistance to the Supreme Planning Council in long-term planning.

Advisory assistance to the Supreme Planning Council on the economic situation and development financing.

Nicaragua:

Formulation and appraisal of projects for the agricultural sector.

Panama:

Advisory assistance in short-term planning.

Dominican Republic:

Advisory assistance to the National Planning Office (ONAPLAN) in strengthening of the projects system.

Venezuela:

Advisory assistance in planning municipal development.

iv) Training and fellowships

International courses

Central planning course (20 April-13 November 1981). Participants: 45.

International social planning course (6 April-12 June 1981). Participants: 29.

Central planning course (19 April-15 October 1982). Participants: 42.

/International social

International social planning course (24 March-30 July 1982) (ILPES/UNICEF). Participants: 24.

Course-seminar on long-term planning and the environment (ILPES/ECLA/UNEP and CIFCA). Participants: 30.

Course-workshop on current development problems and strategies in Latin America and the Caribbean (ILPES headquarters, Santiago, Chile, 26 September-2 December 1983). Participants: 34.

Course-workshop on current development problems and policies in Latin America (CIDE-Mexico/ILPES) (Mexico City, 26 September-9 December 1983). Participants: 33.

Course on long-term planning and the environment (ILPES/ECLA/UNEP and CIFCA) (ILPES headquarters, 11-29 July 1983). Participants: 25.

Course on planning and the environment (ECLA/UNEP/ILPES and CIFCA) with the collaboration of ORPALC-UNEP, CAF and CONADE (Quito, Ecuador, 14 November-2 December 1983).

National courses

Brazil, Brasilia (CENDEC/IPEA-ILPES/ECLA). Sixth regional development planning course (8 September-27 November 1981). Participants: 25.

Brazil, Brasilia (UNICEF/CENDEC/ILPES). Second national social planning course (31 August-23 October 1981). Participants: 31.

Brazil, Belo Horizonte. Third course-seminar on theoretical and practical aspects of State regional planning in the national context (December 1981).

Panama (MIPPE, Panama and ILPES). Course-seminar on economic policy and regional development (1-18 December 1981). Participants: 23.

Honduras, Tegucigalpa. Intensive course in agricultural planning. Participants: 32.

Ecuador, Guayaquil. Course-workshop on operational aspects of the Guayas Development Plan. Participants: 26.

Argentina, Río Cuarto. Course on planning and development (9 August-3 September 1982). Participants: 30.

Brazil, Recife. Seventh course on regional development planning (13 September-3 December 1982). Participants: 21.

Paraguay, Asunción. Course on agroindustrial projects (ILPES/CEPADES/ONP-STP, with support from UNDP, World Bank and CODAI (Mexico) (11 July-26 August 1983). Participants: 32.

/Brazil, Belem.

Brazil, Belem. Eighth course on regional development planning (ILPES/CENDEC/SUDAM/CPR) (19 September-9 December 1983). Participants: 33.

Honduras, Tegucigalpa. Course on agricultural projects (ILPES/Ministry of Natural Resources/UNDP/AID) (10 October-16 December 1983). Participants: 27.

Special courses

Spain, Madrid (ICI/IEPAL/ILPES): course on development problems in Latin America (26 October-4 December 1981). Participants: 42 Spanish professionnals.

Costa Rica, San José: course on planning and economic and social policy (18 May-25 September 1981).

Paraguay, Asunción: course-seminar on human settlements and regional development (July 1981); course on short-term planning (15 June-7 August 1981).

Spain, Madrid: course on development processes and problems in Latin America (25 October-1 December 1982). Participants: 45; course on the State, economic policy and development in Latin America (ICI/ILPES) (24 October-18 November 1983). Participants: 40 Spanish professionals and 10 Latin American fellowship-holders.

Participation with national training centres

Co-operation with CECADE (Mexico), CENDEC (Brazil) and training centres of other countries of the region.

Co-operation with CECADE (Mexico), CENDEC (Brazil), the National Projects Office (Paraguay) and CIFCA (Spain).

PROGRAMME 270: ENVIRONMENT

SUBPROGRAMME 270.1: THE ENVIRONMENT AS A FACTOR OF DEVELOPMENT

i) Documents

Estilos de Desarrollo, Modernización y Medio Ambiente en la Agricultura Latinoamericana (E/CEPAL/G.1117; "Estudios e Informes de la CEPAL" series, No. 4).

La dimensión ambiental en los estilos de desarrollo de América Latina (E/CEPAL/G.1143).

Estilos de desarrollo de la industria manufacturera y medio ambiente en América Latina (E/CEPAL/G.1196; "Estudios e Informes de la CEPAL" series, No. 11).

Report of the regional seminar on environmental management and large water resource projects (E/CEPAL/L.262).

Report of the regional seminar on the expansion of the agricultural frontier and the environment in Latin America (E/CEPAL/L.261).

Report of the regional seminar on metropolitanization and the environment (E/CEPAL/L.266).

Report of the regional seminar on agrarian policies and peasant survival in high-altitude ecosystems (E/CEPAL/L.273).

Provisional agenda for the Expert Meeting to Prepare Permanent Horizontal Co-operation Machinery among the Metropolitan Authorities of Latin America and the Caribbean (E/CEPAL/SEM.6/R.1).

Bases para la discusión sobre la formación de un mecanismo permanente de cooperación entre autoridades metropolitanas de América Latina y el Caribe (E/CEPAL/SEM.6/R.2).

Informe de la reunión de expertos prepratoria de un mecanismo permanente de cooperación horizontal entre autoridades metropolitanas de América Latina y el Caribe (E/CEPAL/L.281; E/CEPAL/SEM.6/R.3).

Incorporación de la dimensión ambiental en la planificación (E/CEPAL/G.1242).

Estilos de Desarrollo, Energía y Medio Ambiente: Un estudio de caso exploratorio (E/CEPAL/G.1254; "Estudios e Informes de la CEPAL" series, No. 28).

Sobrevivencia campesina en ecosistemas de altura (E/CEPAL/G.1267).

Expansión de la frontera agropecuaria y medio ambiente en América Latina (joint ECLA/UNEP/CIFCA publication).

/Gestión ambiental

Gestión ambiental en grandes obras hídricas: Estudio del proyecto Tinajones (Perú) (E/CEPAL/PROY.6/R.1).

Aspectos ambientales de la gestión de grandes obras de infraestructura (E/CEPAL/PROY.6/R.2).

Gestión ambiental en grandes obras hídricas: Estudio del aprovechamiento múltiple de Salto Grande (Argentina-Uruguay) (E/CEPAL/PROY.6/R.3).

Gestão ambiental em grandes obras hídricas: Projeto Sobradinho integrante do plano global de desenvolvimento do Vale do Rio São Francisco (Brasil) (E/CEPAL/PROY.6/R.4).

La ampliación de la frontera agrícola en el Caquetá (Amazonía colombiana) (E/CEPAL/PROY.6/R.5).

El Gran Chaco: El proceso de expansión de la frontera agrícola desde el punto de vista ecológico ambiental (E/CEPAL/PROY.6/R.6).

Expansión de la frontera agropecuaria en el eje San Ramón-La Merced de la Selva Central del Perú (E/CEPAL/PROY.6/R.7).

Perspectivas de la expansión de la frontera agropecuaria en el espacio sudamericano (E/CEPAL/PROY.6/R.8).

La gestión ambiental y la expansión de la frontera agropecuaria en América Latina (E/CEPAL/PROY.6/R.9).

As metas de produção de alimentos, de exportáveis e de bio-energéticos e o seu impacto sobre a incorporação de terras a agricultura (E/CEPAL/PROY.6/R.10).

Fronteira/Fronteiras. Os fenomenos de fronteiras na América Latina (E/CEPAL/PROY.6/R.11).

Alternativas de desenvolvimento na Amazonia brasileira: Uma avaliação ecológica (E/CEPAL/PROY.6/R.12).

Monitoramento das modificações espaciais no ecossistema florestal da região amazonica brasileira (E/CEPAL/PROY.6/R.13).

O Estado e a expansão da fronteira agrícola no Brasil (E/CEPAL/PROY.6/R.14).

Deforestation in the Amazon Basin: Magnitude, Dynamics and Soil Resource Effects (E/CEPAL/PROY.6/R.15).

Rondonia - Um caso de expansão acelerada (E/CEPAL/PROY.6/R.16).

A unidade familiar de produção e o capital: O caso de Rondonia (E/CEPAL/PROY.6/R.17).

A atuação do Estado na expansão da fronteira: Uma contribuição geo-política ao estudo da região do Araguaia-Tocantins (E/CEPAL/PROY.6/R.18).

/Getat: Consideração

Getat: Consideração política da questão da terra (E/CEPAL/PROY.6/R.19).

Despovoamento rural da Amazonia brasileira (E/CEPAL/PROY.6/R.20).

Ocupação e desocupação da fronteira agrícola no Brasil: Ensaio de interpretação estructural e espacial (E/CEPAL/PROY.6/R.21).

Asenção sócio-econômica e retenção migratória durante o desenvolvimento da fronteira na Região Norte do Brasil (E/CEPAL/PROY.6/R.22).

Agroforestry in the Amazon Basin: Practice, Theory and Limits of a Promising Land Use (E/CEPAL/PROY.6/R.23).

Expansão e retração de emprego na fronteira agrícola (E/CEPAL/PROY.6/R.24).

Expansão da fronteira agrícola em Rondonia: ocupação do espaço e dinâmica da estructura agrária (E/CEPAL/PROY.6/R.25).

Probreza urbana y medio ambiente: Orientaciones metodológicas (E/CEPAL/PROY.6/R.26).

Discusión sobre políticas de desarrollo en las áreas de asentamiento precario de Santiago (E/CEPAL/PROY.6/R.27).

Lima: Estilo de crecimiento, segregación social y posibilidades de una política alternativa (E/CEPAL/PROY.6/R.28).

Estudio preliminar de la relación existente entre el ingreso familiar, las condiciones de viaje y la política de transporte urbano en América Latina (E/CEPAL/PROY.6/R.29).

Políticas de desarrollo metropolitano en la Ciudad de México (E/CEPAL/PROY.6/R.30).

Las políticas metropolitanas en un contexto de experiencia global (E/CEPAL/PROY.6/R.31).

Alternativas de la Ciudad de Caracas para el año 2000 (E/CEPAL/PROY.6/R.32).

Políticas y economías campesinas en ecosistemas de altura: Caso Pilahuín, zona interandina, Ecuador (E/CEPAL/PROY.6/R.33).

El ecosistema del pastoreo andino en las tierras altas de los Andes Centrales (E/CEPAL/PROY.6/R.34).

Los cultivos andinos, su papel en las economías campesinas (E/CEPAL/PROY.6/R.35).

La investigación con enfoque de sistemas en la agricultura campesina ecuatoriana (E/CEPAL/PROY.6/R.36).

/Experiencias del

Experiencias del Programa de Desarrollo Rural Integrado Silvo-Agropecuario de Cajamarca, Perú (E/CEPAL/PROY.6/R.37).

El Area Andina de Chuquisaca: un enfoque alimentario y nutricional de la población campesina (E/CEPAL/PROY.6/R.38).

Temas sobre el desarrollo de tecnologías para pequeños productores campesinos (E/CEPAL/PROY.6/R.39).

Producción pecuaria, de fauna y desarrollo de la ganadería de vicuña en la ecorregión andina (E/CEPAL/PROY.6/R.40).

El poblador rural, el manejo del agua en las cuencas alto andinas y el rol del Estado (E/CEPAL/PROY.6/R.41).

Gestión de recursos y diferenciación social en la comunidad andina de altura: implicaciones para el desarrollo rural (E/CEPAL/PROY.6/R.42).

Modelo tecnológico y oferta energética ambiental en la agricultura latinoamericana (E/CEPAL/PROY.6/R.43).

Principales enfoques sobre la economía campesina (E/CEPAL/PROY.6/R.44).

La experiencia latinoamericana y el desafío campesino (E/CEPAL/PROY.6/R.45).

Economías campesinas y economía regional (E/CEPAL/PROY.6/R.46).

Economías y comunidades andinas ecuatorianas: enfoques conceptuales (E/CEPAL/PROY.6/R.47).

ii) Seminars, meetings and conferences

Regional seminar on environmental management and large water resource projects (Concordia, Argentina, 1-3 October 1981)
Co-sponsors: UNEP; Salto Grande Mixed Technical Commission.

Regional seminar on the expansion of the agricultural frontier and the environment in Latin America (Brasilia, Brazil, 10-13 November 1981).
Co-sponsors: UNEP; National Association of Centres for Holders of Postgraduate Economics Degrees of Brazil (ANPEC); Department of Economics of the University of Brasilia; Planning Secretariat of the Office of the President of the Republic; Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNP_q); Ministry of the Interior of Brazil (General Secretariat); Special Secretariat for the Environment (SEMA).

Regional seminar on metropolitanization and the environment (Curitiba, Brazil, 16-19 November 1981)
Co-sponsors: UNEP; municipal authorities of Curitiba; Instituto de Pesquisa e Planejamento Urbano of Curitiba.

/Regional seminar

Regional seminar on agrarian policies and peasant survival in high-altitude ecosystems (Quito, Ecuador, 23-26 March 1982)

Co-sponsors: UNEP; Secretariat for Integral Rural Development of the Office of the President of the Republic of Ecuador; Ministry of Agriculture and Stock-Raising of Ecuador.

Expert meeting to prepare permanent horizontal co-operation machinery among the metropolitan authorities of Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLA headquarters, Santiago, Chile, 14-15 December 1982).

The environment and technologies for settlements in arid zones: research and experience in Argentina and Chile (Antofagasta, Chile, 22-23 March 1983 and 18-19 April 1983)

Co-sponsors: ECLA/UNEP; University of Antofagasta.

Seminar on agricultural processes of importance in Latin America from the environmental standpoint (Santiago, Chile, 28-30 June 1983)

Co-sponsors: ECLA/UNEP; CIFCA.

Seminar on human settlements and development in arid ecosystems (Mendoza, Argentina, 9-12 November 1983)

Co-sponsors: ECLA/UNEP; University of Mendoza (Argentina); Universidad del Norte (Chile).

iii) Training and fellowships

Optional course: "Long-term development strategies and the environment", given as part of the ILPES Central Planning Course, 19 October-6 November 1981, Santiago, Chile.

Students: 16.

Optional course: "Long-term development strategies and the environment", given as part of the ILPES Central Planning Course, 27 September-8 October 1982, Santiago, Chile.

Students: 14.

Course on "Long-term planning and the environment", organized by CIFCA/ECLA/ILPES, 2-19 November 1982, Santiago, Chile.

Students: 31.

Course on "Long-term planning and the environment", organized by CIFCA/ECLA/ILPES, 11-29 July 1983, Santiago, Chile.

Students: 25.

Course on "Planning and the environment", organized by CIFCA/ECLA/ILPES, 14 November-2 December 1983, Quito, Ecuador.

Students: 34.

/PROGRAMME 290:

PROGRAMME 290: HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

SUBPROGRAMME 290.1: HUMAN SETTLEMENTS POLICIES AND STRATEGIES

i) Documents

Un marco metodológico para la planificación de los asentamientos humanos (CEPAL/MEX/AH/83).

Training in the field of human settlements: Analysis of the present situation and proposals for a regional programme of action (E/CEPAL/SES.20/G.11)

Latin American Survey on Human Settlements Training (published under a UNCHS symbol number).

ii) Seminars, meetings and conferences

Participation in the Seminar on Programming the Training Activities of Local Governments in Latin America. This meeting, which was jointly organized with the Latin American Chapter of the International Union of Local Authorities, was held at Quito, Ecuador, in October 1983 and a document entitled "Latin American Survey on Human Settlements Training" was presented at it.

Preparation and holding, in conjunction with UNEP (ROLA) and CIFCA, of the Consultative Meeting on Environmental Training for Human Settlements held at Buenos Aires, Argentina, in December 1983. On this occasion a document was presented, entitled "Training in the field of human settlements: Analysis of the present situation and proposals for a regional programme of action" (E/CEPAL/SES.20/G.11).

iii) Technical assistance

Advisory services provided to the Ministry of Urban Development and Ecology of Mexico in preparing a project for the implementation of a Latin American Human Settlements Training Programme (1982 and 1983).

Technical assistance provided to the Government of Haiti in the redefinition of its machinery and instruments for urban development planning (1982).

Assistance provided to the Government of Bolivia in the preparation of basic guidelines for the formulation of a national human settlements policy (1983).

Assistance provided to the Government of Brazil (CNDU) in preparing a training system for state and municipal officials in the field of human settlements (1984).

/SUBPROGRAMME 290.2:

SUBPROGRAMME 290.2: HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PLANNING

i) Documents

Planificación de los asentamientos humanos en América Latina y el Caribe: teorías y metodologías (E/CEPAL/L.288).

Urbanization, urban growth and settlement concentration in Latin America. A general overview (E/CEPAL/SES.20/G.9; E/CEPAL/G.1271).

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

The outlook for municipal planning in Latin America (E/CEPAL/SES.20/G.12).

Contexto y caracterización de los proyectos de gestión local (E/CEPAL/MEX/SEM.6).

Bases para la formación de un mecanismo permanente de cooperación e intercambio entre autoridades metropolitanas de América Latina y el Caribe (E/CEPAL/SEM.6/R.3).

El acceso de los pobres a la tierra en las grandes ciudades de América Latina (published under a UNCHS symbol number).

ii) Seminars, meetings and conferences

Organization and holding, in conjunction with the Pre-Investment Information Centre (CIP), IDB and COFIDE of Peru, of the International Seminar on Urban Development at Lima in October 1982.

Participation in the Seminar on Latin American Metropolises at Curitiba, Brazil, in November 1982. A document entitled "La ciudad metropolitana. Una visión integral" was presented.

Preparation and holding of the Ad-hoc Consultative Meeting of Experts in Municipal Planning Methodologies, held at Cali, Colombia, on 1-5 August 1983. A study was presented, entitled "The outlook for municipal planning in Latin America" (E/CEPAL/SES.20/G.12).

Participation in the meeting of mayors of the capital cities of the Andean Pact countries, held at Caracas, Venezuela, in January 1983. A document was presented, entitled "Bases para la formación de un mecanismo permanente de cooperación e intercambio entre autoridades metropolitanas de América Latina y el Caribe" (E/CEPAL/SEM.6/R.3).

Organization and holding, in conjunction with the Association of Architects of Chile, of a Seminar on Makeshift Settlements at Santiago, Chile, on 17-19 October 1983. A document was discussed at this seminar, entitled "Notas introductorias al estudio de los asentamientos precarios en América Latina" (no symbol number).

/iii) Technical

iii) Technical assistance

Assistance to the Municipality of Las Condes, Santiago, Chile, in connection with the preparation of a diagnostic study of the commune and the formulation of the development plan for it (1984).

SUBPROGRAMME 290.3: BUILDINGS, INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

i) Documents

Tecnologías para los asentamientos humanos: un marco conceptual (E/CEPAL/MEX/SEM.6/L.2).

Selección de tecnologías apropiadas para los asentamientos humanos: una guía metodológica (E/CEPAL/MEX/SEM.6/L.3).

Ecodiseño en el hábitat tropical (E/CEPAL/MEX/SEM.6/L.4).

Bioclima y confort térmico (E/CEPAL/MEX/SEM.6/L.5).

Ecodiseño de asentamientos humanos en zonas cálidas (E/CEPAL/MEX/SEM.6/L.6).

Tecnologías apropiadas para saneamiento básico (E/CEPAL/MEX/SEM.6/L.7).

Desarrollo, medio ambiente y generación de tecnologías apropiadas (E/CEPAL/MEX/SEM.6/L.8).

ii) Seminars, meetings and conferences

Seminars on appropriate technologies for human settlements were held at Lima (1981), Sao Paulo (1982) and Bogotá (1983). The documents whose titles are indicated in the preceding paragraph were presented at these three seminars.

/PROGRAMME 330:

SUBPROGRAMME 330.1: FUTURE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND THE NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER

i) Documents

Energy demand in Chilean manufacturing (CEPAL Review, No. 18, December 1982, pp. 131-138; E/CEPAL/G.1221).

Some considerations on the Latin American industrialization strategy (E/CEPAL/L.282).

Centroamérica: La exportación de productos industriales y las políticas de promoción en el contexto del proceso de integración económica (E/CEPAL/MEX/1983/L.10).

Características principales del proceso y de la política de industrialización de Centroamérica, 1960 a 1980 (E/CEPAL/MEX/1982/L.29).

ii) Seminars, meetings and conferences

The ECLA/UNIDO Joint Industrial Development Division participated in the High-Level Preparatory Meeting for the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO: Strategies and Policies for Industrial Development in the Developing Countries (Lima, Peru, 18-22 April 1983) and presented document E/CEPAL/L.282.

The Division also participated in a seminar on industrialization, sponsored by IDB, held in Washington, D.C., on 8 and 9 December 1982.

iii) Technical assistance

Advisory assistance was given to the Government of Nicaragua in the preparation of a report on the short-term situation up to mid-1982 and in the preparation of a summary of the industrial development strategy and programme up to mid-1980.

Assistance was given to the Mexican Government in connection with the analysis of the behaviour of the motor industry in the new exchange situation.

The Division collaborated with the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty for Central American Economic Integration (SIECA) in the preparation of a document describing the present situation of manufacturing in Central America.

/SUBPROGRAMME 330.2:

SUBPROGRAMME 330.2: REGIONAL CO-OPERATION IN PARTICULAR BRANCHES OF INDUSTRY

i) Documents

Capital goods. Size of markets, sectoral structures and demand prospects in Latin America (CEPAL Review, No. 17, August 1982, pp. 111-120).

Demanda de equipos para generación, transmisión y transformación eléctrica en América Latina ("Cuadernos de la CEPAL", series, No. 46; E/CEPAL/G.1241).

Los programas latinoamericanos de inversión en el sector siderúrgico, 1980-1990 (E/CEPAL/L.278).

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

La demanda de maquinaria y equipo de la industria latinoamericana del cemento (E/CEPAL/L.292).

La demanda probable de barcos mercantes en América Latina durante el período 1980-1990 (E/CEPAL/L.276).

La situación y las perspectivas de la producción y el abastecimiento de bienes de capital en América Latina. Informe preliminar de avance (E/CEPAL/R.343).

ii) Seminars, meetings and conferences

Meeting of Latin American Businessmen from the Capital Goods Sector, Santiago, Chile, 26-28 April 1982.

First Venezuelan Meeting on the Capital Goods Industry, Caracas, August 1983.

Fifth Meeting of the Industrial Subcommittee of CIER, Lima, 9-14 October 1983.

Second Meeting of Latin American Businessmen from the Capital Goods Sector, Buenos Aires, 17-19 October 1983.

Meeting of Senior Executives of CIER with representatives of the Industrial Group, Viña del Mar, 7 November 1983.

ECLA/UNIDO Expert Meeting on Capital Goods Industries in Latin America, 5-7 December 1983 (E/CEPAL/SEM.13/R.1-R.3).

/PROGRAMME 340:

PROGRAMME 340: INTERNATIONAL TRADE

SUBPROGRAMME 340.1: LATIN AMERICA AND THE NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER

i) Documents

The external economic relations of Latin America in the 1980s ("Estudios e Informes de la CEPAL" series, No. 7; E/CEPAL/G.1160/Rev.1).

"Latin America: crisis, co-operation and development" (CEPAL Review, No. 20, August 1983, pp. 75-100; E/CEPAL/G.1253).

International economic relations and regional co-operation in Latin America (E/CEPAL/SES.20/G.18).

El comercio internacional de servicios: el caso de América Latina y el Caribe (E/CEPAL/R.341).

"Exports of Latin American manufactures to the centres: their magnitude and significance" (CEPAL Review, No. 17, August 1982, pp. 47-78; E/CEPAL/G.1205).

Aspects of a Latin American policy in the commodities sector (E/CEPAL/R.335/Rev.1).

América Latina y la economía mundial del café ("Cuadernos de la CEPAL" series, No. 42; E/CEPAL/G.1194).

Algunas tendencias y políticas en el comercio internacional de América Latina y el Caribe (E/CEPAL/L.290).

Final report of the round table meeting on the financing of exports of manufactures in Latin America (E/CEPAL/R.282).

Régimen promocional de financiamiento de exportaciones de Venezuela (E/CEPAL/R.271/Rev.1).

Régimen promocional de financiamiento de exportaciones de Argentina (E/CEPAL/R.272/Rev.1).

Régimen promocional de financiamiento de exportaciones de México (E/CEPAL/R.273/Rev.1).

Régimen de financiamiento de exportaciones de Uruguay (E/CEPAL/R.274/Rev.1).

Banco Latinoamericano de Exportaciones (BLADEX) (E/CEPAL/R.275/Rev.1).

Régimen promocional de financiamiento de exportaciones de Perú (E/CEPAL/R.276/Rev.1).

/Corporación Andina

Corporación Andina de Fomento. Sistema Andino de Financiamiento del Comercio (SAFICO) (E/CEPAL/R.277/Rev.1).

Programa de financiamiento de exportaciones del Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo (E/CEPAL/R.278).

Régimen promocional de financiamiento de exportaciones de Brasil (E/CEPAL/R.279).

Régimen promocional de financiamiento de exportaciones de Colombia (E/CEPAL/R.280).

Régimen promocional de financiamiento de exportaciones del Ecuador (E/CEPAL/R.283).

Régimen promocional de financiamiento de exportaciones de Bolivia (E/CEPAL/R.284).

Final report of the Latin American meeting of export credit guarantee bodies (E/CEPAL/R.305).

Bases para el establecimiento de la Asociación Latinoamericana de Organismos de Seguro de Crédito a la Exportación (E/CEPAL/R.299).

Final report of the Latin American seminar on consortia and other joint export schemes (E/CEPAL/R.303).

Paraguay: identificación de la oferta exportable de productos no tradicionales seleccionados (E/CEPAL/R.313/Rev.1).

Criterios metodológicos para el estudio de la oferta exportable (E/CEPAL/R.300/Rev.1).

El financiamiento de las exportaciones en América Latina ("Estudios e Informes de la CEPAL" series, No. 18; E/CEPAL/G.1236).

Estados Unidos. Los mecanismos institucionales contemplados en la lucha contra la crisis energética (CEPAL/WAS/R.8).

Report on the Third Meeting of the Regional Programme on Technology (CEPAL/WAS/R.9).

Reunión del CEPCIES de la OEA sobre Guatemala (CEPAL/WAS/R.10).

Reunión de coordinación de organismos internacionales en apoyo de las actividades del Plan Quinquenal de Acción Indigenista Interamericana (CEPAL/WAS/R.11).

Informe sobre la XXVII Reunión del Consejo Directivo de la OPS, XXII Reunión del Comité Regional de la OMS (CEPAL/WAS/R.12).

/X Reunión

X Reunión Ordinaria de la Comisión Especial de Consulta y Negociación (CECON) (CEPAL/WAS/R.13).

Informe sobre la XV Reunión Ordinaria del CIES, a nivel ministerial (CEPAL/WAS/R.14).

Recent Trends in the World Economy (CEPAL/WAS/R.15).

Informe sobre el décimo período ordinario de sesiones de la Organización de Estados Americanos (CEPAL/WAS/R.16).

The Economic Commission for Latin America: Some Institutional Aspects (CEPAL/WAS/R.17).

Issues that will possibly be raised at the 1980 International Monetary Fund Annual Meeting (CEPAL/WAS/R.18).

Issues that will possible be raised at the 1980 World Bank Annual Meeting (CEPAL/WAS/R.19).

Update on the World Bank/International Monetary Fund Joint Annual Meeting, 1980 (CEPAL/WAS/R.20).

The U.S. Program for economic recovery: its prospects for success and the implications for Latin America and the world economy (CEPAL/WAS/R.21).

Resumen y comentarios acerca del documento titulado "El papel del Banco (BID) en América Latina durante la década de 1980" (CEPAL/WAS/R.22).

Séptima Reunión de la Comisión Mixta para la implementación de los programas de cooperación externa con Haití (CEPAL/WAS/R.23).

The IMF: Physician or Mortician? (CEPAL/WAS/R.24).

Some observations on the world economic situation and its implications for Latin America (CEPAL/WAS/R.25).

Reunión tripartita sobre progreso compartido en la década de los ochenta (CEPAL/WAS/R.26).

Caribbean Basin Plan: some US preliminary views (CEPAL/WAS/R.27).

The 1981 Meeting of the IMF/World Bank group in the context of the world economy (CEPAL/WAS/R.28).

Reuniones Anuales del BIRF y el FMI (CEPAL/WAS/R.29).

11a Reunión Ordinaria de la Comisión Especial de Consulta y Negociación (CECON). 6a Reunión Extraordinaria de la Comisión Especial de Consulta y Negociación (CECON) (CEPAL/WAS/R.30).

/The Caribbean

The Caribbean Basin Plan or Initiative: some comments. Summary and comments on the remarks by President Reagan about the "Caribbean Basin Plan" (CEPAL/WAS/R.31).

23a Reunión de la Asamblea de Gobernadores del Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo (BID) en Cartagena, Colombia (CEPAL/WAS/R.32).

9th Meeting of the Steering Committee for Cooperative Action on the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (CEPAL/WAS/R.33).

El presupuesto norteamericano (CEPAL/WAS/R.34).

La economía de los Estados Unidos en 1981 y sus perspectivas (CEPAL/WAS/R.35).

Conferencia Regional sobre Financiamiento del Desarrollo Forestal en América Latina (CEPAL/WAS/R.36).

V Seminario Metodológico sobre Política y Planificación Científica y Tecnológica (CEPAL/WAS/R.37).

Informe acerca de la 21a Conferencia Sanitaria Panamericana (CEPAL/WAS/R.38).

Seminario sobre Integración Económica, Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo (BID) (CEPAL/WAS/R.39).

El financiamiento público externo en Centroamérica (CEPAL/WAS/R.40).

12a Reunión Ordinaria/7a Reunión Extraordinaria CECON (CEPAL/WAS/R.41).

Informe sobre la 17a Reunión Anual a Nivel Ministerial del Consejo Interamericano Económico y Social (CIES) (CEPAL/WAS/R.42).

12a Asamblea General de la OEA: ¿Tiene la OEA un futuro? (CEPAL/WAS/R.43).

Comentarios sobre la situación financiera internacional (CEPAL/WAS/R.44).

Informe de la Segunda Comisión, Asamblea General de la OEA (CEPAL/WAS/R.45).

Notes on the Roundtable on Money and Finance (CEPAL/WAS/R.46).

Notas sobre la Iniciativa de la Cuenca del Caribe (CEPAL/WAS/R.47).

Informe sobre la 24a Reunión Anual de Gobernadores del Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo (CEPAL/WAS/R.48).

Notas sobre la Tercera Reunión Interamericana de Salud Animal a Nivel Ministerial (CEPAL/WAS/R.49).

Nota sobre la 20a Reunión Extraordinaria del CIES (CEPAL/WAS/R.50).

Notes on Meetings at the Institute for International Economics (CEPAL/WAS/R.51).

/Notas sobre

Notas sobre la 9a Reunión Extraordinaria de la CECON (CEPAL/WAS/R.52).

Notas sobre la 13a Reunión Ordinaria de la Comisión Especial de Consulta y Negociación (CECON) (CEPAL/WAS/R.53).

Informe sobre la 29a Reunión del Consejo Directivo de la Organización Panamericana de la Salud (CEPAL/WAS/R.54).

Reuniones Anuales del Banco Mundial y del Fondo Monetario Internacional, 1983: comentarios y conclusiones (CEPAL/WAS/R.55).

ii) Seminars, meetings and conferences

Latin American co-ordination meeting in preparation for the sixth session of UNCTAD, organized by SELA in Cartagena, Colombia (21-26 February 1983). The document "Aspectos de una política latinoamericana en el sector de los productos básicos" (E/CEPAL/R.335) was presented at this meeting.

Seminar on basic commodities, organized by UNCTAD and the Italian Government in Rome, Italy, 16-18 March 1983. The discussions at this seminar took as their basis document E/CEPAL/R.335 mentioned above.

Meeting of Leading Latin American Personalities, held in Bogotá, Colombia, from 18 to 21 May 1983. Document E/CEPAL/G.1249 was discussed at this meeting.

Meeting of Personal Representatives of Heads of State and Government of Latin America, sponsored by ECLA, SELA and the Government of the Dominican Republic and held in Santo Domingo from 1 to 3 August 1983. At this meeting the document "Bases for a Latin American response to the international economic crisis" was discussed.

Interregional seminar on transnational commodity export corporations, organized by the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations and held in New York from 29 August to 2 September 1983. Presentations were made in the Agricultural Products Group on: i) regional and interregional policies and ii) strategies for increasing the participation of the developing countries in systems of marketing, distribution and transport of their basic commodities.

Special conference on external financing, organized by the Inter-American Economic and Social Council (CIES) and held in Caracas, Venezuela, from 5 to 9 September 1983. The document "Algunas tendencias y políticas en el comercio internacional de América Latina y el Caribe" (E/CEPAL/L.290) was presented at this conference.

Expert Consultation on Commodity Trade, Especially in Livestock and Meat, organized by FAO and held at ECLA headquarters, Santiago, 28-30 September 1983. A presentation on international negotiations in the area of the meat trade was made at this meeting.

/Meeting (held

Meeting (held in San José, Costa Rica, 4 and 5 November 1983) of the Preparatory Committee for the Quito Latin American Economic Conference. A note entitled "Guía para la consideración de la agenda de la Conferencia Económica Latinoamericana", prepared in conjunction with the Capital Goods Project of the Industrial Development Division was presented at this meeting. The Director of the International Trade and Development Division, and the Division itself, were designated by the Executive Secretary of ECLA to be responsible for the support which the Commission undertook to give to the secretariat responsible for the organization and holding of this Conference, carried out in Quito, Ecuador, from 9 to 13 January 1984.

International symposium, "Peru vis-à-vis the new trends in international trade", organized by the Centro Peruano de Estudios Internacionales (CEPEI) with the sponsorship of the Friederich Ebert Foundation (Lima, Peru, 28 November-2 December 1983). ECLA's views on the new trends in international trade were set forth at this symposium.

Round table meeting on the financing of exports of manufactures in Latin America, held in Santiago, Chile, from 29 June to 1 July 1981. The report of this meeting is contained in document E/CEPAL/R.282, while the other documents presented have the symbols E/CEPAL/R.271-R.280, R.283 and R.284.

Latin American Seminar on Consortia and other Joint Export Schemes, sponsored by ECLA, ITC and the Mexican External Trade Institute (IMCE), and held in Mexico City, 3-7 August 1981. See report in document E/CEPAL/R.303.

Latin American Meeting of Export Credit Guarantee Bodies, held in Santiago, Chile, from 2 to 4 December 1981 under the sponsorship of ECLA and ITC. The report of the meeting is contained in document E/CEPAL/R.305. See also document E/CEPAL/R.299 prepared for this occasion, which contains the bases for the establishment of the Latin American Association of Export Credit Guarantee Bodies (ALASECE). This document was subsequently presented and approved at the meeting convened by the Reinsurance Institute of Brazil, which acts as the provisional secretariat for this new organization.

Workshop on the study of supply and demand of Andean products, sponsored by JUNAC and held in Lima, Peru, from 8 to 12 February 1982.

Round table meeting on the obstacles affecting the access of Latin American exports of leather manufactures and semi-manufactures to the markets of the industrialized countries, sponsored by ECLA and ITC and held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, from 14 to 16 April 1982. The draft final report is contained in document E/CEPAL/SEM.2/R.5. Other documents presented have the symbols E/CEPAL/SEM.2/R.1 to R.4.

Seminar on export promotion, organized by the ECLA/IPEA project in Brasilia, Brazil, from 28 September to 2 October 1983. A presentation was made on the subject.

/Meeting of

Meeting of Officials Responsible for External Trade in Latin America, held in Santiago, Chile, from 10 to 12 March 1983 and organized jointly by the Export Promotion Project and the Regional Integration and Co-operation Project, both within the framework of programme 340. The documents prepared jointly have the symbols E/CEPAL/SEM.7/R.1, R.2 and R.5 (the latter containing notes on the meeting), while the document prepared by the project has the symbol E/CEPAL/SEM.7/R.4 and is entitled "Notas sobre los regímenes de promoción de exportaciones".

National Seminar on Export Consortia, organized by the Paraguayan Export Promotion Centre (CEPEX) with the sponsorship of ECLA and ALADI (Asunción, Paraguay, 27 June-1 July 1983). ECLA collaborated in the organization of this seminar and presented the document "Elementos para el diseño de una estrategia de desarrollo de las exportaciones de la mediana y pequeña empresa". It also participated in the drafting of the summary and conclusions of the seminar as well as of a follow-up plan.

Seminar on Strategies for Exports by the Latin American Countries to Japan, jointly sponsored by ECLA and the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) and held in Tokyo, Japan, from 14 to 22 November 1983. An opening document on the subject was presented at the seminar, together with a closing summary.

iii) Technical assistance

At the express request of UNCTAD, a staff member of the Division directed a series of meetings organized by UNCTAD which culminated in the negotiation of an international convention on tropical timber (UNCTAD Interregional Seminar for Producer Countries of Tropical Timbers, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 31 January to 4 February 1983; first and second United Nations Conferences on Tropical Timber, held in Geneva from 14 to 31 March and from 7 to 18 November 1983).

Technical assistance was provided under the Export Promotion Project to the following countries and in the following fields:

Chile, Colombia, Guatemala, Mexico and Peru:

Research and planning in the area of export quality control.

Costa Rica, Ecuador and the Dominican Republic:

Export financing and credit insurance.

Paraguay:

Research and planning in the area of export quality control.
Options for the transport of external trade in the Asunción-Atlantic corridor.
Export quality control, for the Export Promotion Centre (CEPEX).
Export financing and credit insurance.
Technical co-operation to CEPEX on export promotion mechanisms.
Identification of the exportable supply of non-traditional products. Phase I (E/CEPAL/R.313/Rev.1).

/Uruguay:

Uruguay:

Analysis of a co-operation project in support of Uruguay's external trade policies.

iv) Training and fellowships

Course on external trade financing, given in the form of advisory assistance to the Latin American Association of Development Finance Institutions (ALIDE) in Lima, Peru, from 18 to 20 October 1982.

SUBPROGRAMME 340.2: ECONOMIC RELATIONS OF LATIN AMERICA WITH THE MAIN REGIONS OF THE WORLD

i) Documents

Relaciones económicas de América Latina con los países miembros del Consejo de Asistencia Mutua Económica ("Estudios e Informes de la CEPAL" series, No. 12; E/CEPAL/G.1204).

Las relaciones económicas entre España e Iberoamérica (E/CEPAL/R.293).

Estructuras y tendencias de las relaciones económicas entre Iberoamérica y España (no symbol).

Cooperación tecnológica entre Iberoamérica y España (no symbol).

ii) Seminars, meetings and conferences

First Ibero-American Conference on Economic Co-operation, held in Madrid, Spain, from 3 to 7 November 1981. A document prepared jointly by ECLA and the sponsoring body of the Conference, the Ibero-American Co-operation Institute (ICI), and entitled "Las relaciones económicas entre España e Iberoamérica" (E/CEPAL/R.293) was presented at this Conference.

Meeting in Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany, on the present situation and future prospects of the relations between Europe and Latin America. This meeting was organized by the Friederich Ebert Foundation and was held from 22 to 24 September 1983. A presentation on the external relations of Latin America with the European Economic Community was made at it.

Second Ibero-American Conference on Economic Co-operation, to be held in Lima, Peru, from 30 March to 3 April 1984 with the sponsorship of the Peruvian Government, ICI and ECLA. Two documents will be presented at this Conference: one on the structures and trends of economic relations between Ibero-America and Spain, and the other on technological co-operation.

Latin American forum on economic policy in crises, with the participation of members of the European Parliament. This forum was organized by the Latin American Institute of Social Research (ILDIS) of Caracas and the Office of the President of the Chamber of Deputies of the Congress of the Republic of Venezuela, and was held from 20 to 28 October 1983 in Caracas.

/SUBPROGRAMME 340.3:

SUBPROGRAMME 340.3: MONETARY AND FINANCIAL SYSTEM

i) Documents

Efectos macroeconómicos de cambios en las barreras al comercio y al movimiento de capitales: un modelo de simulación ("Estudios e Informes de la CEPAL" series, No. 20; E/CEPAL/G.1230).*/

The real cost of the external debt for the creditor and for the debtor (CEPAL Review, No. 19, April 1983, pp. 183-196; E/CEPAL/G.1229).

The external debt and the financial problems of Latin America (CEPAL Review, No. 20, August 1983, pp. 149-164; E/CEPAL/G.1253).

ii) Seminars, meetings and conferences

Thirty-third Meeting of Governors of Central Banks of Latin America and Spain, held in Panama City from 21 to 25 September 1981. A report was presented giving a summary of ECLA's activities in the international financial field in the past year.

Meeting of Governors of the IMF and the World Bank, held in Washington, D.C., from 29 September to 2 October 1981. A report on this meeting was prepared for the Executive Secretary of ECLA.

Eighteenth Meeting of Central Bank Technicians of the American Continent, held in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, from 31 October to 7 November 1981. A preliminary version of the document entitled "Estrategias alternativas de apertura: un modelo de simulación" (E/CEPAL/PROY.5/R.2) was presented.

Thirty-fifth Meeting of Governors of Central Banks of Latin America and Spain, Montego Bay, Jamaica, 23-27 August 1982. A report on the activities carried out by ECLA in the international financial field was presented.

Fourth annual session of the North/South Round Table, Tokyo/Oiso, Japan, 22-24 October 1982. A presentation was made on the developing countries and the Bretton Woods system, and a summary of this presentation was prepared and later published in "Global Development Issues and Choices", 1983, by the North/South Round Table.

Sixth session of the Committee of High-Level Government Experts (CEGAN), New York, 6-7 December 1982. A note was prepared entitled "América Latina: Principales aspectos del financiamiento externo" and a presentation was made on the subject.

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*/ An English version entitled "The macroeconomic effects of changes in barriers to trade and capital flows: a simulation analysis" was published by IMF under the symbol DM/82/79.

/Conference of

Conference of the National Academy of Economics of Uruguay, Montevideo, 10 May 1983. A presentation was made on the external debt and the financial problems of Latin America (later published in CEPAL Review, No. 20).

Seminar on the economic relations between the United States and Latin America, organized by the Wilson Center in Washington, D.C., from 21 to 24 January 1983. A study was presented entitled "External financing in Latin America: projects, problems and options" and will be published as part of the Wilson Center's Document "US/Latin American relations in the 1980s".

Round table meeting on external sector policy options: the case of Latin America, sponsored by ECLA and the German Foundation for International Development (DSE) and held in Santiago, Chile, from 24 to 27 October 1983. The discussions were based on the following documents prepared by the Project: "The macroeconomic effects of changes in barriers to trade and to capital flows: a simulation analysis" ("Estudios e Informes de la CEPAL" series, No. 20); "Changes in barriers to trade and to capital flows: a further analysis", prepared in conjunction with IMF (to be published shortly); and "The external financing of Latin America: facts, problems and options" (preliminary version).

Seventeenth meeting of the Governing Council of FELABAN (Colombia, 13-15 November 1983), at which a presentation was made on the nature and possible forms of solution of the problem of the Latin American external debt. A document is in preparation on this subject.

iii) Technical assistance

Brazil:

Advisory assistance to the Brasilia Institute of Economic and Social Planning, on the Brazilian and Latin American experience regarding inflation, stabilization policies, the current economic situation and the short and medium-term prospects.

El Salvador:

Advisory assistance to the Central Bank of El Salvador, at the request of the President of that Bank, on monetary and financial policies.

Paraguay:

Advisory assistance to the Government of Paraguay in the formulation of a global economic policy.

Dominican Republic:

Advisory assistance requested by the Central Bank of the Dominican Republic on exchange and monetary policy.

JUNAC:

Meetings to provide advisory assistance to JUNAC in Lima, Peru, in May 1983. A document entitled "Un Banco Subregional de Comercio Exterior" was prepared.

SUBPROGRAMME 340.4: ECONOMIC INTEGRATION AND CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

i) Documents

América Latina y el Caribe: Importación de manufacturas por países y según su origen industrial desde 1961 a 1978 (E/CEPAL/L.249).

Integración y cooperación regionales en los años ochenta ("Estudios e Informes de la CEPAL" series, No. 8; E/CEPAL/G.1155/Rev.1).

Acceso a los mercados internacionales por parte de países de potencial limitado: el caso del Uruguay (E/CEPAL/R.314).

Co-operation between Latin America and Africa in the field of external trade (E/CEPAL/R.295).

Ingeniería y consultoría en Brasil y el Grupo Andino. Posibles áreas de cooperación ("Estudios e Informes de la CEPAL" series, No. 15; E/CEPAL/G.1215).

Exportación argentina de servicios de ingeniería y construcción. Buenos Aires, 1983 (Working Document No. 6).

Los servicios de consultoría en la Argentina: la oferta local y la experiencia argentina, Buenos Aires, 1983 (Working Document No. 3).

América Latina: Panorama actual de la integración y cooperación.

Evolución de la integración centroamericana en 1980 (E/CEPAL/MEX/1048).

Evolución de la integración centroamericana en 1981 (E/CEPAL/MEX/1982/L.17).

Evolución de la integración centroamericana en 1982 (E/CEPAL/MEX/1983/L.19).

Istmo Centroamericano: El carácter de la crisis económica actual, los desafíos que plantea y la cooperación internacional que demanda (E/CEPAL/CCE/402/Rev.1; E/CEPAL/G.1184).

Reflexiones sobre la situación actual y las perspectivas del proceso de la integración centroamericana (E/CEPAL/CCE/403).

Centroamérica: apreciaciones sobre el comercio intrarregional en 1982 (E/CEPAL/MEX/L.413).

/Apreciaciones sobre

Apreciaciones sobre los efectos de la crisis internacional en los países centroamericanos (E/CEPAL/MEX/1983/L.2).

Situación actual del proyecto de nuevo régimen arancelario centroamericano (E/CEPAL/MEX/1983/R.1).

Comentarios acerca de la cooperación técnica externa de carácter regional para el Istmo Centroamericano durante 1982-1984 (E/CEPAL/CCE/408).

ii) Seminars, meetings and conferences

Technical seminar on regional tariff preferences within the framework of ALADI, held in Santiago, Chile, on 4 and 5 November 1982. Some notes were prepared on this seminar and appear in document E/CEPAL/SEM.5/R.3.

Meeting of Officials Responsible for External Trade in Latin America, held in Santiago, Chile, from 10 to 12 March 1983. This meeting was organized jointly by the Regional Integration and Co-operation Project and the Export Promotion Project, both under programme 340. See the joint documents under the symbols E/CEPAL/SEM.7/R.1, R.2 and R.5, the latter containing a preliminary report on the meeting. A document entitled "Intercambio comercial latinoamericano y las posibilidades de expansión futura" (E/CEPAL/SEM.7/R.3) was also prepared.

Meeting of government officials of the Dominican Republic sponsored by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of that country and held in Santo Domingo from 6 to 10 June 1983. The possibilities of linking up the Dominican Republic with the Latin American integration schemes were set forth and a document was prepared on the subject.

Joint meeting of government experts from Africa and Latin America on economic and technical co-operation, sponsored by ECA and ECLA in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 1 to 5 June 1982. Document E/CEPAL/SEM.4/L.1, "Posibilidades de cooperación entre América Latina y Africa en el campo del comercio exterior" was presented at this meeting.

Programme of Joint Studies on the International Relations of Latin America (RIAL Programme) */

Most of the activities under project RLA/80/019 (RIAL Programme) are connected with subprogramme 340.1 of the programme for the International Trade and Development Division. The RIAL Programme involves an association of Latin American universities and research centres interested in the study of the international relations of the countries of the region. RIAL promotes the joint work of its member centres for the execution of studies and research projects, seminars and working meetings, publications and other dissemination activities. This Programme enjoys the support of a UNDP project, executed through ECLA.

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*/ In order to give a fuller picture of the activities carried out under the RIAL Programme, it has been decided to include the corresponding summary of activities in this part of the report.

/RIAL has

RIAL has promoted a set of studies on the evolution of the North-South negotiations, with special emphasis on the prospects of the global negotiations, which were discussed at various seminars held in the Centre for Third World Economic and Social Studies (CEESTEM) in Mexico, from 1981 onwards. Some of these studies were collected in the book entitled América Latina y el Nuevo Orden Económico Internacional (Belgrano Press, Buenos Aires, 1982), while others appeared in the publication Del Nuevo Orden Económico Internacional a las Negociaciones Globales: Historia de un Esfuerzo (CEESTEM), Mexico City, 1982. Within the same project, a series of meetings were held in collaboration with the Konrad Adenauer and Friederich Ebert Foundations, aimed at analysing the Brandt Report from a Latin American viewpoint. These meetings were held in Viña del Mar (Chile), Canela (Brazil) and Villa de Leyva (Colombia). The main studies prepared for these meetings are to be found in the book El Diálogo Norte-Sur: Una Perspectiva Latinoamericana (Comentarios al Informe Brandt). With regard to this same issue, and taking into account the possibility of making some contributions to the preparatory work for UNCTAD VI, the RIAL Programme organized, with the co-sponsorship of UNCTAD, ECLA and SELA, a high-level informal seminar on the international economic situation and its impact on Latin America, held at the University of Belgrano, Buenos Aires, in September 1982. On the basis of the proceedings and deliberations of this seminar, an agreement was signed between RIAL and SELA with the aim of commissioning and publishing a set of studies on these questions, and these appear in the book entitled Problemas Económicos del Tercer Mundo (Belgrano Press, Buenos Aires, 1983).

Within the same project, an expert meeting was organized in ECLA in September 1982, in view of the importance of the subject, on the New Law of the Sea and the Development of Latin America, at which the bases were established for a regional plan of action designed to facilitate the application of the new regulations regarding the use of the sea and marine resources and to help the governments of the region to formulate the respective policies. These bases are given in the document entitled América Latina y el Nuevo Derecho del Mar: Hacia un Programa de Acción Regional, published in ECLA's Notas sobre la Economía y el Desarrollo de América Latina series, No. 371, October-November 1982, and have given rise to the organization of a specific project on the subject.

With regard to subprogramme 340.2, RIAL participated actively in a series of three conferences sponsored by the Centre for Latin American Studies of the School for Advanced International Studies, Johns Hopkins University, on the subject "A New Atlantic Triangle: Latin America, Western Europe and the United States". These meetings were held in Racine, Wisconsin, in the United States, in May 1981; in the University of Brasilia, Brazil, in June of the same year, and at Lenggries, Federal Republic of Germany, in April 1982. The results of this joint effort are being published in English, German and Spanish. The latest book will be entitled A New Atlantic Triangle: United States, Europe and Latin America and is now in press.

Within the same subprogramme, in November 1981 RIAL organized a seminar in Quito, Ecuador, on the relations of Latin America with other regions of the world. This seminar was co-sponsored by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ecuador, and the studies prepared for it were collected in a book entitled La política internacional de los años ochenta (Belgrano Press, Buenos Aires, 1982).

/In 1982,

In 1982, project RLA/80/019 organized a study group to examine the impact of the South Atlantic conflict on the external relations of the Latin American countries. The documents prepared by this working group were collected in No. 60 of the periodical Estudios Internacionales, under the title "América Latina después de las Malvinas" and will be incorporated, together with other materials, in a book which is to be published shortly in both English and Spanish.

In connection with subprogramme 340.3, in late 1982 project RLA/80/019 organized a working group on the subject "Crisis and Debt in Latin America" which met at the invitation of SELA in Caracas in January 1983; in the Tepoztlán Centre, Mexico, in July of the same year, and in the city of Bogotá, with the sponsorship of the Chamber of Representatives of Colombia and FESCOL, in November of the same year. A document summarizing the analyses made at the Tepoztlán meeting appeared in No. 384 of ECLA's Notas sobre la Economía y el Desarrollo de América Latina, under the title "Crisis y deuda en América Latina". In addition, several of the studies prepared for these meetings were collected together in No. 64 of the periodical Estudios Internacionales (October-December 1983). A book is now being prepared entitled The Politics and Economics of the External Debt: The Latin American Experience.

Finally, as regards subprogramme 340.4, since 1981 a series of studies have been in course of execution on the role of new forms and agents of regional co-operation in Latin America. One of the aspects of this line of activity is the appraisal of the contribution made by the academic, scientific and technological associations existing in Latin America to the process of regional co-operation; to this end, annual meetings were held from 1981 to 1983 in ECLA, with the participation of Latin American universities and academic centres, to analyse these questions. Similarly, RIAL has organized meetings attended by the Executive Secretaries of the various Latin American sectoral business associations: these meetings and analyses have so far been held in ECLA (1981), ALIDE, Lima (1982) and ALADI, Montevideo (1983), and have culminated in a project aimed at establishing a Latin American business co-operation service.

With the aim of contributing to the analysis of the factors which facilitate or hinder the process of regional co-operation, the RIAL Programme is also promoting a comparative study of the external policies of the Latin American countries, and the first results of this were discussed at a seminar held in the Instituto de Altos Estudios de América Latina of the Simón Bolívar University of Caracas in October 1982 and will be published in a book, now in the press, entitled Las políticas exteriores de los países latinoamericanos comparadas. In connection with this subject, the RIAL Programme was invited to set forth the results of these studies at round table meetings organized by the International Political Science Association in Rio de Janeiro (September 1982), by the International Studies Association in Mexico (April 1983) and by the Latin American Studies Association, in Mexico City (in October of the same year).

In addition, in February 1982 a seminar was organized in the National University of Costa Rica on the international relations of the Central American countries, with special emphasis on the subregional co-operation processes. The results of this seminar were collected in the volume entitled Las políticas exteriores centroamericanas y las políticas internacionales hacia Centroamérica.

/PROGRAMME 360:

PROGRAMME 360: ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

SUBPROGRAMME 360.1: ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND INTEGRATION IN THE CARIBBEAN

i) Documents

Draft provisional agenda - CDCC VI (E/CEPAL/CDCC/76).

Draft annotated provisional agenda - CDCC VI (E/CEPAL/CDCC/76/Add.1).

Implementation of the work programme of the CDCC (E/CEPAL/CDCC/77).

Co-ordination in planning (E/CEPAL/CDCC/77/Add.1).

Matters referred to governments for observations and guidance and for the sixth CDCC session (E/CEPAL/CDCC/77/Add.2).

Actions on CDCC resolutions adopted at fifth session (E/CEPAL/CDCC/77/Add.3).

World Intellectual Property Organization (E/CEPAL/CDCC/77/Add.4).

Draft programme of work of the CDCC 1982-1983 (E/CEPAL/CDCC/78).

Programme of work of the CDCC. Orientations for the 1984-1985 biennium (E/CEPAL/CDCC/78/Add.1).

Draft programme on international trade (1982-1983) (E/CEPAL/CDCC/78/Add.2).

Draft revised programme of work of the CDCC 1982-1983 (E/CEPAL/CDCC/78/Rev.1).

Report on activities relating to the integration of women in development (E/CEPAL/CDCC/82).

Report on activities of the Caribbean Council for Science and Technology (E/CEPAL/CDCC/83).

Report on activities of the Caribbean Council for Science and Technology (E/CEPAL/CDCC/83/Add.1).

Co-ordination and co-operation policy (E/CEPAL/CDCC/84).

Secretariat note on proposal for a multi-national enterprise in fishing for the CDCC countries (E/CEPAL/CDCC/85).

ECLA resolutions with implications for CDCC (E/CEPAL/CDCC/86).

Co-ordination of CDCC programmes with CGCED regional projects (E/CEPAL/CDCC/87).

/Joint CDCC/ITU

Joint CDCC/ITU programme in the field of telecommunications (E/CEPAL/CDCC/90).

Provisional agenda - CDCC VII (E/CEPAL/CDCC/94).

Annotated provisional agenda - CDCC VII (E/CEPAL/CDCC/94/Add.1).

Implementation of the work programme of the CDCC (E/CEPAL/CDCC/95).

Implementation of the work programme of the CDCC - specific authority, endorsement, support and other action requested from CDCC in connection with the Secretariat's work programme (E/CEPAL/CDCC/95/Add.1).

Matters referred to governments for their observations and for seventh session (E/CEPAL/CDCC/95/Add.2).

Action on CDCC resolutions adopted at the sixth session (E/CEPAL/CDCC/95/Add.3).

Action consequent to CDCC resolution 11(VI) "Increased CEPAL support to Eastern Caribbean countries" (E/CEPAL/CDCC/95/Add.4).

Co-ordination in planning (E/CEPAL/CDCC/95/Add.5).

Draft programme of work of the CDCC 1984-1985 (E/CEPAL/CDCC/96).

Report on activities of the CCST 1981-1982 (E/CEPAL/CDCC/97).

Revised budget of the CCST for 1983 (E/CEPAL/CDCC/97/Add.1).

Progress report on priority project on the removal of language barriers (E/CEPAL/CDCC/108).

Draft programme of work of the CDCC 1986-1987 (E/CEPAL/CDCC/109).

Social structural changes in St. Lucia (CEPAL/CARIB 81/8).

Proposed study of Caribbean/Latin American relations (CEPAL/CARIB 81/9).

Economic activity 1980 in Caribbean countries (CEPAL/CARIB 81/10).

Inventory of mineral resources in CDCC countries (CEPAL/CARIB 81/11).

A survey of the needs for technical assistance and the ability to provide such. A discussion of the survey findings and of the principles and mechanism of technical co-operation among developing countries (CEPAL/CARIB 81/12).

1980 census - analytical commentary (CEPAL/CARIB 81/13).

Grenada: a select bibliography (CEPAL/CARIB 81/14).

Barbados experimental migration survey (CEPAL/CARIB 81/15).

/Caribbean Documentation

Caribbean Documentation Centre, list of serials 1981 (CEPAL/CARIB 81/16).

CARISPLAN Abstracts No.4 of 1981 (CEPAL/CARIB 81/17).

CARISPLAN Abstracts No. 5 of 1982.

The water supply situation in the LDC's of the East Caribbean at the beginning of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade - A brief note (CEPAL/CARIB 82/1).

The Caribbean Information System for Economic and Social Planning - CARISPLAN (CEPAL/CARIB 82/2).

Caribbean/Latin American relations: a select bibliography (CEPAL/CARIB 82/3).

Barbados experimental migration survey - analysis of the results (CEPAL/CARIB 82/4).

Planning bibliography - UNESCO (CEPAL/CARIB 82/5).

Transport bibliography - UNESCO (CEPAL/CARIB 82/6).

Energy bibliography - UNESCO (CEPAL/CARIB 82/7).

1980 census of Commonwealth Caribbean (CEPAL/CARIB 82/8).

Action consequent on CDCC resolution 11(VI) "Increased ECLA support to Eastern Caribbean countries" (CEPAL/CARIB 82/9).

ECLA/CDCC support activities to OECS (CEPAL/CARIB 82/9/Add.1).

Economic activity in Caribbean countries 1981 (CEPAL/CARIB 82/10).

Select bibliography on the Eastern Caribbean (CEPAL/CARIB 82/11).

CARISPLAN Abstracts No. 6 of 1982 (CEPAL/CARIB 82/12).

Agricultural statistics on Caribbean countries, volumes IV and V 1982 (CEPAL/CARIB 82/13).

Feasibility study on the establishment of a FLACSO graduate school of applied social anthropology in the Caribbean (CEPAL/CARIB 82/14).

Report of the joint CDCC/FLACSO mission related to the feasibility study on the establishment of a FLACSO graduate school of applied social anthropology in the Caribbean, 5-18 November 1982 (CEPAL/CARIB 82/14/Add.1).

Creole discourse and social development (CEPAL/CARIB 82/15).

/Caribbean/Latin

Caribbean/Latin American relations - a study prepared for the ECLA Subregional Office for the Caribbean and the CARICOM Secretariat (CEPAL/CARIB 82/16).

Secretariat note on Caribbean Basin Initiative (CEPAL/CARIB 82/17).

Major statistical publications - abstracts (CEPAL/CARIB 83/1).

A select bibliography on integration planning for small States with special reference to the Caribbean (CEPAL/CARIB 83/2).

Resolutions on the establishment and functioning of the CDCC (CEPAL/CARIB 83/3)

Caribbean Council for Social and Economic Development (COSED) - report on visits to some CDCC member countries and examination of issues relating to the establishment of COSED (ECLA/CARIB 83/1).

Economic activity in Caribbean countries 1982 (ECLA/CARIB 83/2).

Caribbean enterprise for the production and distribution of printed and audio-visual materials - a pre-feasibility study - by Gordon M. Draper, Consultant (ECLA/CARIB 83/3).

CARISPLAN Abstracts No. 7 of 1983 (ECLA/CARIB 83/4).

A review of the development of the transport system in the Caribbean with reference to the establishment of regional institutions and the involvement of aid donors - INTAL paper (ECLA/CARIB 83/5).

Caribbean/Latin American co-operation (ECLA/CARIB 83/6).

CARISPLAN Abstracts No. 8 of 1983 (ECLA/CARIB 83/7).

Statutes of the Caribbean Council for Science and Technology (ECLA/CARIB 83/8).

Women as the recipients of services from resources allocated in the national budget of Trinidad and Tobago - by Joaquin St. Cyr, Consultant (ECLA/CARIB 83/9).

Report on a survey of agro-industry in Trinidad and Tobago and countries of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (ECLA/CARIB 83/10).

Draft provisional agenda, first plenary session, 29 June-2 July 1981, Barbados (CDCC/CCST/81/1).

Annotated provisional agenda (CDCC/CCST/81/1/Add.1).

Draft regulations and procedures (CDCC/CCST/81/2).

Funding of CCST activities (CDCC/CCST/81/3).

UNESCO Consultant's Report (CDCC/CCST/81/4).

/Guidelines for

Guidelines for work programme (1981-1983) (CDCC/CCST/81/5).

Work programme (1981-1983) (CDCC/CCST/81/6).

Draft agenda, second plenary session (CDCC/CCST/81/7).

Thoughts on preparation of UNESCO's second medium term plan in the field of science and technology (CDCC/CCST/81/8).

Minutes of first executive committee meeting of CCST (CDCC/CCST/81/10).

Provisional programme - workshop on methodology for assessment of national science and technology capabilities, 12-16 October 1981, Suriname (CDCC/CCST/81/11).

Revised provisional programme, workshop on methodology for assessment of national science and technology capabilities, 12-16 October 1981, Suriname (CDCC/CCST/81/11/Rev.1).

Presentation by UNESCO (CDCC/CCST/81/12).

Presentation by O.A.S. (CDCC/CCST/81/13).

Presentation by the Dominican Republic (CDCC/CCST/81/14).

Presentation by Guyana (CDCC/CCST/81/15).

Presentation by the University of the West Indies/University of Guyana (CDCC/CCST/81/16).

Presentation by CARICOM (CDCC/CCST/81/17).

Scientific and technological survey in the country during 1981 - interviewers' manual - January 1982 (CDCC/CCST/82/1).

Provisional Agenda, Meeting of Executive Committee of CCST - 8 March 1982 (CDCC/CCST/82/2).

Annotated provisional agenda (CDCC/CCST/82/2/Add.1).

Report on CCST activities to the Executive Committee by the Secretariat (CDCC/CCST/82/3).

Minutes of second Executive Committee meeting of CCST (CDCC/CCST/82/4).

An instrument for the sensitisation of policymakers about the value of science and technology - by Patrick Munroe and Balram Tulsi, National Research and Science Council, Guyana (CDCC/CCST/82/5).

Provisional agenda, second plenary meeting of CCST (CDCC/CCST/82/6).

Annotated provisional agenda (CDCC/CCST/82/6/Add.1).

/Provisional agenda,

Provisional agenda, third Executive Committee meeting, 1 November 1982 (CDCC/CCST/82/7).

Annotated provisional agenda (CDCC/CCST/82/7/Add.1).

Provisional agenda CCST/Agencies meeting, 2 November 1982 (CDCC/CCST/82/8).

First annual report of the CCST (CDCC/CCST/82/9).

Application from the Netherlands Antilles for membership of the CCST (CDCC/CCST/82/10).

Information note on the CCST (CDCC/CCST/82/11).

Revised information note on the CCST (CDCC/CCST/82/11/Rev.1).

Work programme (1983-1984).(CDCC/CCST/82/12).

Proposed budget for 1983 (CDCC/CCST/82/13).

Provisional programme and agenda - third Executive Committee meeting, 27-28 January 1983, St. Vincent.

Provisional annotated agenda (CDCC/CCST/83/1/Add.1).

Role of CCST 1980-1982 and after (CDCC/CCST/83/3).

Provisional agenda, fourth Executive Committee meeting, 25 July 1983, Curaçao (CDCC/CCST/83/5).

Provisional annotated agenda (CDCC/CCST/83/5/Add.1).

Provisional agenda, third plenary session, 27-29 July, Curaçao (CDCC/CCST/83/6)

Provisional annotated agenda (CDCC/CCST/83/6/Add.1).

Report on first meeting of Caribbean Ministers responsible for science and technology (CDCC/CCST/83/7).

Provisional agenda, second meeting of agencies, 26 July 1983, Curaçao (CDCC/CCST/83/8).

Provisional annotated agenda (CDCC/CCST/83/8/Add.1).

Chairman's report for 1982-1983 (CDCC/CCST/83/9).

Consequences of the development of energy crops on food supply in the Caribbean - by Lloyd B. Rankine and Carlton J. Bruce (CDCC/CCST/83/10).

The CCST budget for 1983-1984 (CDCC/CCST/83/11).

/Work programme

Work programme (1983-1984) (CDCC/CCST/83/12).

Second annual report and balance sheet 1982-1983 (CDCC/CCST/83/13).

CCST - the next phase (CDCC/CCST/83/14).

Project 111 - preparation and exchange of audio-visual material for education in science and technology (CDCC/CCST/83/15).

An analysis of science and technology projects/programmes supported by agencies in the Caribbean (CDCC/CCST/83/17).

Mechanisms for collaboration in science and technology between CCST and CARICOM (CDCC/CCST/83/18).

ii) Seminars, meetings and conferences

Caribbean Regional Workshop on Regulating and Negotiating with Transnational Corporations, Barbados, 27 April-8 May 1981, ECLA/UNCTC. Report E/CEPAL/CDCC/75.

First Special Session of CDCC, United Nations Headquarters, New York, 1-2 October 1981. Report CDCC/FSS/81/2.

CDCC (pre-CGCED) Consultative Meeting, United States, 19 June 1981. Report CARIB/INT 81/6.

Sixth Session of CDCC, Grenada, 4-10 November 1981; United States, 3-4 February 1982. Report E/CEPAL/CDCC/91 and E/CEPAL/CDCC/91/Add.1. Documents: E/CEPAL/CDCC/76 through E/CEPAL/CDCC/78/Add.2.

Fourth (pre-CGCED) Consultative Meeting, United States, 11 June 1982. Report CARIB/INT 82/6.

Seventh Session of CDCC, Trinidad and Tobago, 19-25 January 1983. Report E/CEPAL/CDCC/99. Documents: E/CEPAL/CDCC/94 through E/CEPAL/CDCC/98.

Ad Hoc Working Group Meeting on Manpower Planning, Grenada, 14-15 September 1981. Report E/CEPAL/CDCC/80. Documents: CDCC/PWG:M/81/1-4.

Ad Hoc Working Group on Physical and Regional Planning, Grenada, 16-17 September 1981. Report E/CEPAL/CDCC/79. Documents: CDCC/PWG:P/81-3B.

Ad Hoc Working Group on Transportation Planning, Trinidad and Tobago, 15-16 November 1982. Report E/CEPAL/CDCC/100. Documents: CDCC/PWG:T/82/1-4.

Ad Hoc Working Group on Agricultural Planning, Trinidad and Tobago, 29-30 November 1983. Report E/CEPAL/CDCC/110. Documents: CDCC/PWG:A/83/1.

Third Meeting of Caribbean Heads of Planning, Trinidad and Tobago, 28 April-2 May 1983. Report E/CEPAL/CDCC/101.

/Training Course

Training Course for Technical Planners, Grenada, 19-27 September 1981. Report E/CEPAL/CDCC/81.

Meeting of Experts on Facilitation Problems and Strengthening of Transport Institutions, Paramaribo, 27-30 October 1981 (E/CEPAL/CDCC/89).

IMCO/CEPAL Seminar on Maritime Search and Rescue, Barbados, December 1981.

Meetings of Experts on Maritime Search and Rescue, Kingston, 6-8 October 1982; Mexico City, 13-15 October 1982; Port of Spain, 8-11 November 1982 (E/CEPAL/CDCC/98).

Pan-American Transport Congress and International Transport Fair, Buenos Aires, June 1983. A paper entitled "The Review of the Development of the Transport System in the Caribbean with reference to the Establishment of Regional Institutions and the Involvement of Aid Donors" (E/CEPAL/CDCC/83/5).

Meeting of Experts on Maritime Search and Rescue, Mexico City, 19-21 September 1983 (E/CEPAL/CDCC/112).

Seminar on Geopolitical Change in the Caribbean in the 1980's, organized by the Centre for Economic and Social Studies of the Third World (CEESTEM). Mexico, 15-19 March 1982. A paper was presented entitled "Essay on Cultural Development in the Caribbean and the Role of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC)" IMF/82/1, 26 October 1982.

Participation in a panel organized by the Annual General Meeting of the History Teachers' Association of Trinidad and Tobago, Trinidad (March 1982). A paper was presented entitled "Rethinking History: A Caribbean Perspective" (mimeo).

Participation in the Policy Workshop on Alternative Policy for Central America and the Caribbean, organized by the Coordinadora Regional de Investigaciones Sociales (CRIES) and the Institute of Social Studies. The Hague, Netherlands. A paper was presented entitled "Culture, discours (verbe) et développement social dans les Caraïbes" (june 1983).

Regional Workshop on Modern Methods of Foreign Language Teaching in the Caribbean. Netherlands Antilles, 29 August-9 September 1983. UNESCO/ECLA/Neth. Ant E/CEPAL/CDCC/108.

Seminar on Recent Changes in Social Structures and Stratification in Latin America, Santiago, Chile, 12-15 September 1983. E/CEPAL/SEM.10/R.11.

Inter-agency Meeting following the meeting of the CARICOM Ministers responsible for the integration of women in development, Guyana 17-19 March 1983.

Third Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean, Mexico City, 8-10 August 1983

ENDA seminar: "Mujeres de los barrios populares involucradas en actividades económicas en el Caribe", Barranquilla, Colombia, 14-19 November 1983. Two papers presented: "Mujeres en programas de desarrollo en el Caribe" by Sonia Cuales, "Mujer, reproducción y capital extranjero: El caso de una empresa multinacional en Curaçao" by Sonia Cuales.

/International round-table

International round-table meeting: "Estrategias de sobrevivencia en economías campesinas: el rol de la mujer". FAO-CEPAL, Bogotá Colombia, 22-25 November 1983.

Regional technical seminar: "Mujeres y familias de los estratos populares urbanos en América Latina", Santiago, Chile, 28 November-2 December 1983.

INSTRAW seminar: "The incorporation of women into development planning", Dominican Republic, 5-11 December 1983. A paper was presented entitled "Women and Development Planning in the Caribbean", by Sonia Cuales.

Meeting on Trade Procedures in the Caribbean, Cuba, 24-27 October 1983. Report E/CEPAL/CDCC/111. Twenty-four documents were presented at the meeting (see documents CDCC/TPC/83/1 through 22).

Workshops on Indexing and Abstracting Techniques for Effective Participation in the Caribbean Information System - Planning (CARISPLAN):

1. Guyana, 25-27 May 1981. Report E/CEPAL/CDCC/73.
2. Cuba, 14-21 May 1982. Report E/CEPAL/CDCC/93.
3. Dominican Republic, 11-15 October 1982. Report E/CEPAL/CDCC/102.
4. Haiti, 25-29 October 1982. Report E/CEPAL/CDCC/103.
5. Suriname, 8-13 November 1982. Report E/CEPAL/CDCC/104.
6. Trinidad, 24-30 May 1983. Report E/CEPAL/CDCC/105.
7. Jamaica, 16-20 January 1984.

Workshop to provide an Introduction to Basic Techniques for Library Organization and Services, St. Vincent, 15-26 June 1981. Report E/CEPAL/CDCC/74.

Regional Workshop on Methodology for Inventory of Development Information Units, Barbados, 19-23 October 1981. Report E/CEPAL/CDCC/88/Rev.1. Documents presented: CDCC/MIDIS/81/2-3.

Workshop on User Education Techniques for use in Special Libraries, Jamaica, 19-24 July 1982. Report E/CEPAL/CDCC/92.

Evaluation Meeting on the Caribbean Information System, Trinidad, 6-8 July 1983. Report E/CEPAL/CDCC/106. Documents presented: CDCC/CIS/E/83/2-4, CDCC/CIS/E/83/7, CDCC/CIS/E/83/9.

Regional Industrial Property Seminar for English-speaking Caribbean, Barbados 25-29 May 1981. ECLA/WIPO.

First plenary session of CCST, Barbados, 29 June-2 July 1981. Report CDCC/CCST/81/9. Documents presented: CDCC/CCST/81/1-8.

Second plenary session of CCST, Jamaica, 3-5 November 1982. Documents presented: CDCC/CCST/82/6, 9-13.

Third plenary session of CCST, Netherlands Antilles, 27-29 July 1983. Report CDCC/CCST/83/20. Documents presented: CDCC/CCST/83/6, CDCC/CCST/83/7, CDCC/CCST/83/11-13.

/First Executive

First Executive Committee, Guyana, 9 March 1982. Report CDCC/CCST/82/4. Documents presented: CDCC/CCST/82/2-3.

Third Executive Committee, St. Vincent, 27-28 January 1983. Report CDCC/CCST/83/4. Documents presented: CDCC/CCST/83/1-3.

Fourth Executive Committee, Netherlands Antilles, 25 July 1983. Report CDCC/CCST/83/19. Documents presented: CDCC/CCST/83/5, CDCC/CCST/83/7, CDCC/CCST/83/9-16.

First CCST/Agencies meeting, Jamaica, 2 November 1982. Report CDCC/CCST/83/2. Document presented: CDCC/CCST/82/8.

Second CCST/Agencies meeting, Netherlands Antilles, 26 July 1983. Report CDCC/CCST/83/21. Documents presented: CDCC/CCST/83/8, CDCC/CCST/86/16-17.

Workshop on Methodology for Assessment of National Science and Technology Capabilities, Suriname, 12-16 October 1981. Report CDCC/CCST/81/18. Document presented: CDCC/CCST/81/11/Rev.1.

Workshop on Agricultural Research Policy and Management, Trinidad, 26-30 September 1983. Report CDCC/CCST/83/22.

iii) Technical assistance

Jamaica:

Assistance to NACOLADS in preparing training programme.

Meetings with Associate Director of IDRC and SECIN Working Party to review the progress of the socio-economic network and to plan its development.

Follow-up session with participants of workshop.

Discussions with NACOLADS Working Committee appointed to investigate the use of CARISPLAN techniques for implementation in future automated technical services in the National Information System.

At request of NPA, Indexing and Abstracting Workshop to expand participation in CARISPLAN.

Grenada:

Agreement with senior officials to upgrade existing information unit in Planning Ministry to become the Central Library and Information Centre for the government service.

Establishment of mechanisms for channelling unpublished documents to information centres.

Development of suitable system to organize the documents

Development of service to users: expanding user profiles; establishing SDI service; establishing a format for current awareness bulletin.

/Guyana:

Guyana:

Promotion of use of CARISPLAN by senior officials and explanation of benefits to Guyana.

Discussions with CARICOM Secretariat and University of Guyana regarding participation.

Discussions with Library Association re: Workshop.

Montserrat:

Provision of technical assistance in the organization and development of the Library in the Development Unit of the Chief Minister's Office.

Dominican Republic:

Assistance in the development of an information system which would co-ordinate national resources to provide an information service to the entire population. The specific terms of reference were to:

- Determine the priorities for a development plan in the area of information;
- Prepare programming steps for the development of the system;
- Determine needs for training of personnel; and
- Identify possible sources of finance for the development of the system.

St. Vincent:

Review of developments in the information services to government officials.

Preparation of training programme for officer designated to be Government Librarian.

Discussion of request for three-year scholarship to be submitted to IDRC.

Discussion of the Plan for a National Information System with UNESCO Consultant to ensure incorporation of CARISPLAN activities.

Netherlands Antilles:

Extension to Netherlands Antilles of the benefits of participating in CARISPLAN.

Discussion of the possibility of holding a national workshop.

Assistance in determining which agency would co-ordinate the workshop and perform the function of National Focal Point.

Design of a structure and activities which would lead to the co-ordination and dissemination of information in the six islands and their participation in CARISPLAN.

Antigua:

Assessment of the information needs of the OECS Secretariat and outline of activities and infrastructure for the provision of information service.

/Dominica:

Dominica:

Provision of technical assistance in the development of a technical documentation centre to serve the entire ministerial system and quasi-government organizations.

Suriname:

Working sessions with the librarian of the Stichting Planbureau on activities of the Focal Point and review of documents to be presented at the workshop.

Meetings with senior government officials at relevant Ministries concerning the co-ordination of their information services, and with the Head of the Data Processing Centre about the use of ISIS on their Government's IBM 4331.

Grenada:

Discussion of elements of project proposal for submission to IDRC.

St. Vincent:

Discussion of elements of project proposal to develop a national documentation centre.

Dominica:

Discussions with Chief Librarian, Minister of Education and Prime Minister regarding elements of a project proposal to develop a national documentation centre.

Preparation of project proposal for a national documentation centre and improvement of national information system.

St. Kitts:

Discussion of short-term priority needs for institutional support to the agricultural sector of St. Kitts-Nevis (24-25 August 1982).

Grenada, St. Vincent and Saint Lucia:

Discussions with Secretary-General's Office for Special Political Questions on hurricane relief (15 days during third quarter of 1981).

Bahamas:

Meeting with government officials concerning urban transport problems, Nassau, 15-16 September 1983.

/iv) Training

iv) Training and fellowships

In-service training was provided to two UWI students from the Department of Library Studies who undertook their six-week field work at ECLA. These students were on IDRC scholarships and were returning to the CARISPLAN national focal points in Guyana and Jamaica.

Six-week specialized in-service training was given to the St. Vincent Government Librarian to enable her to undertake responsibility for the development of a National Documentation Centre and co-ordination of information units in government libraries.

In-service training was given to the Librarian of the Suriname Stichting Planbureau for 2 weeks at the CDC.

In-service training was given at the CDC to librarians of the CARISPLAN national focal points in Grenada and Montserrat.

/PROGRAMME 460:

SUBPROGRAMME 460:1: WATER RESOURCES

i) Documents

Central America: Recent experiences on horizontal co-operation in drinking water supply and sanitation (E/CEPAL/L.256).

Horizontal co-operation in drinking water supply and sanitation in the Caribbean (E/CEPAL/L.259).

Report of the Second Latin American Seminar on Horizontal Co-operation for the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (E/CEPAL/G.1199).

Aspectos ambientales de la gestión de grandes obras de infraestructura (E/CEPAL/PROY.6/R.2).*/

Co-ordination of water resources activities in Latin America (E/CEPAL/SEM.6/L.3).

Report of the Inter-Secretariat Working Group on Water Resources in Latin America (E/CEPAL/G.1225).

El poblador rural, el manejo del agua en las cuencas altas andinas y el rol del Estado (E/CEPAL/PROY.6/R.41).**/

Drinking water supply and sanitation in Latin America, 1981-1990 ("Estudios e Informes de la CEPAL" series, No. 25; E/CEPAL/G.1238).

El agua y la expansión urbana en zonas áridas (E/CEPAL/L.291).

Ordenamiento de recursos hídricos y modelos matemáticos en América Latina y el Caribe (E/CEPAL/R.344).

Progress in the application of the Mar del Plata Action Plan at the regional level. Note by the Secretariat (E/CEPAL/SES.20/G.3).

Progress towards achievement of the objectives of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (IDWSSD), 1980-1983 (E/CEPAL/SES.20/G.4).

Water resources of Latin America and their utilization (E/CEPAL/SES.20/G.6).

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*/ Revised and later published under the title of "Environmental management and large water resource development projects" (E/CEPAL/G.1203).

**/ Revised and later published under the title "The Andean peasant, water and the role of the State" (CEPAL Review, No. 19, April 1983, pp. 145-166).

/Manual de

Manual de desarrollo y manejo de cuencas altas: Marco de referencia para su ejecución (E/CEPAL/R.348).

Estudio preliminar de la factibilidad para el riego en el Valle de Jalapa, Nicaragua (E/CEPAL/MEX/1982/R.5).

ii) Seminars, meetings and conferences

First Regional Interagency Co-operation and Co-ordination Meeting on Environmental Management in River Basins, sponsored by the Regional Office for Latin America of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP/ROLA) with the support of the Centro Interamericano de Desarrollo Integral de Aguas y Tierras (CIDIAT) (Mérida, Venezuela, 18-22 January 1982).

Technical-Level Meeting on Water Programmes between representatives of the United Nations regional commissions and Headquarters (Geneva, Switzerland, 15-16 October 1981).

Second Session of the Inter-Secretariat Group for Water (Geneva, 19-23 October 1981).

United Nations Interregional Meeting of International River Organizations (Dakar, Senegal, 5-14 May 1981).

Meeting for the Formulation of the Regional Project on the Rational Exploitation of the Camanchaca, organized by the UNESCO Regional Office for Science and Technology for Latin America and the Caribbean (UNESCO/ROSTLAC) and UNEP/ROLA (Antofagasta, Chile, 8-16 June 1981).

Latin American Meeting on Water Resource Data Banks as Applied to Development, organized by the United Nations Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (Ezeiza, Argentina, 27-29 October 1981).

Meeting on the Drafting of Books for Training in Irrigation in Rural Areas, organized by the UNESCO Regional Office for Science and Technology for Latin America and the Caribbean (UNESCO/ROSTLAC) and the Andean Regional Centre of the National Institute of Water Resource Science and Technology (INCYTH) (Mendoza, Argentina, 20-22 April 1983).

Second Meeting of the National Committees for the International Hydrological Programme of the Countries of South America, organized by UNESCO/ROSTLAC (Brasilia, Brazil, 26-29 June 1983).

Meeting on Regional Development, organized by the National University of Misiones (Posadas, Misiones, Argentina, 1-4 August 1981).

Regional Seminar on Agrarian Policies and Peasant Survival in High-Altitude Ecosystems (Quito, Ecuador, 23-26 March 1982).

/Eighteenth Congress

Eighteenth Congress of the Inter-American Association for Sanitary and Environmental Engineering (Panama City, 2-6 August 1982).

International Workshop on Saving Lake Managua (Managua, Nicaragua, 29 November-3 December 1982).

Seminar on the Environment and Alternative Technologies for Human Settlements in Arid Zones (Antofagasta, Chile, 20-23 March 1983).

Third National Seminar on Hydrology (Lima, Peru, 26-30 September 1983).

Latin American Seminar on Human Settlements and Development in Arid Ecosystems (Mendoza, Argentina, 9-12 November 1983).

Seminar-Workshop on Evaluations of the Environmental Impact on the Marine Environment and Coastal Areas in the Southeast Pacific (Santiago, Chile, 21-25 November 1983).

Seventh Latin American Seminar on Irrigation, organized by the Inter-American Institute for Agricultural Co-operation (IICA) (Santiago, Chile, 28 November-2 December 1983).

iii) Technical assistance

Advisory assistance was provided to the following:

- National Institute of Water Resources of the Dominican Republic (planning of water resources) and Office of the President of the same country (management of river basins).

- National Meteorology and Hydrology Service (SENAMHI) of Peru (data processing on water resources).

- Department of Renewable Natural Resources (DIRENARE) of Guatemala (assistance in the establishment of an irrigation institute).

- Government of Colombia (assistance in the preparation of the National Water Plan).

- Government of Honduras (study of a project for the preparation of the National Plan for the Organization of Water Resources).

- Government of Ecuador (assistance in the preparation of the National Water Plan).

- Government of Brazil (State of Piauí), Government of Haiti (both at the request of ILPES) and Government of Cuba in connection with the planning of water resources.

/- Missions

- Missions to establish contacts with the authorities responsible for water resources in Argentina, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Cuba, El Salvador, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela.

- Authorities of the Provisional Department of Water Supply and Sewerage of the city of Havana (Cuba) in connection with the design of a horizontal co-operation project for the development of the water supply and sanitation programme of that city.

- Ministry of Agricultural Development and Agrarian Reform of Nicaragua (assistance in the formulation of guidelines for a strategy and a programme for the development of irrigation in that country).

iv) Training and fellowships

Course on the utilization and planning of water resources (Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, 29 June-8 July 1981).

ILPES Central Planning Course -Optional section on "Long-term development strategies and the environment" (Santiago, Chile, 19 October-6 November 1981).

SUBPROGRAMME 460.2: ENERGY

i) Documents

Increased prices for world oil and the oil-deficit economies of Latin America and the Caribbean, 1973-1978 (E/CEPAL/R.263).

Central America: Energy statistics, 1979 (E/CEPAL/CCE/SC.5/L.140).

Central America: Electrical energy statistics, 1980 (E/CEPAL/CCE/SC.5/L.141).

Central America: Statistics on hydrocarbons, 1980 (E/CEPAL/CCE/SC.5/L.142).

Options for expanding the supply of petroleum products in Central America (general terms of reference) (E/CEPAL/CCE/SC.5/L.147).

Central America: Energy statistics, 1981 (E/CEPAL/CCE/SC.5/L.153).

Central America and the Dominican Republic: Statistics on hydrocarbons, 1981 (E/CEPAL/CCE/SC.5/L.152).

Central America: Estimates of the possibilities for making savings in the transport sector by replacing petroleum products and other energy sources (E/CEPAL/MEX/1983/L.15).

/ii) Seminars,

ii) Seminars, meetings and conferences

Tenth Inter-Agency Meeting on Energy Co-operation in Latin America, sponsored by OLADE (Quito, Ecuador, 18-20 May 1981).

First Latin American Seminar on Energy Balances, sponsored by OLADE (Mexico City, 5-6 November 1981).

Fifth Scientific Forum on Changes in the Energy Outlook, held by El Colegio de México (Mexico City, 9-15 November 1981).

Second International Conference on Heavy Crude and Tar Sands, organized by UNITAR (Caracas, Venezuela, 7-17 February 1982).

Third Meeting of the Regional Working Group for the preparation of a new project document for the Central American Energy Programme (PEICA) (Tegucigalpa, Honduras, 3-4 May 1982).

Twelfth Meeting of Experts of OLADE (Montevideo, Uruguay, 15-16 November 1982).

Twelfth Meeting of Ministers of OLADE (Montevideo, Uruguay, 18-19 November 1981).

Meeting on Energy and Development, organized by ECLA, OLADE and the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) (Santiago, Chile, 18-20 April 1983).

International Seminar on the Rational Use of Energy in Industry, organized by the Ministry of Energy and Mining of Peru, OLADE, the International Energy Association (IEA) and the Commission of the European Communities (EEC) (Lima, Peru, 4-8 July 1983).

Meeting of the Group of Experts of the Group of 77 on New and Renewable Energy Sources (Santiago, Chile, 5-8 July 1983).

Meeting of the Group of Experts on Energy Co-operation among Economic Co-operation and Integration Organizations, arranged by UNCTAD, OLADE and OPAEP (Quito, Ecuador, 26-30 September 1983).

Thirteenth Meeting of Experts of OLADE (Guatemala City, Guatemala, 23-25 November 1983).

Fourteenth Meeting of Ministers of OLADE (Guatemala City, Guatemala, 28-29 November 1983).

iii) Technical assistance

Mission to Quito, Ecuador, in connection with joint ECLA/OLADE activities on energy.

/iv) Training

iv) Training and fellowships

First Subregional Course on Risk Contracts in Petroleum Exploration (San José, Costa Rica, 25-29 May 1981).

Course on Energy Planning, organized by the Ministry of Industry and Energy of Spain and the Universidad Complutense and Universidad Politécnica de Madrid (Madrid, Spain, 17-20 May 1983).

SUBPROGRAMME 460:3: MINERAL RESOURCES

i) Documents

Report of the Meeting on Horizontal Co-operation for the Development of the Mineral Resources of Latin America (E/CEPAL/G.1207).

Possibilities for co-operation and industrial complementation between Latin America and Japan in producing and marketing iron and steel (E/CEPAL/SEM.3/R.3).

Evolution of, and prospects for, the mining sector in Latin America (E/CEPAL/SEM.3/R.4).

Latin American supply and major world market demand for the principal metals, 1970-1990: aluminium, copper, iron, nickel, lead, zinc, tin (E/CEPAL/SEM.3/R.5).

Proposals for horizontal co-operation projects for the development of the mining and metallurgical sector of Latin America (preliminary list) (E/CEPAL/SEM.3/R.6).

Síntesis de la cooperación económica entre Brasil y el Grupo Andino: el caso de los minerales y metales no ferrosos (E/CEPAL/SEM.3/R.7).

Cooperación económica entre Brasil y el Grupo Andino: el caso de los minerales no ferrosos (E/CEPAL/SEM.3/R.8).

Posibilidades de cooperación y complementación industrial entre América Latina y Japón para la producción y comercialización del hierro y el acero (E/CEPAL/L.265).

Oferta de América Latina y demanda de los mayores mercados mundiales de los principales metales, 1970-1990: aluminio, cobre, hierro, níquel, plomo, zinc, estaño (E/CEPAL/L.269).

Classification of mineral project proposals by countries (E/CEPAL/PROY.7/R.1).*/

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*/ This document classifies, by countries, the proposals contained in document E/CEPAL/G.1207.

/ii) Seminars,

ii) Seminars, meetings and conferences

Seminar on Financing and Co-operation for the Development of the Mining Sector of Latin America, sponsored by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) (Lima, Peru, 9-11 March 1981).

Meeting on Horizontal Co-operation for the Development of the Mineral Resources of Latin America, sponsored by ECLA and the Colombian Mining Corporation (Bogotá, Colombia, 14-18 June 1982).

Southern Hemisphere Meeting on Mining Technology, organized by the University of Rio de Janeiro, the Centre for Mining Technology of the Ministry of Mining and Energy of Brazil, and the Brazilian National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 5-10 December 1982).

First Meeting on the Ibero-American Mining Sector, sponsored by the Ministry of Industry and Energy of Spain and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy of Ecuador (Quito, Ecuador, 25-27 January 1983).

Workshop on the Exploitation and Use of Coal, sponsored by the Economic Commission for Africa (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 11-15 July 1983).

Meeting of the Consultative Committee of the Latin American Mining Organization, sponsored by the Colombian Mining Corporation (Bogotá, Colombia, 20-23 September 1983).

iii) Technical assistance

Various missions were carried out in order to promote horizontal co-operation projects for the development of the mineral resources of Latin America:

- Mission to Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico and Panama (18 May-6 June 1981).

- Mission to Costa Rica, Cuba, Guatemala, Haiti, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama and the Dominican Republic (9 November-17 December 1981).

- Mission to Bolivia and Peru (23 February-7 March 1982).

In order to obtain information for the study on the evolution of, and prospects for, the supply and demand for seven basic metals, and the possibilities for industrial redeployment, the following missions were carried out by consultants:

- Mission to Austria, the United States, France and Switzerland (11 June-12 July 1981).

- Mission to Bolivia, Brazil, Mexico and Venezuela (16 August-17 October 1981).

- Mission to Ecuador to take part in the formulation of the first phase of the Regional Coal Project currently being carried out jointly by OLADE and CAEEB (Brazil).

/SUBPROGRAMME 460.4:

SUBPROGRAMME 460.4: DEVELOPMENT OF THE ELECTRICITY SECTOR

i) Documents

Nota de la Secretaría, Cuarta Reunión del Subcomité Centroamericano de Electrificación y Recursos Hidráulicos (E/CEPAL/CCE/SC.5/138; CCE/SC.5/IV/2/Rev.1).

Evolución y perspectiva del sector eléctrico en el Istmo Centroamericano (CCE/SC.5/IV/DI.5).

El uso de energéticos alternos a los hidrocarburos en el sector transporte en el Istmo Centroamericano (CCE/SC.5/IV/DI.6).

Aspectos institucionales de la interconexión eléctrica en el Istmo Centroamericano (CCE/SC.5/IV/DI.7).

Informe de la Cuarta Reunión del Subcomité Centroamericano de Electrificación y Recursos Hidráulicos (E/CEPAL/CCE/401; E/CEPAL/CCE/SC.5/139; CCE/SC.5/IV/3/Rev.1).

Seminario sobre la interconexión de los sistemas eléctricos en el Istmo Centroamericano (E/CEPAL/CCE/SC.5/L.146).

Estudio preliminar de un Centro Regional de Despacho de Carga para el Istmo Centroamericano (E/CEPAL/CCE/SC.5/L.145).

Posibilidades de ahorro de derivados del petróleo en transporte urbano del Istmo Centroamericano (E/CEPAL/CCE/SC.5/L.144).

Istmo Centroamericano: Estadísticas de energía eléctrica, 1980 (E/CEPAL/CCE/SC.5/L.141).

Istmo Centroamericano: Estadísticas de energía eléctrica, 1981 (E/CEPAL/CCE/SC.5/L.151).

Informe de la reunión ad hoc sobre integración eléctrica en el Istmo Centroamericano (E/CEPAL/CCE/SC.5/L.150).

ii) Seminars, meetings and conferences

Fourth Meeting of the Central American Electrification and Water Resources Subcommittees, held in Panama City from 27 to 29 May 1981. The report of the meeting was published under the symbol E/CEPAL/CCE/401.

Ninth Latin American Conference on Rural Electrification, held in Acapulco, Mexico, from 23 to 27 November 1981.

/Meeting of

Meeting of the Costa Rica/Nicaragua/Honduras Committee on Electrical Interconnection and Meeting of the Special Group on Electrical Integration in Central America, held in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, from 26 to 29 October 1982. The report of this latter meeting was published under the symbol E/CEPAL/CCE/SC.5/L.150.

SUBPROGRAMME 460:5: OCEAN RESOURCES AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN */

i) Documents

The ECLA programme on ocean resources and the development of Latin America and the Caribbean (E/CEPAL/L.287).

ii) Seminars, meetings and conferences

ECLA/Permanent Commission for the South Pacific (CPPS) Workshop on Evaluations of the Environmental Impact on the Marine Environment and Coastal Areas of the Southeast Pacific, organized at ECLA headquarters in Santiago, Chile, from 21 to 25 November 1983.

Documents E/CEPAL/SEM.11/R.1 and E/CEPAL/SEM.11/R.2 were presented at this workshop. These documents also contain references to documents presented as reference documents which were not given symbols because of the urgency with which they had to be prepared.

The final report of this meeting is contained in document E/CEPAL/SEM.11/R.3.

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*/ Although this subprogramme was not included in the programme of work for the biennium 1982-1983, it is given here for the convenience of the reader.

/PROGRAMME 480:

PROGRAMME 480: POPULATION */

SUBPROGRAMME 480:1: DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS AND ESTIMATES OF POPULATION TRENDS

In order to incorporate demographic variables into development plans and policies and in order to formulate population policies, it is necessary to prepare and continually update the population estimates and projections for each country. Consequently, as new information or new demographic analysis procedures become available, the population estimates and projections are systematically reviewed. This activity is carried out on a permanent basis by CELADE in Santiago, San José and Port of Spain, and covers the 20 republics of Latin America and the English-speaking countries of the Caribbean.

In order to carry out this work, technical collaboration agreements have been signed with practically all the countries of Latin America. These agreements also cover other population studies, such as those regarding research into fertility through the application of the own-children method (IFHIPAL) and research on infantile mortality in Latin America (IMIAL). The agreements have also made possible the official adoption of population estimates and projections by both governments and the United Nations and the dissemination of methodological advances among Latin American demographers.

Population estimates and projections by sex and age have been prepared for the period 1950-2025 under the agreements in question, taking into account for this purpose the whole range of sources of information available in the countries, including population surveys, fertility surveys and surveys on contraceptive use. In 1982, in order to achieve greater dissemination of the projections prepared jointly with national demographers, a new publication series was begun entitled Fascículos de Población, containing the results of the projections and principal indicators for each country. The Fascículos corresponding to Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Venezuela have already been published jointly by CELADE and the respective national bodies.

Within the context of this activity, various other publications were also prepared, among which mention may be made of "The demographic situation of Latin America as evaluated in 1983"; "Some population estimates and projections for the English-speaking Caribbean"; "Bolivia. Proyecciones de población a muy largo plazo conducentes a crecimiento cero" (report prepared for project BOL/78/P01 of the Ministry of Planning and Co-ordination of Bolivia); Boletín Demográfico, issues Nos. 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 and 32, and methodological reports on the population revisions and projections for Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, Mexico, Panama, Peru and Venezuela.

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*/ Because of the structure of this programme, the summary of the activities carried out under each of the subprogrammes is presented in a different form from that used for the rest of the programmes.

/In order

In order to ensure the inclusion of questions aimed at collecting information which will be of use in estimating fertility and mortality, CELADE has collaborated in the preparation of questionnaires for population censuses and demographic surveys, in the preparation of basic tabulations containing this information for analysis of the demographic situation of the countries, and in the analysis of census and survey results.

In this area of activity, CELADE has participated to an important extent in the Second National Demographic Survey of Bolivia; the National Demographic Survey of Honduras; the Experimental Census of Costa Rica; the Pilot Census of Valparaíso, Chile; the analysis of surveys on contraceptive use frequency (Colombia, Mexico and Peru); analysis of the results of the pilot census carried out in Licey al Medio, Dominican Republic; and the National Household Survey in Barbados.

In addition to the advisory assistance which CELADE has given to the countries in connection with the activities referred to above, technical assistance was provided to Peru (for the estimation of sampling errors in the various indicators obtained in the manpower survey carried out by the Ministry of Labour of that country), to the Dominican Republic (design of the 1980 census sample), and to Costa Rica and Cuba (design of a multipurpose survey).

In August 1983, CELADE signed a collaboration agreement with UNICEF aimed at updating estimates of infantile mortality levels, trends and differentials in Bolivia, Haiti and Honduras; carrying out methodological experiments designed to obtain frequent information on infantile mortality and its causes; and carrying out research to clarify the relations between social policies and mortality and other aspects of development in general. Furthermore, in continuation of the series of research activities on infantile mortality in Latin America (IMIAL) and on research on fertility through the own-children method in Latin America (IFHIPAL), the IFHIPAL reports corresponding to Argentina, Costa Rica and Cuba have been published, while that corresponding to Panama is in the press. Progress has been made in the analysis of both studies for the cases of Guatemala and Mexico, as well as in the preparation of the basic tabulations using the 1970 census of Brazil for the same purpose.

CELADE has organized various seminars, both in Santiago and in San José, among which special mention may be made of the Seminar on Indirect Methods of Measuring Mortality and its Location in Time (CELADE Santiago, June 1982); the Seminar on Population Projections (CELADE San José, October 1982), and the Seminar on Recent Techniques for Population Estimates, organized in conjunction with the National Statistical Institute of Peru (Lima, June 1983). In addition, CELADE has participated in various international meetings, including in particular the Seminar on Fertility Dynamics in the Andean Region (Lima, January 1981); the meeting of the Expert Group on Fertility and the Family (New Delhi, January 1983); the meeting of the Expert Group on Mortality and Health Policy (Rome, 31 May-3 June 1983); the Workshop on Research into Infantile Mortality in Latin America (Bogotá, February 1983), and the General Population Conference of the International Union for Scientific Population Studies (Manila, December 1981).

/SUBPROGRAMME 480.2:

SUBPROGRAMME 480.2: POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The activities carried out under this subprogramme are aimed basically at assisting the countries of the region in their efforts to establish the institutional machinery needed to enable them to incorporate demographic variables into the process of economic and social planning.

Thus, during the period under analysis, CELADE concentrated a considerable part of its efforts on technical co-operation activities in support of national development projects in the countries, especially the following:

Argentina. The National Migrations Bureau of the Ministry of the Interior of Argentina was provided with advisory assistance in the formulation of a project to evaluate the effects of Japanese immigration to that country, while the National University of Misiones was given assistance in the preparation of a programme of activities on population and development. This latter programme will include, with the advisory assistance of CELADE, a socio-demographic diagnostic study of the region and a study of the demographic repercussions of the construction of the Yacyretá dam.

Bolivia. Technical assistance continued to be provided to the Ministry of Planning and Co-ordination in the execution of project BOL/78/P01 (Programme on Population Policies in the context of Development Planning). CELADE collaborated in the preparation of reports on differential fertility and derived projections on health, education and housing, and took part in various seminar-workshops scheduled in the project. It also collaborated in the formulation of project BOL/82/P02 (Institutionalization of Population Policies), which represents a second phase of the previous project.

Brazil. At the request of the Superintendência de Desenvolvimento Econômico do Nordeste (SUDENE), assistance was provided in the revision of a document on an integrated system of indicators. A critical analysis was made of the proposed socio-demographic indicators, and suggestions were put forward regarding the use, ordering, data sources, periodicity and plan of work.

Costa Rica. Advisory assistance continued to be given to project COS/79/P01 (Diagnosis and Prognosis of the Population of Costa Rica and its Interrelation with Economic and Social Development), the objective of which is to develop the institutional capacity of the Population Department of the Ministry of Planning and Economic Policy. Assistance was given in the execution of studies on the evolution of the geographical distribution of the population, the trends and present situation as regards foreign immigration, and trends regarding population, the labour force and employment.

Cuba. Advisory assistance was given to the State Statistical Committee in connection with a study on trends in the process of spatial redistribution and urbanization of the population since the beginning of the century and in the design of tabulations for the study of internal migration on the basis of data from the 1981 census.

/Ecuador. Assistance

Ecuador. Assistance was given in the reformulation of project ECU/80/P04 (Support for the Population Unit of the National Development Council (CONADE)). At the end of 1982, a conceptual framework was prepared for the execution of the socio-demographic diagnosis provided for in the project and a document was prepared giving technical guidelines for the analysis of trends in spatial distribution. Advisory assistance was also provided to the Study Commission for the Development of the River Guayas Basin (CEDEGE) under an ECLA/ILPES/CEDEGE project, through the preparation of the demographic inputs and of a study entitled "Los movimientos geográficos de la población: la cuenca del río Guayas como polo de atracción de migrantes".

Panama. Advisory assistance was given to the Ministry of Planning and Economic Policy in the execution of projects PAN/78/P01 (Demographic Situation and Prospects with regard to Development Planning) and PAN/79/P03 (Growth of the Metropolitan Region: Demographic Implications and Future Demands). With regard to the first of these projects, advisory assistance was provided and CELADE participated in the First National Seminar on Population and Development (March 1981), as well as formulating recommendations for the final report. As regards the second project, advisory assistance was given in the holding of a migration survey in the Panama City metropolitan area.

Paraguay. Advisory assistance was given to the Department of Planning on various aspects of the execution of project PAR/79/P05 (Population and Regional Planning).

Peru. Advisory assistance was given to the Ministry of Labour under project UNFPA/ILO/PER/79/P08 on labour migration, and recommendations were made for systematizing research activities and organizing a training programme.

Venezuela. Assistance was given to the National Council on Human Resources in the preparation of a document on activities aimed at the formulation of a population policy, in connection with a project for the formation of a unit responsible for these activities, and in the preparation of a project profile for a socio-demographic characterization of Venezuela based on data from the 1981 census.

The research activities which were carried out as part of this subprogramme were aimed primarily at analysing, preferably in collaboration with national bodies, the determining factors and consequences of population dynamics in the context of the styles of development prevailing in the countries of the region. CELADE was also responsible for the preparation of the documentation for the Latin American Regional Preparatory Meeting for the World Assembly on Aging (San José, Costa Rica, 1982). The report of this meeting (E/CEPAL/G.1201) includes a draft Latin American programme of action on aging.

/SUBPROGRAMME 480.3:

SUBPROGRAMME 480.3: TRAINING

Through this subprogramme, CELADE seeks to train Latin American professionals in demographic analysis, interdisciplinary studies and specific techniques applied to the study of population. To this end, during the period under analysis CELADE carried out numerous training activities in the following main areas:

1. Master's Degree Programme, 1981-1982 and 1983-1984. During the period covered by the present report, a new post-graduate programme was initiated at CELADE headquarters in Santiago, lasting two years and providing an opportunity to obtain a Master's degree in Demography or a Master's degree in Social Studies on Population. The first completed course under this programme, corresponding to the years 1981-1982, resulted in the graduation of 16 professionals from 9 countries of the region. As regards the 1983-1984 course, 20 professionals from 11 countries completed the first year and will embark in 1984 on the diversified programme (Demography or Social Studies on Population) given in the second year of the Master's degree course.

2. Intensive courses on demography (regional and national). The regional courses have been given annually at the CELADE office in San José, Costa Rica, since 1979, with the purpose of improving in the short term the technical level reached in the handling of demographic analysis methods and techniques by the professionals carrying out activities in the field of population, mostly in the countries of Central America, the Caribbean and Panama. During the period under analysis, three regional courses were held, each lasting four months and attended by a total of 64 professionals from countries of the region.

The content and duration of the national courses are similar to those of the regional courses, the only difference being that the national courses are given in the country requesting them. They are generally carried out under co-operation agreements signed between CELADE and the national sponsoring bodies. During the period 1981-1983, courses of this type were held in Argentina (Faculty of Economic Sciences, National University of Córdoba); Brazil (Faculty of Geosciences and Exact Sciences, State University of São Paulo, Rio Claro, State of São Paulo); Honduras (Supreme Council for Economic Planning, Tegucigalpa), and Venezuela (Central Bureau of Statistics and Information Processing, Caracas). These courses were attended by a total of 65 professionals from the four countries in question.

In addition to these courses, special mention may be made of the course carried out for the first time in 1983 for the English-speaking countries of the Caribbean. This course was carried out in Trinidad and Tobago and was attended by 17 professionals from 13 English-speaking Caribbean countries.

3. Specialization seminars. The purpose of these seminars is to pass on recent technical or methodological advances considered suitable for use in demographic research and population studies in Latin America. In 1982, two seminars of this type were held, one at CELADE Santiago on "Recent demographic techniques", which was attended by 42 professionals from 12 countries, and the other at the CELADE office in San José, Costa Rica, on "Population projections", which was attended by 40 professionals from 19 countries of the region.

/In addition,

In addition, courses and seminars of short duration, planned and carried out by CELADE at the request of the countries, were held on specific subjects. In the period 1981-1983, six activities of this type took place. Five of them were national activities, held in Argentina, Cuba, Panama and Peru, and dealt with such topics as "Population and development", "Analysis of census data", "Recent techniques in population estimates" and "Basic features and uses of population analysis". The last of the activities consisted of a Latin American course on Electronic Population Data Processing, held at CELADE, Santiago. These courses were attended by a total of 122 persons.

4. Research fellowships. Another way in which CELADE provides technical assistance in connection with training in demography is the programme of research fellowships. During the period under analysis, in response to requests by various national institutions, CELADE received at its Santiago headquarters and its San José office a total of 9 officials from Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama and Peru, who carried out specific activities for periods ranging from 1 to 2 months.

5. Support for national university programmes. Many Latin American universities have now incorporated training in demography into different courses and have organized post-graduate seminars on specific topics. CELADE carried out activities of this type in Argentina, Costa Rica and Chile on nine different occasions. A total of 102 students attended these courses and seminars.

SUBPROGRAMME 480.4: POPULATION INFORMATION STORAGE, RETRIEVAL, PROCESSING AND DISSEMINATION

The purpose of this subprogramme is to increase the availability and utilization of population data and information technology in Latin America and the Caribbean. Three interrelated elements are used for this purpose: the Latin American Population Documentation System (DOCPAL); population data processing and data bank; and the dissemination of population information.

1. Latin American Population Documentation System (DOCPAL). The CELADE/DOCPAL system is aimed at helping population specialists in the countries to keep up to date in their specialities and at assisting users in general in locating specific information on books, articles, reports and other documents on population-related matters written in or about Latin America and the Caribbean. To this end, CELADE maintains a computerized data base on the documents in its collection and has developed compatible manual and computerized procedures for the storage and retrieval of bibliographical data, which can be transferred to national bodies.

Through its computerized data base, which had 14 000 documents in January 1981 and close to 19 000 by the end of 1983, CELADE/DOCPAL provides three basic regional services: the twice-yearly publication of the journal "DOCPAL Resúmenes sobre Población en América Latina"; interactive searches in order to prepare specialized bibliographies at the request of users, and the supply of copies of documents at users' request. During the period under analysis, special emphasis was placed on expanding these services, so that the number of specialized bibliographies obtained through the computerized searches of the data base rose from 225 in 1981 to almost 700 in 1983, while the documents supply service

/increased from

increased from a total of 580 documents in 1981 to approximately 1 000 at the end of 1983. CELADE/DOCPAL has devoted special attention to making changes capable of improving the methodology and organization of the data base. In collaboration with other units of the ECLA system in Santiago, it helped to develop a common methodology and adapt a suitable computerized system for storage and retrieval (UNESCO/ISIS). Thanks to these changes, the routine technical documentation work needed to maintain the CELADE/DOCPAL data base is carried out in the ECLA Central Cataloguing Unit, so that more time is available for substantive information work and services on population, while work with the national offices interested in organizing their documents on population is facilitated.

In 1983, thanks to the recent technological changes, CELADE/DOCPAL initiated a new form of collaboration. In order to avoid the cost and duplication of effort involved in setting up its own data base, the Intergovernmental Committee on Migrations (CIM), which has just established a centre for providing various services in its special field in the region, will use a microcomputer in its offices and a telecommunication connection in order to enter information on its documents in the CELADE/DOCPAL data base.

Technical co-operation and in-service training in Santiago in connection with the improvement or establishment of population information services was supplied to national institutions of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, El Salvador, Peru, the Dominican Republic, Uruguay and Venezuela. The technical assistance provided to the State Data Analysis System Foundation (SEADE) of Brazil made it possible to establish the first national computation system on population in a developing country.

Both in order to facilitate the exchange of information on population among the regions and to share technological advances in the field of information, CELADE participates actively as a member of the United Nations Population Information System (POPIN). During the period 1981-1983, it took part in the annual meetings of the POPIN Advisory Committee and in the Working Group responsible for the Multilingual Thesaurus. CELADE also prepared the "Computerized Guide for Population Information Storage and Retrieval" for POPIN, with the aim of assisting national population information centres.

2. Population data processing and data bank. Since one of the biggest and most frequent difficulties faced by countries in the work of data processing is that of obtaining the results of censuses, since 1981 CELADE has devoted a large part of its resources to technical co-operation, training and the transfer of technology to national statistical offices for the processing of the 1980 censuses. During these three years, CELADE has given advisory assistance in processing the censuses of Belize, Brazil, Costa Rica, Cuba, El Salvador, Ecuador, Haiti, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Dominican Republic and Uruguay. This assistance has included the selection of equipment, the organization of census activities, the automatic checking and correction of census errors, sample design, data handling and tabulation and preliminary analysis. In addition, five officials from four countries received individual training in CELADE in their respective census preparation stages. Although CELADE did not collaborate directly in processing the census of the English-speaking

/Caribbean countries,

Caribbean countries, it has given advisory assistance on the installation of census analysis and projections programmes in the Regional Processing Centre in Barbados, where most of the Caribbean censuses are processed.

In 1983, preparations began for a course for Central America and the Caribbean in which a team from each national office will receive training in the use of low-cost microcomputers as a routine multi-purpose working tool. Special emphasis has been placed on the preparation of population analysis and projection programmes which CELADE has obtained or adapted for use in microcomputers and which can be used by participants on the computers they at present process.

During the period under analysis, the CELADE data bank began to receive copies of the 1980 census samples of some countries and began to take steps to obtain copies of the rest. A total of 60 microdata files and computer programmes were sent to users after obtaining the necessary authorization from the national statistical offices when required. The "Boletín del Banco de Datos", published in 1982 and updated at the end of 1983, describes the data and programmes available.

Using the information stored in the data bank, CELADE carried out 37 processing exercises at the request of national users who do not have suitable access to computers or lack data processing experts. In order to reduce this dependence in the future, all the students on the CELADE Master's degree programme now receive full training on how to produce their own tabulations and analyses through the use of terminals and accumulate good practical experience by carrying out processing work in connection with their courses and final thesis, using the information stored in the data bank.

3. Dissemination of information. During the period under analysis, CELADE continued to distribute (free of charge in the case of statistical and planning offices, universities, research centres and other national institutions of countries of the region) its specialized publications on population, especially the periodic publications "Boletín demográfico", "DOCPAL - Resúmenes sobre Población en América Latina" and "Notas de Población".

The principal documents published by CELADE during the period were the following:

a) Periodical publications

Boletín demográfico, volume XIV, Nos. 27 and 28; volume XV, Nos. 29 and 30; volume XVI, Nos. 31 and 32.

Notas de Población, volume IX, Nos. 26 and 27; volume X, Nos. 28, 29 and 30; volume XI, Nos. 31, 32 and 33.

DOCPAL - Resúmenes sobre Población en América Latina, volume 4, No. 2; volume 5, Nos. 1 and 2; volume 6, Nos. 1 and 2.

Boletín del Banco de Datos, No. 10 (E/CEPAL/CELADE/G.9).

/b) Books

b) Books

Demografía Histórica en América Latina. Fuentes y Métodos, Series E, No. 1002.

c) Monographs

The demographic situation of Latin America as evaluated in 1983: estimates for 1960-1980 and projections for 1980-2025 (E/CEPAL/CEGAN/POB.2/L.2).

Migración de mano de obra no calificada entre países latinoamericanos (A/169).

Participación laboral femenina y fecundidad en Paraguay. Informe del Seminario de Análisis y Capacitación con Datos de la Encuesta Mundial de Fecundidad (D/98).

Determinantes de la mortalidad infantil en Panamá. Idem. (D/99).

Perú. Formación de la familia y su efecto sobre la participación laboral de la mujer. Idem. (D/100).

Aspectos sociodemográficos relevantes en el estudio de la mortalidad infantil y su asociación con la fecundidad. Idem. (D/102).

La formación de la familia y la participación laboral femenina en Colombia. Idem. (D/104).

Fecundidad y participación laboral femenina en Panamá. Idem. (D/105).

Perú. Actitudes de la mujer frente a la fecundidad y uso de métodos de anticonceptivos. Idem. (D/107).

Mortalidad infantil y atención materno-infantil en el Perú. Idem. (D/108).

Estimación de la mortalidad infantil y de la niñez en condiciones de mortalidad variable (D/1034).

Situación demográfica de América Latina evaluada en 1983: Estimaciones para 1960-1980 y proyecciones para 1980-2025 (E/CEPAL/CEGAN/POB.2/L.2).

Some population estimates and projections for the English-speaking Caribbean (E/CEPAL/CEGAN/POB.2/L.2/Add.1).

Population and development in Latin America (E/CEPAL/CEGAN/POB.2/L.3).

Population policies in Latin America. Ten years' experience (E/CEPAL/CEGAN/POB.2/L.4).

Regional Population Programme, 1984-1987 (E/CEPAL/CEGAN/POB.2/L.5).

/Development, lifestyles,

Development, lifestyles, population and environment in Latin America (E/CEPAL/CELADE/L.2).

Mortality and health policy (E/CEPAL/CELADE/L.3).

Family and fertility (E/CEPAL/CELADE/L.4).

Population redistribution policies in Latin America (E/CEPAL/CELADE/L.5).

d) Joint publications

Cuba. La mortalidad infantil según variables socioeconómicas y geográficas, 1974. Comité Estatal de Estadísticas de Cuba/CELADE.

Cuba. Tablas completas de mortalidad 1977-1978. Nivel nacional: metodología y resultados. Comité Estatal de Estadísticas de Cuba/CELADE.

Cuba. El descenso de la fecundidad, 1968-1978. Comité Estatal de Estadísticas de Cuba/CELADE.

Honduras. Proyecciones de Población, vols. I y II. CONSUPLANE/CELADE.

Population estimates and projections (booklets published jointly by CELADE and the respective national body of each country). Booklets on Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Venezuela have already been published.

e) Other publications

"CELADE in the countries". Summary of 25 years of technical co-operation. Working document presented at the 25th anniversay meeting of CELADE.

"CELADE. What is it? What does it do? How does it work?" Information document presented at the 25th anniversary meeting of CELADE.

SUBPROGRAMME 496.1: ANALYSIS OF POLICIES

i) Documents

Policies and negotiations with transnational corporations in the copper industry in Peru (E/CEPAL/R.270).

CEPAL Review No. 14, August 1981.

Las relaciones de América Latina con los Estados Unidos. Empresas Transnacionales (SELA/SP/RC/AL-EV/I-DT No. 1).

The development of the copper industry and transnational corporations: the Chilean experience (E/CEPAL/R.239).

Links of the transnational corporations with the tin industry in Bolivia (E/CEPAL/R.249).

Report of the seminar on negotiating options with foreign investors and transnational corporations in the copper and tin industries (E/CEPAL/R.306).

The Mexican cotton industry and the transnational cotton marketing oligopoly (E/CEPAL/R.315).

Policies and negotiations with transnational corporations in the bauxite industry of Jamaica (E/CEPAL/R.326).

Bargaining position and distribution of gains in the banana industry of the UPEB countries, especially Honduras and Panama (E/CEPAL/R.321).

The transnational oligopoly in the coffee industry and the case of Colombia (E/CEPAL/R.323).

Sugar cane, alcohol production and the interests of transnational corporations in Brazil (E/CEPAL/R.324).

Report of the seminar on policies and negotiations with transnational corporations in the mining and metallurgical sector of Bolivia (La Paz, Bolivia, 17-21 May 1982; E/CEPAL/G.1216).

Los bancos transnacionales, el Estado y el endeudamiento externo de Bolivia ("Estudios e Informes de la CEPAL" series, No. 26, October 1983).

Las empresas transnacionales en la producción, industrialización y comercialización de la soya en América Latina (E/CEPAL/R.340).

Empresas transnacionales en la industria de alimentos. El caso argentino: cereales y carne ("Estudios e Informes de la CEPAL" series, No. 29, November 1983).

/SUBPROGRAMME 496.3:

SUBPROGRAMME 496.3: COMPREHENSIVE INFORMATION SYSTEM

i) Documents

Inversión extranjera directa en América Latina y el Caribe (E/CEPAL/L.254).

Las empresas transnacionales en la economía de Chile: 1974-1980 ("Estudios e Informes de la CEPAL" series, No. 22, April 1983).

Dos estudios sobre empresas transnacionales en Brasil ("Estudios e Informes de la CEPAL" series, No. 31, December 1983).

ii) Seminars, meetings and conferences

Seminar on negotiating options with foreign investors and transnational corporations in the copper and tin industries, held in Santiago, Chile, from 9-11 December. The report of the seminar was published under the symbol E/CEPAL/R.306; annex 2 of the report lists the documents presented at the seminar.

Seminar on policies and negotiations with transnational corporations in the mining and metallurgical sector of Bolivia, held in La Paz, Bolivia, from 17 to 21 May 1982. The report of the seminar was published under the symbol E/CEPAL/G.1216; annex 3 of the report contains a list of the documents presented at the seminar.

Seminar on transnational corporations and Central American development, held in San José, Costa Rica, from 20 to 27 October 1982. The report of the seminar was published under the symbol E/CEPAL/G.1247; annex 3 of the report contains a list of the documents presented.

/PROGRAMME 520:

SUBPROGRAMME 520.1: PROGRAMME OF ACTION OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

i) Documents

Promotion of technical and economic co-operation between Africa and Latin America in the field of science and technology, November 1981 (E/CEPAL/R.296).

Promotion of economic and technical co-operation between Africa and Latin America (chapter on science and technology, in collaboration with ECA), March 1982 (E/CEPAL/SEM.4/L.4).

Microelectronics and the development of Latin America: Problems and possibilities for action, May 1982 (E/CEPAL/R.317).

Tendencias recientes y perspectivas de aplicación de la biotecnología a los problemas del desarrollo de América Latina, November 1983 (E/CEPAL/R.346).

Latin America and the Vienna Programme of Action: Science and technology for development in the 1980s, December 1983 (E/CEPAL/CEGAN.9/L.2).

ii) Seminars, meetings and conferences

UNCSTD/ECLA Meeting on Structures for the Formulation and Application of Policies on Science and Technology in Latin America and the Caribbean (Mexico City, 27-30 April 1982).

Joint Meeting of Governmental Experts from Africa and Latin America on Economic and Technical Co-operation (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 1-4 June 1982) (Final report, E/CEPAL/G.1212).

UNIDO/ECLA Expert Meeting on the Implications for Latin America of Advances in Microelectronics (Mexico City, 7-11 June 1982) (Final report, ID/WG.372/17).

ECLA/UNESCO Expert Meeting on the Implications for Latin America of Advances in Bio-technology, including Genetic Engineering (Montevideo, Uruguay, 21-25 November 1983) (Final report in preparation).

Ninth Session of the Committee of High-Level Government Experts (CEGAN): Science and Technology for Development (Montevideo, Uruguay, 23-24 January 1984).

/PROGRAMME 530:

PROGRAMME 530: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS

SUBPROGRAMME 530.1: STYLES OF DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL CHANGE IN LATIN AMERICA

i) Documents

People's participation in development in Latin America (E/CEPAL/L.264).

Los nuevos estilos de desarrollo y la política habitacional (E/CEPAL/R.311).

Population aging in Latin America (E/CEPAL/Conf.74/L.3/Rev.1).

The participation of youth in the development process of Latin America: problems and policies regarding labour force insertion, education and employment opportunities (E/CEPAL/R.312).

Gestión de recursos y diferenciación social en la comunidad andina (E/CEPAL/PROY.6/R.42).

El método de los componentes principales: su aplicación en el análisis socioeconómico (E/CEPAL/R.327).

Indicadores socioeconómicos y caracterización del nivel relativo del desarrollo de los países latinoamericanos mediante el análisis de componentes principales (E/CEPAL/R.328).

Situation and prospects of youth in Latin America (E/CEPAL/Conf.75/L.2).

Procesos de cambio en la estructura sociocupacional panameña, 1960-1980 (E/CEPAL/SEM.10/R.10).

Naturaleza y alcances de la pobreza en Guatemala. Oferta y disponibilidad de alimentos importantes de la canasta familiar (E/CEPAL/MEX/PPC/82).

Guatemala: La pobreza y distribución del ingreso en los sectores urbanos (E/CEPAL/MEX/1982/L.25).

Satisfacción de las necesidades básicas de la población del Istmo Centroamericano (E/CEPAL/MEX/1983/L.32).

Estratificación y movilidad ocupacional en América Latina ("Cuadernos de la CEPAL" series, No. 39; E/CEPAL/G.1122).

Estudios e informes. Cambios recientes en las estructuras y estratificación sociales en América Latina (under editorial review).

Articles published in CEPAL Review:

"Main challenges of social development in the Caribbean", No. 13, April 1981, pp. 125-142 (E/CEPAL/G.1145).

/"Consumption in

"Consumption in the new Latin American models", No. 15, December 1981, pp. 71-110 (E/CEPAL/G.1187).

"Class and culture in the changing peasantry", No. 16, April 1982, pp. 153-176 (E/CEPAL/G.1195).

"Elusive development: the quest for a unified approach to development analysis and planning", No. 17, August 1982, pp. 7-46 (E/CEPAL/G.1205).

"The participation of youth in the development process of Latin America. Problems and policies regarding labour force insertion, education and employment opportunities", No. 18, December 1982, pp. 111-130 (E/CEPAL/G.1221).

ii) Seminars, meetings and conferences

Latin American Regional Preparatory Meeting for the World Assembly on Aging, March 1982 (Report: E/CEPAL/G.1201).

Multidisciplinary Preparatory Seminar for the World Assembly on Aging, June 1982 (Report: E/CEPAL/SEM.7/L.1).

Latin American Technical Meeting on the Elderly, June 1982 (Report: E/CEPAL/Conf.47/L.2/Rev.1).

Ad hoc Working Group to consider Changes in the Social Structure in Latin America and their Projections for the Future, Santiago, 22-24 November 1982. A summary of the main conclusions was published as number 374 of Notas sobre la economía y el desarrollo de América Latina, febrero/marzo de 1983.

Seminar on Recent Changes in Social Structures and Stratification in Latin America, September 1983. Central document: "Algunas reflexiones sobre los procesos de cambio social en América Latina" (E/CEPAL/SEM.10/R.2). Other analytical documents: E/CEPAL/SEM.10/R.3-R.16 (Report: E/CEPAL/SEM.10/R.17).

Latin American Regional Preparatory Meeting for the International Youth Year, October 1983. "Proposed Regional Plan of Action for Latin America and the Caribbean for the International Youth Year" (E/CEPAL/Conf.75/L.3/Rev.2) (Report: E/CEPAL/Conf.75/L.4).

Seminar on Changes in the Economies and Societies of the Developed Countries and the Options for Latin America. Rio de Janeiro, October 1983 (document presented).

ILPES/UNICEF Seminar on Social Policies, April 1982 (document presented).

International Seminar on People's Participation, Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, May 1982 (document presented).

ECLA/UNEP/FAO Seminar on Agrarian Policies and Peasant Survival in High-Altitude Ecosystems, Quito, March 1982 (document presented).

/ECLA/FAO Meeting

ECLA/FAO Meeting on Agriculture and Food Markets, July 1983 (document presented).

iii) Training and fellowships

Presentations on the Diagnosis and Regional Plan of Action for the International Youth Year, for non-governmental organizations (San José, Montevideo and Santiago, 1983). Course for the Latin American and Caribbean Youth Centre (CLACJ) (Caracas, 21-22 November 1983).

SUBPROGRAMME 530.2: INTEGRATION OF WOMEN INTO DEVELOPMENT

i) Documents

Estudio preliminar de la condición y participación económica de la mujer en el Perú rural (E/CEPAL/R.245).

La mujer y el desarrollo: Guía para la planificación de programas y proyectos (E/CEPAL/R.291).

La cooperación internacional para el desarrollo (E/CEPAL/MEX/SEM.7/R.2).

Diagnóstico de la situación de la mujer centroamericana de Cuba, México, Panamá y República Dominicana (E/CEPAL/MEX/SEM.7/R.1).

Estudio de caso. Dos experiencias de creación de empleo para mujeres campesinas (E/CEPAL/MEX/SEM.7/R.3).

Diagnóstico de la situación de la mujer en Centroamérica, Cuba, México, Panamá y la República Dominicana (E/CEPAL/MEX/SEM.9/R.2).

Las mujeres rurales latinoamericanas y la división del trabajo (E/CEPAL/MEX/SEM.9/R.6).

Informe del seminario regional para la formación y capacitación de la mujer y la familia rural a través de escuelas radiofónicas (E/CEPAL/MEX/SEM.9/R.17).

América Latina: Análisis de problemas sociales relativos a la mujer en diversos sectores (E/CEPAL/R.316).

Impacto de la modernización sobre la mujer de una comunidad rural (E/CEPAL/R.318).

Informe del Taller Regional para la Capacitación en Proyectos y Programas para la Mujer (E/CEPAL/MEX/SEM.7/R.4).

Participación de la mujer en actividades comunitarias: estudio de casos (E/CEPAL/R.322/Rev.1).

The legal situation of women in Latin America and the Caribbean defined according to the resolutions and mandates of the United Nations system (E/CEPAL/CRM.3/L.5).

/Report on

Report on the implementation and orientation of the ECLA Secretariat's activities on the integration of women into the economic and social development of Latin America (E/CEPAL/CRM.3/L.3).

Latin America: Analysis of the social problems affecting women in various sectors (E/CEPAL/CRM.3/L.7).

Women as participants: Reflections on their role in the family and in society (E/CEPAL/CRM.3/L.4).

Towards a regional information and communication strategy for women (E/CEPAL/CRM.3/L.6).

Five studies on the situation of women in Latin America (1982) ("Estudios e Informes de la CEPAL" series, No. 16; E/CEPAL/G.1217).

ii) Seminars, meetings and conferences

Caribbean Regional Training Workshop on Programme/Project Planning Skills, Barbados, 14-26 June 1981 (E/CEPAL/CDCC/72).

Inter-Agency Seminar on the Integration of Women into the Social Planning Process in Latin America, Santiago, Chile, 7-8 September 1981 (E/CEPAL/R.286).

Regional Training Workshop on Programme/Project Planning for Women, Panama City, 18-27 January 1982 (E/CEPAL/MEX/SEM.7/R.4).

Subregional Workshop on Methodologies for the Formulation of Projects on the Integration of Women into Development, Panama City, 18-27 January 1982.

Regional Seminar on the Training of Women and Rural Families through Radio Schools, Mexico, 8-12 November 1982.

Fifth Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean, 8 August 1983 (E/CEPAL/CRM.3/L.2).

Third Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean. Draft Report, 20 August 1983 (E/CEPAL/CRM.3/L.8).

Regional Technical Seminar on Women and Families from Popular Urban Strata in Latin America, 28 November-2 December 1983 (E/CEPAL/SEM.12/R.1-R.23).

Expert Group Meeting on Implementation Strategies for Promotion of the Progress of Women up to the Year 2000, organized by the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (CSDHA) and the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), Santiago, Chile, 3-5 December 1983 (E/CEPAL/SEM.14/R.1-R.4).

Fourth Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean, Quito, Ecuador, 9-10 March 1981.

/Inter-Agency Seminar

Inter-Agency Seminar on the Integration of Women into the Social Planning Process of Latin America, Santiago, Chile, 7-8 September 1981.

iii) Technical assistance

Technical assistance was provided, especially on information, documentation and communication, to Central American countries, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Mexico and Panama. Diagnoses of the national situation in this field were made and programmes designed to strengthen national infrastructures were prepared. In addition, technical documents were prepared on the subject.

iv) Training and fellowships

Caribbean Regional Training Seminar on Programme/Project Planning, Barbados, 14-26 June 1981.

Inter-Agency Seminar on the Integration of Women into the Social Planning Process of Latin America, Santiago, Chile, 7-8 September 1981. Within this activity, courses on Women and Social Planning were given as part of the ILPES Social Planning course of that year, and fellowships were awarded to planners so that they could attend these courses, using resources from the Voluntary Fund.

Regional Training Workshop on Programme/Project Planning for Women, Panama City, 18-27 January 1982.

Regional Seminar on the Training of Women and Rural Families through Radio Schools, Mexico, 8-12 November 1982.

SUBPROGRAMME 530.3: SOCIAL ASPECTS OF METROPOLITAN EXPANSION

i) Documents

Algunos efectos del desarrollo petrolero en la evolución económica y social del Estado de Tabasco, México (E/CEPAL/MEX/1063).

SUBPROGRAMME 530.4: DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

i) Documents

Sociedad rural, educación y escuela (UNESCO/ECLA/UNDP Project RLA/79/007, Final Reports No. 1, June 1981).

El cambio educativo. Situación y condiciones (UNESCO/ECLA/UNDP Project RLA/79/007, Final Reports No. 2, August 1981).

La educación y los problemas del empleo (UNESCO/ECLA/UNDP Project RLA/79/007, Final Reports No. 3, October 1981).

Desarrollo y educación en América Latina. Síntesis general (UNESCO/ECLA/UNDP Project RLA/79/007, Final Reports No. 4 (4 volumes), November 1981).

/CEPAL Review,

CEPAL Review, No. 21, December 1983. Issue containing 8 studies with conclusions on education and development.

El desarrollo de América Latina y sus repercusiones en la educación ("Cuadernos de la CEPAL" series, No. 41; E/CEPAL/G.1193).

ii) Seminars, meetings and conferences

Meetings of the Consultative Committee of the Project (Montevideo, 6 May 1981; Santiago, 24 June 1981).

/PROGRAMME 540:

PROGRAMME 540: STATISTICS

SUBPROGRAMME 540.1: REGIONAL FRAMEWORK OF QUANTITATIVE INFORMATION

i) Documents

Statistical Yearbook for Latin America, 1980 (E/CEPAL/G.1210).

Statistical Yearbook for Latin America, 1981 (E/CEPAL/G.1281).

Statistical Summary for Latin America, 1960-1980 (ECLA Information Services).

SUBPROGRAMME 540.2: METHODOLOGICAL STUDIES AND QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS

i) Documents

Poverty in Latin America. A review of concepts and data (CEPAL Review, No. 13, April 1981, pp. 65-92; E/CEPAL/G.1145).

La población económicamente activa en los países de América Latina por sectores de actividad y categorías de empleo: 1950, 1960 y 1970 (E/CEPAL/R.206).

Las encuestas de hogares en América Latina ("Cuadernos de la CEPAL" series, No. 44; E/CEPAL/G.1244).

Principios de un sistema integrado de procesamiento muestral (E/CEPAL/R.338).

Measurement of rural employment and income ("Estudios e Informes de la CEPAL" series, No. 19; E/CEPAL/G.1226).

Report of the Regional Workshop on the Measurement of Rural Employment and Income (E/CEPAL/G.1220).

El desarrollo de las cuentas nacionales en América Latina y el Caribe (E/CEPAL/SEM.2/L.1).

Comparability of the systems of national accounts and the material product in Latin America (E/CEPAL/SEM.5/L.2).

Report of the Regional Expert Seminar on Comparisons of the System of National Accounts and the System of Balances of the National Economy in Latin America (E/CEPAL/SEM.5/L.4; E/CEPAL/G.1213).

Cuentas nacionales y producto material en América Latina ("Estudios e Informes de la CEPAL" series, No. 17, 1982; E/CEPAL/G.1218).

Tablas del insumo-producto en América Latina ("Cuadernos Estadísticos" series No. 7, 1983; E/CEPAL/G.1227).

/A preliminary

A preliminary balance sheet of the Latin American economy during 1981 (E/CEPAL/L.260/Rev.1).

A preliminary balance of the Latin American economy during 1982 (E/CEPAL/L.279).

A preliminary overview of the Latin American economy during 1983 (E/CEPAL/G.1279).

National accounts in Latin America and the Caribbean ("Cuadernos de la CEPAL" series, No. 45, 1983; E/CEPAL/G.1245).

SUBPROGRAMME 540.3: STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT AND REGIONAL STATISTICAL CO-OPERATION

i) Seminars, meetings and conferences

Latin American Seminar on National Accounts, Mexico, 10-14 August 1981.

Discussion Workshop on Conceptualization of Rural Employment in Latin America for Measurement Purposes, Ixtapan de la Sal, Mexico, 25-30 October 1981.

Seminar on Statistical Methods and Indicators of Financing and the External Debt, CIENES, Santiago, 1 October-14 November 1981.

Workshop on Environmental Statistics, Santo Domingo, 26-28 August 1981.

Meeting of the Group of Experts of the United Nations Statistical Office on the Future Direction of the International Comparison Project (ICP), Geneva, Switzerland, 11-13 November 1981.

Working Meeting of the ICP at the Overseas Development Agency, London, England, to discuss the incorporation of the ECIEL results for Latin America (14-17 November 1981).

Symposium on Social Policies in Latin America and the Caribbean (UNICEF), Santiago, 12-15 April 1982.

Regional Expert Seminar on Comparisons of the System of National Accounts and the System of Balances of the National Economy in Latin America, Havana, Cuba, 6-11 May 1982 (E/CEPAL/SEM.5/L.4 and E/CEPAL/G.1213).

Regional Workshop on the Measurement of Rural Employment and Income, Ixtapan de la Sal, Mexico, 24-28 May 1982 (E/CEPAL/G.1220).

Seminar/Workshop for Heads of National Household Survey Programmes (NHSCP), CIENES, Santiago, 22-24 September 1982.

Meeting on Socioeconomic Indicators for Monitoring Rural Development and Agrarian Reform, Rome, Italy, 13-16 December 1982.

/Seminar on

Seminar on Problems of the Organization and Functioning of National Statistical Systems, Madrid, Spain, 16-25 October 1982.

Expert Group Meeting on Statistics and Indicators on Women, organized by the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW), New York, 11-15 April 1983.

Session of the Sub-Committee on Statistical Activities of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC), Paris, France, 6-10 June 1983.

Meeting of the Expert Group of the United Nations International Comparison Project (ICP) to co-ordinate the work on international comparisons of prices and the real product, Paris, France, 18-22 June 1983.

Working meeting in the Statistical Office of the European Economic Community for the integration of the international comparison work in Latin America with that in Europe and the rest of the world, Luxembourg, 13-17 June 1983.

Seminar on Recent Changes in Social Structures and Stratification in Latin America. Comparative Analysis of Countries and Regional Prospects in the 1980s, Santiago, 12-15 September 1983.

Latin American Seminar on National Accounts, Lima, Peru, 18-21 October 1983.

Meetings of the Co-ordinating Board of the Inter-American Conference of Government Statisticians of the Americas (CEGA), Santiago, 23-27 November 1981; Buenos Aires, Argentina, 3-8 October 1983.

ii) Technical assistance

Technical assistance was provided to the following countries for the purposes described below:

Antigua

To determine the time, cost and staff needed to carry out a survey on household expenditure.

Argentina

To assist the National Institute of Statistics and Censuses in discussing the contents on the publication of the results of the pilot survey on household income and expenditure carried out in Greater Buenos Aires in 1980. This publication will be distributed among the countries of the region under the NHSCP-PIDEH programme.

Belize

To evaluate the assistance needed to carry out a labour survey and the feasibility of entering the NHSCP programme. Conversations on entry into NHSCP.

/Bolivia

Bolivia

To assist the National Statistical Office in the preparation of the final analysis of the 1976 population census appraisal.

Advisory assistance to the National Statistical Office in the preparation of the report on the population census appraisal.

Colombia

Advisory assistance to the National Statistical Bureau in the Income and Expenditure Survey.

Costa Rica

Advisory assistance to the Government in the preparation of the Statistical Development Plan.

Advisory assistance to the Department of Statistics and Censuses in the use of sampling techniques and the updating of the sample framework within the census programme.

Cuba

Advisory assistance to the State Statistical Committee in planning a labour survey.

Honduras

Advisory assistance to the Department of Statistics and Censuses in the design of a household sample survey for the cities of Tegucigalpa and San Pedro Sula.

Advisory assistance to the Department of Statistics and Censuses in the preparation of a project document for the NHSCP programme.

Mexico

Collaboration with the Department of Statistics in the application of census appraisal methods.

Advisory assistance to the Department of Statistics in the analysis of the labour survey data.

Advisory assistance to the Department of Statistics in planning the national income and expenditure survey.

Nicaragua

Advisory assistance to the National Statistical Institute in the organization of a household survey in urban areas.

Panama

Assistance to the Department of Statistics and Censuses in the household survey.

/Assistance in

Assistance in designing the information system on human resources being organized by the Department of National Employment of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare.

Assistance to the Department of Statistics and Censuses in the national income survey.

Advisory assistance in the national survey on income and access to basic services.

Paraguay

Advisory assistance to the Planning Bureau and the Department of Statistics and Censuses in the design of a household survey.

Advisory assistance to the Department of Statistics and Censuses in the design of a sample for giving advance results of the 1982 population and housing census.

Provision of technical assistance to improve the supply of employment data in Paraguay.

Peru

Advisory assistance to the National Statistical Institute on sampling aspects of the population census.

Assistance to the Ministry of Labour in the analysis of the expenditure survey.

Dominican Republic

Assistance to the National Statistical Office in the implementation of the statistical development programme and the integrated system of sample processing.

Advisory assistance to the Central Bank on financial statistics.

El Salvador

Advisory assistance to the Central Bank on financial statistics and their use for analysis and planning.

Uruguay

Assistance to the Department of Statistics and Censuses in the labour survey.

Advisory assistance to the Department of Statistics and Censuses in the survey on family consumption and income.

Venezuela

Advisory assistance to the Central Bureau of Statistics and Data Processing in evaluation of the population and housing census and the construction of a sample framework.

/Advisory assistance

Advisory assistance to the Central Bureau of Statistics and Data Processing in the review of the computerized sample framework and the design of the new employment survey.

iii) Training and fellowships

Course/Workshop on the Production of Statistics for National Accounts, CIENES, August 1981 (20 students).

Course/Workshop on the Production of Statistics for National Accounts, CIENES, August 1982 (22 students).

Regional Course on National Accounting (CEMLA), Mexico, 9 May-8 July 1983 (18 students).

Course/Workshop on the Construction of National Accounts on Food and Agriculture, CIENES, October 1983 (20 students).

PROGRAMME 550: TRANSPORT

SUBPROGRAMME 550.1: POLICIES AND PLANNING

i) Documents

Participación de la CEPAL en las actividades de cooperación técnica y económica en el sector del transporte organizadas por los países latinoamericanos (E/CEPAL/G.1175).

Report of the First Latin American Seminar on Transport Planning (Buenos Aires, 21-25 June 1982) (E/CEPAL/G.1219).

Paraguay: opciones de transporte del comercio exterior en el corredor Asunción-Atlántico (E/CEPAL/L.248).

El transporte de carga entre Brasil y los países del Grupo Andino, vol. I (E/CEPAL/L.263).

El transporte de carga entre Brasil y los países del Grupo Andino, vol. II, anexos (E/CEPAL/L.263/Add.1).

La planificación del transporte en los países del Cono Sur: evaluación comparativa de las metodologías aplicadas en cinco países (E/CEPAL/R.287).

La planificación del transporte en los países del Cono Sur: las metodologías aplicadas en Argentina (E/CEPAL/R.287/Add.1).

La planificación del transporte en los países del Cono Sur: las metodologías aplicadas en Bolivia (E/CEPAL/R.287/Add.2).

La planificación del transporte en los países del Cono Sur: las metodologías aplicadas en el Plan Operacional de Transporte en Brasil (E/CEPAL/R.287/Add.3).

La planificación del transporte en los países del Cono Sur: las metodologías aplicadas en Paraguay (E/CEPAL/R.287/Add.4).

La planificación del transporte en los países del Cono Sur: las metodologías aplicadas en Uruguay (E/CEPAL/R.287/Add.5).

Conventional transport models in the analysis of institutional aspects of national transport planning (E/CEPAL/R.336).

Directrices para la aplicación del Sistema Uniforme de Estadísticas de Transporte Marítimo (E/CEPAL/R.339).

Istmo Centroamericano: estadísticas de transporte, 1979-1980 (E/CEPAL/MEX/1982/L.28).

/Análisis preliminar

Análisis preliminar sobre la competitividad en costos de un ferrocarril intercentroamericano frente al transporte automotor (E/CEPAL/MEX/1982/L.12).

Istmo Centroamericano: estimación de posibilidades de ahorro en el sector transportes al sustituir derivados del petróleo por otros energéticos (E/CEPAL/MEX/1983/L.15).

ii) Seminars, meetings and conferences

Organization, in conjunction with the National Transport Planning Bureau of Argentina, of the First Latin American Seminar on Transport Planning (Buenos Aires, 21-25 June 1982) (E/CEPAL/R.287 and E/CEPAL/R.287/Add.1 to Add.5).

Participation in the Pan-American Transport Congress (Buenos Aires, 20 May-5 June 1983) (E/CEPAL/R.336).

Within the framework of the International Transport Information System, a Seminar on the Uniform System of Maritime Transport Statistics was organized in conjunction with the Government of Peru and the United Nations Statistical Office (Lima, 7-11 November 1983) (E/CEPAL/R.339).

iii) Technical assistance

Advisory assistance to the Institute of Economic and Social Planning (IPEA) of Brazil in connection with the appraisal of the menagement of railways and ports.

Advisory assistance to the Government of Chile in the preparation of background material for the formulation of the draft law regarding the adoption of the TIR Convention, as well as other aspects of customs transit and international transport régimes; action as executing agency of a project financed by the World Bank for studying the institutional and economic efficiency of the Chilean transport system.

Evaluation of the damage caused by natural disasters to the transport infrastructure of Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru.

SUBPROGRAMME 550.2: LAND TRANSPORT

i) Documents

Urban transport in Latin America. Some considerations on its equity and efficiency (CEPAL Review, No. 17, August 1982, pp. 79-110; E/CEPAL/G.1205).

La gestión y la informática en las empresas ferroviarias de América Latina y España ("Estudios e Informes de la CEPAL" series, No. 23; E/CEPAL/G.1228).

Informe de la Reunión de Expertos en Sistemas de Información Operativa y de Gestión en los Ferrocarriles de Iberoamérica (E/CEPAL/G.1231).

/Manual para

Manual para la aplicación del Convenio TIR (E/CEPAL/G.1258).

Transporte Internacional por Ferrocarril (TIF): Paraguay-Atlântico (E/CEPAL/L.252).

Tránsito aduanero en los países de Sudamérica (E/CEPAL/L.258).

Estudio preliminar de la relación existente entre el ingreso familiar, las condiciones de viaje y la política de transporte urbano en América Latina (E/CEPAL/PROY.6/R.29).

Algunos aspectos de la justificación económica de los ferrocarrilles metropolitanos en América del Sur (E/CEPAL/R.264).

Algunas preguntas y respuestas sobre el Convenio TIR (E/CEPAL/R.288).

Catálogo del Centro de Documentación de la Asociación Latinoamericana de Ferrocarriles (ALAF) (E/CEPAL/R.337).

Estudio de flujos en el corredor San Pablo-Buenos Aires: informe de síntesis (E/CEPAL/R.345).

ii) Seminars, meetings and conferences

Participation in the seminar on systems engineering held by the University of Chile (Santiago, 1-13 August 1981).

Organization, in conjunction with ALAF and the World Bank and in the framework of the SINFER project, of the First and Second Meetings on Operational and Management Information Systems of the Railways of Latin America and Spain (Santiago, Chile, 5-9 October 1981 and 22-26 November 1982).

Participation in the Seminar on Metropolitanization and the Environment, organized by ECLA in conjunction with UNEP and the Municipality of Curitiba (Curitiba, 16-20 November 1981) (E/CEPAL/PROY.6/R.29).

Participation in the First ALADI Expert Meeting on Customs Transit (Montevideo, 17-20 November 1981) (E/CEPAL/L.258; E/CEPAL/R.288 and E/CEPAL/R.298).

Participation in the First South American Road Transport Conference (Montevideo, 19-22 April 1982) (E/CEPAL/R.292 and E/CEPAL/R.298/Rev.2).

Participation in a conference on urban transport in developing countries (Caracas, 18-20 October 1982). See article in CEPAL Review, No. 17, August 1982, pp. 79-110; E/CEPAL/G.1205.

Organization, in conjunction with ALAF, of two meetings on international rail transport in the São Paulo-Buenos Aires-Rio Negro corridor (Porto Alegre, 19-21 July 1983 and Buenos Aires, 30 November-2 December 1983).

/Organization, in

Organization, in conjunction with the World Bank, of a seminar on road maintenance experience in Latin America (1-5 August 1983).

iii) Technical assistance

Advisory assistance to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the National Customs Administration of Argentina regarding the adoption of the TIR Convention.

Advisory assistance to the Government of Paraguay in the preparation of a plan of action to orient its activities in the facilitation of its foreign trade transport.

SUBPROGRAMME 550.3: WATER AND MULTIMODAL TRANSPORT

i) Documents

Cooperación económica entre países latinoamericanos y del Caribe en el establecimiento de empresas de reparación y mantenimiento de contenedores: proyecto de la CEPAL (E/CEPAL/G.1186).

Informe final de la Reunión de Expertos sobre Problemas de Facilitación y el Fortalecimiento de las Instituciones de Transporte (Paramaribo, Suriname, 27 al 30 de octubre de 1981) (E/CEPAL/G.1192).

Código de puertos (E/CEPAL/G.1222).

La unitarización de la carga y su necesidad de apoyo institucional (E/CEPAL/G.1223).

Establishing container repair and maintenance enterprises in Latin America and the Caribbean (E/CEPAL/G.1243).

Líneas generales para establecer un programa de facilitación del comercio y de fortalecimiento institucional del transporte en los países del Caribe (E/CEPAL/L.246).

Necesidades de facilitación del comercio y de fortalecimiento institucional del transporte en el Caribe (E/CEPAL/L.247).

Hacia la uniformidad de la documentación naviera (E/CEPAL/L.294).

Transporte fluvial en la Cuenca del Plata (E/CEPAL/R.260/Rev.1).

A Cost-Center Approach to Liner Conference Freight Rates (E/CEPAL/R.285).

Aspectos institucionales del transporte fluvial en la Cuenca del Plata (E/CEPAL/R.309).

Inventario de infraestructura y equipo de transporte fluvial en la Cuenca del Plata (E/CEPAL/R.310).

/An Evaluation

An Evaluation of and Projects for the Haitian Coastal Transport Sector (E/CEPAL/R.319).

Marine Project Ideas for the Haitian Port of Miragoane. Provisional Text (E/CEPAL/R.333).

Informe de la Primera Reunión sobre Cooperación Marítima Regional entre Países Sudamericanos, México y Panamá (E/CEPAL/R.347).

ii) Seminars, meetings and conferences

Participation in the Technical Group of the Meeting of Ministers of Public Works and Transport of the Southern Cone Countries (Brasilia, 12-15 May 1981) (E/CEPAL/R.260).

Participation in the Fourth International Conference on Maritime Transport (Caracas, 8-10 September 1981) (E/CEPAL/R.285).

Participation in the Eleventh Meeting of Ministers of Public Works and Transport of the Southern Cone Countries (Santiago, Chile, 5-9 October 1981) (E/CEPAL/R.260/Rev.1).

Participation in the Seventh Congress of the Pan-American Institute of Naval Engineering (Viña del Mar, Chile, 19-24 October 1981) (E/CEPAL/G.1186).

Servicing the technical secretariat of the Expert Meeting on Trade Facilitation and the Institutional Strengthening of Transport for the Caribbean Area (Paramaribo, 27-30 November 1981) (E/CEPAL/G.1192).

Organization of three seminars on the establishment of container repair and maintenance enterprises (Rio de Janeiro, 15-16 April 1982; Bogotá, 19-20 April 1982, and Santo Domingo, 22-23 April 1982).

Organization, in conjunction with the International Maritime Organization, of the First Meeting on Regional Maritime Co-operation among the Countries of South America, Mexico and Panama (Santiago, Chile, 17-21 October 1983).

iii) Technical assistance

By way of support for the ILPES programme to strengthen the project and planning system of Haiti, various investment projects in the maritime sector of that country were formulated.

Advisory assistance was given to the Government of St. Lucia with regard to the possibility of establishing transshipment centres at ports in the island.

/PROGRAMME 782:

PROGRAMME 782: INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

SUBPROGRAMME 782.1: INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION SYSTEMS FOR DEVELOPMENT IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

i) Documents

CEPALINDEX, Vol. 3, No. 2 (E/CEPAL/CLADES/G.4).

Tesauro del Medio Ambiente para América Latina y el Caribe (E/CEPAL/CLADES/L.5).

PLANINDEX, Vol. 1, No. 2 (E/CEPAL/CLADES/L.6).

Informe de diagnóstico regional. La infraestructura de información para el desarrollo en América Latina y el Caribe (E/CEPAL/CLADES/L.7).

El proceso de planificación, la documentación que genera y la problemática de su clasificación (E/CEPAL/CLADES/R.14).

CEPALINDEX, Vol. 4, No. 1 (E/CEPAL/CLADES/G.5).

PLANINDEX, Vol. 2, No. 1 (E/CEPAL/CLADES/L.8).

Development Information: the Caribbean situation (E/CEPAL/CLADES/R.15).

Final report of the UNESCO/PGI-ECLA/CLADES Joint Seminar on Methodologies for Evaluating Information Infrastructures and Related Experience in Latin America (E/CEPAL/CLADES/R.16).

Lista de descriptores discutidos y aceptados en la Reunión Técnica sobre Terminología para el Desarrollo: el Macrothesaurus de la OCDE (E/CEPAL/CLADES/R.17).

Lista de descriptores no discutidos en la Reunión Técnica sobre Terminología para el Desarrollo: el Macrothesaurus de la OCDE (E/CEPAL/CLADES/R.18).

Informe final de la Reunión Técnica sobre Terminología para el Desarrollo: el Macrothesaurus de la OCDE (E/CEPAL/CLADES/R.19).

INFOPLAN: Sistema de Información para la Planificación Económica y Social (E/CEPAL/CLADES/R.20).

The structure, functions and operation of the INFOPLAN system (E/CEPAL/CLADES/R.21).

Directrices para el ingreso de información en la hoja de análisis de la base de datos TRANDIS/LEADS (E/CEPAL/CLADES/R.22).

/Servicios computarizados

Servicios computarizados de información especializada: un esbozo de problemas y proyecciones en América Latina (E/CEPAL/CLADES/R.23).

Guía conceptual y metodológica para instructores de cursos de capacitación de INFOPLAN (E/CEPAL/CLADES/R.24).

Manual de selección de documentos para INFOPLAN (E/CEPAL/CLADES/R.25).

Guía para uso del Macrothesaurus (E/CEPAL/CLADES/R.26).

CEPALINDEX, Vol. 4, No. 2 (E/CEPAL/CLADES/G.6).

Report on the Latin American Information Infrastructure for Development with special reference to the Caribbean (E/CEPAL/CLADES/L.9).

CLADES: Una contribución para América Latina y el Caribe en el campo de la información para el desarrollo (E/CEPAL/CLADES/L.10).

PLANINDEX, Vol. 2, No. 2 (E/CEPAL/CLADES/L.12).

Final Report of the Regional Assessment Meeting on INFOPLAN (E/CEPAL/CLADES/L.13).

PLANINDEX, Vol. 3, No. 1 (E/CEPAL/CLADES/L.14).

El Centro Latinoamericano de Documentación Económica y Social (CLADES): sus orígenes y funciones (E/CEPAL/CLADES/L.16).

PLANINDEX, Vol. 3, No. 2 (E/CEPAL/CLADES/L.17).

Development of the project on "Planning Information Systems in Latin America and the Caribbean (INFOPLAN System)" (E/CEPAL/CLADES/SEM.1/R.2).

General guidelines for the evaluation of INFOPLAN and its prospects (E/CEPAL/CLADES/SEM.1/R.3).

Five issues in Spanish and two in English of the Terminology Newsletter.

ii) Seminars, meetings and conferences

Technical Meeting on Terminology for Development: the OECD Macrothesaurus, Santiago, 1-3 July 1981.

Second course/seminar on operation of the INFOPLAN system, Santiago, 11-25 May 1981.

Technical Meeting on the Bases for an Institutional Information System, CONADE, Quito, 9-10 November 1981.

Meeting of Professionals in the Field of Information for the Creation of Information Systems, Guayaquil, 26 November 1981.

/Meeting to

Meeting to launch the National Planning Network, Panama City, 30 November to 2 December 1981.

Technical Meeting to Appraise the Operation of INFOPLAN in Guatemala, Honduras and Panama, Panama City, 3-4 December 1981.

Second Regional Meeting of Information Systems on Co-operation and Co-ordination in Matters relating to the Environment, Santiago, Chile, 9-11 December 1981.

Seminar on Methodologies for Evaluating Information Infrastructures and Related Experience in Latin America, Santiago, Chile, 30 September to 2 October 1981.

Courses/seminars for INFOPLAN (Planning Information System) operators in the following countries: Venezuela (Barquisimeto), 17-21 May; Costa Rica (San José), 24-28 May; Honduras (Tegucigalpa), 31 May to 4 June; Guatemala (Guatemala City), 7-11 June; and Panama (Panama City), 14-18 June 1982.

Regional Meeting to Assess INFOPLAN, Santiago, Chile, 8-10 November 1982.

Course/seminar for installation of the National Planning Information Network (NAPLAN Network), Bogotá, 22-26 November 1982.

INFOPLAN course/seminar, Asunción, 21-25 May 1983.

First national seminar on information for planning, Brasilia, 25-29 April 1983.

First Meeting of the Follow-up Group on the Preparation of a Regional Co-operation Programme in the Field of Information for Latin America and the Caribbean, Caracas, 18-22 April 1983.

Courses/seminars were organized for the National Planning Information Network (NAPLAN Network) in the following countries: Guatemala (17-28 October 1983); Honduras (31 October to 11 November 1983); Costa Rica (14-25 November 1983); Panama (5-16 December 1983).

Course/seminar for INFOTERRA focal points, Brasilia, 23 November to 2 December 1983.

Short course on data analysis for the ECLA Library, 10-14 May 1982.

iii) Technical assistance

To the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW) in designing an information, documentation and communication programme for the Institute.

/To the

To the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ecuador with regard to the organization of its internal information system.

To SELA (Venezuela) in a preparatory diagnostic study of that organization's situation with regard to information and in the discussion of future ECLA/CLADES advisory services for SELA.

To IPEA/IPLAN (Brazil) in connection with the guidelines for the formulation of a project concerning a National Planning Information Institute.

To ALIDE (Peru) in formulating a project for the Information Network of the Latin American Association of Development Finance Institutions (RIALIDE).

To CEPIS (Peru) in the formulation of a project for the computerization of an information and documentation system for the National Productivity Centre of the Ministry of Labour.

To FUDECO (Venezuela) on a number of occasions with respect to the assessment of the integral information system of the Foundation for the Development of the Centre/West Region of Venezuela.

To IPEA/IPLAN of Brazil in the preparation of a Documentary Information Programme.

To ICAR (Costa Rica) in assessing the public administration thesaurus prepared by that organization.

To IBICT (Brazil) in establishing a reference information unit.

To the Inter-American Integration Institute (Bolivia) in the creation of an information centre.

To the Office of the Comptroller-General of the Republic of Panama in connection with a feasibility study on a pilot project in the area of documentation.

To ALADI (Uruguay) in the modernization of its documentary information services.

To the School of Humanities and Social Sciences of the National University of Misiones (Argentina), in conducting a preliminary diagnostic analysis of that institution's situation in the area of information.

To IPEA/IPLAN in preparing a project on a planning information system in Brazil and in the use of appropriate terminology for such planning.

To the Ministry of Planning and Economic Co-ordination of Bolivia, via the National Information System and Fund for Development (SYFNID), in formulating a project to install a documentary information system in the Ministry's administrative offices.

/To CIID

To CIID (Bogotá) and the Pan-American Federation of Facultires of Medicine in conducting a feasibility study on the Biomedical Information System for the Andean Region (SIBRA).

To CIFCA (Madrid) in organizing a travelling bibliographic exhibition of Spanish and Latin American books on the environment.

To CONICYT (Chile) and the Catholic University of Chile in organizing and compiling material for a feasibility study on creating a post-graduate degree course in information sciences.

To the Catholic University and the Law School Library of the University of Chile in developing an indexing language based on the Universal Decimal Classification (UDC) and the OECD Macrothesaurus.

To the Institute of Political Science of the University of Chile in designing its Documentation Centre.

Advisory services on various occasions to the Latin American Technological Information Network (RITLA), Brazil, in the creation and implementation of the network.

To the Further Training Centre of the Ministry of Education of Chile in the design of the National Educational Information System.

iv) Training and fellowships

In addition to the courses mentioned above, training was provided to professional staff of the following bodies: Ministry of Planning of Panama; Central Bank of Guatemala (National Reference Centre); Institute of Industrial Promotion of Colombia; Banco Minero of Peru; Institute for Human Resource Training and Utilization (IFARHU) of Panama; Ministry of Planning of El Salvador; Latin American Administration Centre (CLAD) of Venezuela; OLADE, Ecuador; Central Bank of the Dominican Republic; and the Office of the Superintendent of Banks of Ecuador.

PROGRAMME 790: ADMINISTRATION OF TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

In addition to the activities connected with the operational management of projects receiving extrabudgetary financing and the negotiation of such financing with multilateral and bilateral sources, the Secretariat has continued with the execution of various activities at both the regional and interregional level to promote and support technical and economic co-operation among the countries of the region and between them and some developing countries of other regions.

The general framework for such activities is provided by various official documents: the Buenos Aires Plan of Action adopted by the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (Buenos Aires, 30 August-12 September 1978); the Caracas Plan of Action, adopted by the High-Level Conference on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries convened by the Group of 77 in Caracas from 13 to 19 May 1981; the decisions adopted at the meetings of the High-Level Committee for Considering Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries convened by the Administrator of UNDP in 1980, 1981 and 1983, and the resolutions adopted by the Commission itself at recent sessions, especially resolutions 438 (XIX) on technical co-operation among developing countries; 439 (XIX) on economic co-operation among developing countries, and 440 (XIX) on technical and economic co-operation between the countries of the Caribbean area and the other countries of the region.

Within ECLA, the co-ordination and execution of this programme is the responsibility of the Division of Operations, which carries out the above-mentioned activities on three levels: at the level of the Secretariat proper and at the regional and interregional levels.

At the level of the ECLA Secretariat, the most important task is the formulation and execution of project management work, together with the identification of operational elements for the promotion and support of TCDC and ECDC which are found in the respective programmes of work of the various units of the ECLA system. The foregoing involves close co-ordination with the technical divisions of the Secretariat as well as with ILPES, CELADE, and the ECLA subregional offices, as appropriate.

Dissemination of information on the activities of the ECLA system in the fields of TCDC and ECDC also occupies an important place among the tasks carried out under this programme. The main instrument for this purpose is a bulletin entitled Co-operation and Development which is published quarterly in Spanish and English and given wide distribution inside and outside the region. Publication of this bulletin began in January 1981, and so far 11 issues have been produced, the last of them in September 1983.

At the regional level, the Secretariat has continued to provide technical assistance to countries and groups of countries on request in the areas where the Secretariat has the appropriate technical capacity; in this connection, activities were carried out in various areas serving to promote support activities for TCDC and ECDC. Among these, special mention may be made of the following: i) transport and trade facilitation, which included, inter alia, co-operation projects on international road transport and on the establishment of enterprises for the

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handling and repair of containers; ii) export promotion, within which particular mention should be made of the execution of a project on export credit insurance which gave rise to a new regional organization in this field, with the participation of insurance institutions from both the public and private sectors; iii) national resources, a field in which co-operation projects have been carried out with regard to drinking water and sanitation and the development of the mineral resources of the region; iv) the environment, which included the organization of a series of technical seminars on horizontal co-operation in matters having a significant influence on the relation between development and the environment, such as construction of large water resource projects and metropolitanization; and v) economic and social planning, where the work was carried out through co-operation activities promoted by ILPES between ministries of planning. ILPES also supplied information on planning, in collaboration with CLADES.

In addition to activities in these fields of action mainly involving TCDC and ECDC promotion elements of a medium- or long-term nature, operational support has been given to numerous activities of the ECLA system aimed at promoting specific co-operation action in a wide range of matters such as the following:

a) Within the framework of the programme, ECLA has formalized co-operation agreements for supporting and strengthening some organizations of subregional and regional scope such as ALADI, SELA and SIECA.

b) At the interregional level, it should be noted that the Secrétariats of ECLA and of the other regional commissions have undertaken the task of co-ordinating among themselves a programme designed to promote interregional TCDC and ECDC within the framework recently laid down by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1983/66 adopted in July 1983. The basis on which this joint work has been carried out has been the experience accumulated by the various regional commissions in the promotion and support of interregional TCDC and ECDC in areas of mutual interest for their respective regions. In the case of ECLA, this experience mainly concerns the project carried out jointly with the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and designed to promote co-operation between Africa and Latin America in the field of the development of trade, human resources and science and technology.

This joint project, which was supported by UNDP, culminated in the holding of a meeting of government experts of the two regions at ECA headquarters in Addis Ababa in June 1982, at which a programme of action designed to identify and promote future activities in the fields in question and associated areas was adopted. All the studies and reports prepared for this project were included in a book entitled Africa y América Latina: Perspectivas de la cooperación interregional, which was published jointly by the two regional commissions in October 1983 in Spanish. It is hoped that the English version will be distributed in March 1984.

c) Follow-up activity with respect to the Addis Ababa programme which is worth noting here concerns the preparation of the bases for the execution of a joint ECLA/ECA project on co-operation between Latin America and Africa in the field of the development of mineral resources. This project was prepared as the result of a visit by African mining sector specialists in November 1982 to some

/Latin American

Latin American countries with extensive experience in this field. It is hoped that UNDP will provide its support so that the execution of this project can be begun in 1984. The study tour by the African specialists was organized by the two regional commissions and was very favourably received by the mining bodies of the various countries visited.

d) With regard to joint action with other regional commissions, mention should also be made of the November 1982 visit by Argentine businessmen to India and Indonesia, organized by ECLA with the collaboration of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP). This visit was carried out within the context of the prospective plans for interregional TCDC outlined in 1979 at the consultation meeting in New Delhi between India and Latin America, organized by the Government of India with the co-operation of ECLA and ESCAP. The immediate result of the visit was the identification of areas of co-operation in the industrial sector in which active exchange of experience and knowledge could take place between the participating countries of the two regions.

/ECLA activities

ECLA activities in connection with natural disasters in Latin America

Floods, earthquakes, droughts, hurricanes and other natural disasters are a constant threat in Latin America and periodically strike with devastating impact somewhere in the region. They frequently have significant economic and social consequences for the countries they affect, and their results for the areas and localities which are struck are particularly tragic. The period since the nineteenth session of ECLA (Montevideo, 4-15 May 1981) was not an exception, and especially as a result of the heavy rains and floods which accompanied the "El Niño" phenomenon, it was a period in which the difficulties emanating from shrinking export markets and plummeting export prices were exacerbated by the effects of natural disasters.

Since its creation, ECLA has collaborated closely with Latin American countries which have experienced natural disasters. Traditionally, ECLA's role has been to assist countries to assess the economic and social impact which they have suffered. These assessments have been used to provide essential information to the Governments for the formulation of their policies to offset the effects of the natural disasters and have formed the basis for appeals to the international community for disaster relief assistance.

Although ECLA has extended the scope of its co-operation in recent years by also assisting in the elaboration of programmes for rehabilitation, reconstruction and development of the areas affected by natural disasters, it has not yet been possible to carry out the mandate given to the Executive Secretary in resolution 344 (AC.67), "Regional measures for disaster prevention and disaster preparedness adopted at the ninth extraordinary session of the Committee of the Whole in October 1974, which reads in part:

> "Bearing in mind the impact of disasters on the economic and social development of the countries of the region,
>
> "Considering that there is growing awareness of the need to strengthen national organizations and the machinery for mutual assistance in cases of natural disasters,
>
> "1. Takes note with gratitude of the steps taken by the Executive Secretariat of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator with a view to preparing a plan for disaster prevention and mutual assistance in cases of natural disaster in the Andean subregion;
>
> "2. Requests the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator to take appropriate measures to extend this type of activity to the rest of the region;"...

In all its activities related to natural disasters, ECLA co-operates closely with other United Nations agencies, in particular with the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO). To this end ECLA has carried out consultations in Geneva in January 1984 with UNDRO, the Pan-American Health Office of the World Health Organization (WHO/PAHO) and the World Meteorogical Organization (WMO).

/Since May

Since May 1981, ECLA has carried out eight missions to seven Latin American countries following natural disasters. The costs of these missions were, in general, met by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

In June 1982, following serious floods in Northwestern Nicaragua, ECLA responded to a request from the Government of Nicaragua by sending a mission staffed by the ECLA Office in Mexico. The corresponding report, "Nicaragua: The May 1982 floods and its repercussions on the economic and social development of the country (E/CEPAL/G.1206)" was presented at the Fifteenth Extraordinary Session of the ECLA Committee of the Whole, convened at United Nations Headquarters in July 1982 to promote rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance to Nicaragua. The report of the meeting is contained in document E/CEPAL/G.1209/Rev.2, entitled, "Report of the Fifteenth Special Session of the Committee of the Whole."[1]

The exceptional climatic conditions in Central America in 1982 also produced droughts and floods in El Salvador and Guatemala, and in October 1982 ECLA missions responded to requests from the Governments of these two countries. The corresponding reports are "El Salvador: Los desastres naturales de 1982 y sus repercusiones sobre el desarrollo económico y social" (E/CEPAL/MEX/1982/L.30) and "Guatemala: Repercusiones de los fenómenos meteorológicos ocurridos en 1982 sobre la situación económica del país" (E/CEPAL/MEX/1982/L.31).

In November 1982, following serious drought in Nicaragua after the earlier floods, an ECLA mission returned to that country to update and complete the earlier evaluation. The report is entitled, "Repercusiones de los fenómenos meteorológicos de 1982 sobre el desarrollo económico y social de Nicaragua" (E/CEPAL/MEX/1983/L.1).

The year 1983 was the year of El Niño, and one of the first countries to be affected, in late 1982 and 1983, was Ecuador. In response to a request from the Government, a mission with ECLA staff from the Mexico Office and Santiago headquarters and from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) visited Ecuador in February 1983. The corresponding report is entitled, "Ecuador: Evaluation of the effects of the 1982-1983 floods on economic and social development" (E/CEPAL/G.1240).

In view of the disastrous impact of the 1983 climatic situation in Bolivia, Ecuador and Perú, the Secretary-General named the UNDP Assistant Administrator and Director of the Regional Bureau for Latin America as his personal representative and requested that he carry out a mission to the three countries to assess the damages resulting from the natural disaster. An ECLA representative participated in the mission of July 1983 and the resulting reports served as the basis for a special meeting convened by the Secretary-General at United Nations Headquarters on 10 August 1983 to appeal to the international community for emergency relief.

Because of the significance of the damages assessed, a multicountry project was undertaken by the United Nations Development Programme to assist Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru to prepare on an urgent basis a programme for rehabilitation and reconstruction. ECLA was designated as the executing agency for the project and

/fielded a

fielded a multi-agency mission from August to October 1983 composed of more than a dozen staff members of ECLA, FAO, ILO, WHO/PAHO and UNEP. The corresponding report is entitled, "The natural disasters of 1982-1983 in Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru" (E/CEPAL/G.1274).

Also in 1983, following a request from the Government of Paraguay, ECLA sent a mission to that country to assist the Government in the preliminary assessment of the severe damage which had resulted from heavy rains and floods which had also been caused by El Niño.

Despite the fact that ECLA has usually been able to respond to requests from member Governmets for assistance in assessing the economic and social damage resulting from natural disasters, the Secretariat has not yet systematized its activities in this field. It would, for example, be useful to prepare manuals for the orientation and guidance of ECLA staff who are assigned to such missions, to inform Governments of the scope of assistance which might be obtained from ECLA and to indicate the type of information which ECLA missions need in order to make their assessment. It is the intention of the Executive Secretary to undertake activities in this regard, within the framework of existing resources and in close collaboration with UNDRO, UNDP, WHO/PAHO and other agencies of the United Nations System as well as regional organizations, as appropriate.

/Substantive support

Substantive support programmes

a) Documents and Publications Service

The work of the Documents and Publications Service falls into three major areas: i) editing, translating, reproducing and distributing the documents prepared by the Secretariat, generally in Spanish and English -and, to a lesser extent, French; ii) providing editing, translation, drafting, reproduction and document distribution services at the conferences and meetings sponsored by the Secretariat in Santiago and other locations; and iii) printing publications for sale on its own presses or supervising their printing in outside facilities, and collaborating with the Headquarters Sales Section in the commercial distribution of such publications.

With respect to translation, the practice was continued of making the most highly qualified translators responsible for revising their own work, thus allowing the revisers to devote their time to the most complex texts and to revising the work of the less experienced translators. Use was also made, with satisfactory results, of contract translation and editing services to supplement the Service's own human resources capacity in order to deal with the fluctuating workload in the various languages in a flexible and timely manner.

Due to budgetary constraints, however, it was not possible to accomplish the desired increase in the number of English-language publications, and the translation of documents into French continued to be limited to the absolute minimum. Nevertheless, between May 1981 and December 1983 the translation and editorial services processed 15.77 million words.

During the same period, the Service completed a three-year plan to modernize its word processing and printing methods and equipment. The savings thus obtained covered the cost of the investments made in equipment and left a large net positive balance under this heading. The equipment which was acquired and put into operation included two photocomposition units, twelve input terminals and two print-out terminals, which were connected to two time-sharing minicomputers installed in the Computer Centre. In conjunction with the Division of Statistics and Quantitative Analysis, a data base of annual series for the preparation of statistical tables (BADEANU) was incorporated in the computer files for the dual purpose of publication and statistical analysis. Despite the elimination of four posts due to budgetary constraints, the Service was able to complete the process of replacing the major part of the outside printing programme with in-house printing, thereby generating the above-mentioned savings.

Computerized text preparation was begun by the typing services with a view to more fully complementing the programme activities and photocomposition services.

The standardization of documents and publications, the use of new integrated printing technology, and ongoing efforts to modernize work methods made it possible to increase press output by 43% during this period, which allowed some publications of the subregional offices of Port of Spain, Buenos Aires and Brasilia to be printed.

/An agreement

An agreement was signed with the Sales Section at Headquarters to incorporate ECLA publications in the sales network of the United Nations. The advantageousness of this step has been demonstrated by the fact that 30 titles were reprinted and that there was a 50% increase in pressruns. The United Nations sales network has become the main sales outlet for ECLA publications outside the Latin American region.

In addition to reprintings, during the period under consideration the Documents and Publications Service produced 92 publications for sale, 48 documents for general distribution, 241 documents for limited distribution and 312 documents for restricted distribution.

b) Conference Services

During the period covered by this report, ECLA sponsored or co-sponsored over 105 conferences, meetings, seminars, etc., at which various topics of interest regarding the economic and social development of the region were dealt with. A list of these meetings is given in the annex to the present report.

c) Computer Centre

This was a particularly significant period for the Computer Centre because the long-standing desire of ECLA to have an IBM computer at its Headquarters was at last fulfilled. An IBM S/370-148 with a one-megabyte memory, 2 000 megabytes on disk, two tape units, a high-speed printer and a control unit which permits simultaneous access from 12 video terminals was installed in the computer room located in the CLADES building in 1982. This equipment was used to eliminate the backlog of work which had accumulated due to lack of funds for contracting outside IBM computer services in previous years. CELADE and ILPES, along with numerous substantive divisions, have programmed this computer with important applications; a great deal of progress has been made, and the Statistics Division has made skillful use of the unit. CLADES, CELADE and the Library have refined their work with bibliographic data bases. Two versions of the ISIS system had previously been used to manage these data bases, but with a view to their consolidation, they were replaced by the UNESCO version of ISIS, adapted to the Centre's equipment.

The capacity of the DEC time-sharing minicomputers was expanded by adding more memory, disks and terminal outlets, thus allowing services to be provided to over 60 terminals for administrative tasks, calculation applications and word processing. Among the main applications developed and implemented on this equipment are an on-line project funding control system and a new on-line personnel system. Both systems are based on a management data base package and facilitate inter-acting inquiries made by ECLA executives and administrators.

A pilot project on office automation in ECLA had also been begun, the Transport Division being chosen for this purpose. A combination of terminals and microcomputers is being evaluated in order to identify the possible benefits of this system and to determine whether it should be applied in other ECLA divisions.

A second photocomposition unit was installed; both are interfaced with one of the DEC units, thus allowing them to receive input from any ECLA terminal or computer.

/Microcomputers have

Microcomputers have been installed in the ECLA offices at Port of Spain, Brasilia, Mexico City and Washington D.C., which are compatible with the equipment available in Santiago. These units, together with the microcomputer in Buenos Aires, have made it possible for these offices to begin calculation and word processing activities, and have also facilitated the exchange of data stored on magnetic disks within the organization. The Centre has performed the computer processing of the CARISPLAN bibliographic data base for the Port of Spain Office.

Santiago, Washington D.C., and Mexico City are currently hooked up to the TELENET telecommunications network. National authorities in Argentina and in Trinidad and Tobago also plan to join that network, so that once this has taken place, the regional offices of ECLA in those countries will do so as well.

d) Information Service

The Information Service performs a dual function, since it must meet the needs of the ECLA system and of the other United Nations bodies in Chile. It therefore conducts activities at both the regional and national levels.

The main tasks carried out during the period in question were the following:

i) Publications

Notas sobre la Economía y el Desarrollo de América Latina. This is a fortnightly bulletin published in Spanish. A total of 55 issues (of approximately 12 500 copies each) were distributed within and outside the region. Seven issues were also published in English (4 300 copies each) and were distributed in a manner similar to that of the Spanish version.

Co-operation and Development. This quarterly bulletin, in Spanish and English, deals with technical and economic co-operation among developing countries. A total of 12 issues were published (each with an approximate circulation of 1 700 copies in Spanish and 800 copies in English), and were distributed primarily within the region.

Micronoticias. This is a weekly Spanish-language review of ECLA and United Nations news; during the period under review 140 issues were distributed, each with an approximate circulation of 1 300 copies.

ii) Press, radio, films and television

A total of 322 press releases were prepared, and an average of 200 copies of each of them were distributed.

Beginning in 1983, the local production of radio programmes for distribution in the region was increased; a total of 58 tapings were carried out during the period.

/In conjunction

In conjunction with the Department of Public Information of United Nations Headquarters in New York, the Service produced a film entitled "CEPAL recuerda a Bolívar", with messages from the Presidents of the Bolivarian nations, the King of Spain and the Secretary-General of the United Nations. This film was shown within and outside the region. A number of films on the United Nations system were provided to television channels and the general public.

iii) Other activities

Press releases in Spanish and English concerning ECLA activities continued to be telexed on a regular basis to United Nations Headquarters in New York, to the United Nations Information Centres, and to the offices of the United Nations Development Programme in the region.

In addition to photographic coverage of the main activities of ECLA, nine exhibitions of posters and photos were mounted.

Information on the United Nations system was provided to 1 800 visitors, many of them journalists.

Lastly, the distribution of both written and audiovisual information material provided by Headquarters and other United Nations offices was another of the tasks carried out by the Information Service of ECLA.

e) CEPAL Review

CEPAL Review appears three times per year -in April, August and December- in Spanish and English versions; approximately 4 000 copies are printed in each of these languages. Due to its wide distribution not only in Latin America and the Caribbean but also throughout the world, it is one of the most important vehicles for the dissemination of the ideas of the Commission in academic, technical and political circles.

During the period covered by this report, issue Nos. 14 and 21 of CEPAL Review were published. Issue No. 14 (August 1981), for example, focused on transnational corporations as they affect Latin American development. The central theme of issue No. 16 (April 1982) was the problems of Latin American agriculture, especially those bearing a specific relation to so-called peasant agriculture. A substantial number of the articles published in the Review during 1983 were devoted to the description and interpretation of the economic crisis, as well as the formulation of recommendations designed to help Latin America and the Caribbean to respond to it. Issue No. 21 (December 1983) addresses the problems of education, reflecting the fact that ECLA has always placed particular emphasis on the social aspects of development.

/D. RELATIONS

D. RELATIONS WITH SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

During the period covered by the present report, ECLA maintained or further improved its working links and contacts with specialized agencies and other organizations, among them the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations (CTC), the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (CSDHA), the United Nations Centre for Science and Technology for Development (UNCSTD), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the other regional commissions, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the Organization of American States (OAS), the Latin American Economic System (SELA) and the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE).

Details regarding ECLA's relations with the specialized agencies and other organizations such as those mentioned above may be gained by consulting the various parts of the present report (see parts I, II and III above).

Finally, brief mention should be made of ECLA's relations with non-governmental organizations. Thus, during 1982 ECLA aided in the establishment of the Chilean Association of Non-Governmental Organizations, which enjoys the sponsorship and collaboration of FAO, ILO, UNESCO and UNICEF. This Association, whose purpose is to share experience, carry out joint projects and support the work of the United Nations, became a reality after the monthly meetings held in ECLA in 1981 with the purpose of strengthening the relations of the United Nations with non-governmental organizations and carrying out the pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly and of special world conferences calling for the support of non-governmental organizations in the implementation of their decisions. During 1982 and 1983, the Association carried out various activities such as conferences, seminars, etc.

A. ATTENDANCE AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

Place and date of the session

1. The twentieth session of the Commission was held in Lima, Peru, from 29 March to 6 April 1984, and in its course six plenary meetings were held (Nos. 218 to 223). This session was distinguished by the visit of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar.

Attendance

2. The session was attended by representatives of the following member States of the Economic Commission for Latin America: Argentina, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Spain, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela.

3. Representatives of an Associate Member of ECLA, the Netherlands Antilles, also participated.

4. In accordance with paragraph 6 of the Terms of Reference of the Commission, observers from the following United Nations member States which are not members of ECLA were present in a consultative capacity: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Norway, Philippines, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Yugoslavia.

5. The session was also attended in a consultative capacity by observers from the following States which are not members of the United Nations: Holy See, Republic of Korea, and Switzerland.

6. The United Nations Secretariat was represented by officials of the Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (DTCD), Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), Regional Commissions Liaison Unit, Department of Public Information, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS).

7. Representatives of the following organizations of the United Nations system attended the session: United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and United Nations Capital Development Fund.

/8. The

8. The following United Nations specialized agencies were represented: International Labour Organisation (ILO) and its Regional Employment Programme for Latin America and the Caribbean (PREALC), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and its World Food Programme, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), World Health Organization (WHO) and Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO), World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF), International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), World Meteorological Organization (WMO), International Maritime Organization (IMO), and UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre (ITC).

9. The meeting was also attended by representatives of the following intergovernmental organizations: Latin American Integration Association (ALADI), Central American Bank for Economic Integration (BCIE), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), Latin American Export Bank (BLADEX), Commission of the European Communities, Intergovernmental Committee for Migrations (CIM), Caribbean Community (CARICOM), Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA), Andean Development Corporation (CAF), Ibero-American Co-operation Institute (ICI), Inter-American Institute for Agricultural Co-operation (IICA), Italian-Latin American Institute (IILA), Board of the Cartagena Agreement (JUNAC), Organization of American States (OAS), and the Latin American Economic System (SELA), together with its Action Committee on Marine and Fresh Water Products (CAPMAD/SELA).

10. The following non-governmental organizations granted consultative status by the Economic and Social Council were also present: Category I: World Federation of Trade Unions, International Chamber of Commerce, International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, World Confederation of Labour, International Council of Women, National Council of Women of Peru, Women's International Democratic Federation, International Planned Parenthood Federation, and League of Red Cross Societies. Category II: AFS International/Intercultural Programmes, Inc., World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations, World Young Women's Christian Association, International Cargo Handling Co-ordination Association, Latin American Association of Promotional Organizations, Latin American Association of Development Financing Institutions (ALIDE), Caritas Internationalis, Baha'i International Community, International Federation of University Women, World Scout Bureau, Inter-American Statistical Institute, Catholic Relief Services-United States Catholic Conference, Inter-American Planning Society, International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. List: Latin American Industrialists' Association (AILA), American Association for the Advancement of Science (INTERSCIENCE Association), Latin American Food Industry Association (ALICA), Confederation of Latin American Tourism Organizations (COTAL), South American Indian Council (CISA), Latin American Social Science Council (CLACSO), Latin American Pharmaceutical Industry Federation, Friedrich Ebert Foundation, and the Population Institute.

11. Other non-governmental organizations which attended the meeting were: Chilean Association of Non-Governmental Organizations (ASONG), Inter-American and Iberian Public Budget Association (ASIP), Latin American Railways Association, River Plate Financial Fund (FONPLATA), United Nations Latin American Institute for Crime Prevention (ILANUD).

/Credentials

Credentials

12. Pursuant to rule 15 of the Commission's Rules of Procedure, the Credentials Committee reported that it had examined the credentials of the delegations as submitted to the Executive Secretary, and had found them in order.

Opening ceremony

13. At the opening ceremony, held at 10.00 a.m. on Wednesday, 4 April, Mr. Filiberto Ginzo Gil, Minister of Industry and Energy of Uruguay, speaking in his capacity as Chairman of the previous session, said that the seriousness of the economic crisis hindered the fulfilment of the goals and objectives of the IDS, while the slow reactivation noted in some industrialized countries was not sufficient to solve the crisis. The developing countries were overwhelmed by the weight of the debt service, the protectionism of the developed countries, the deterioration of the terms of trade, and high interest rates.

14. Against this background, he stressed the importance of the Latin American Economic Conference, at which emphasis had been placed on the link between the external debt and foreign trade, and paid tribute to the collaboration given by ECLA in the preparation of the Quito Declaration and Plan of Action. That Plan set out the basic criteria for dealing with the crisis: it was now necessary to put them into practice, with the support of all the countries of the region, in order to seek solutions which would make it possible to achieve adequate economic and social development.

15. The Secretary-General of the United Nations said that, speaking on his own native Peruvian soil, he cherished the hope that Latin America might be able to embark on a grass-roots effort to reconstruct its societies and its relations with the world, that ECLA might find formulas to enable the countries of the region to rebuild, by their own efforts, their capacity to gain access to development, and that the governments might dedicate themselves to reviving the idea and practical expression of Latin American union. The Quito Plan of Action had represented a first step; the second step was to be taken at the current session of ECLA, which was taking place at a time when the economy was going through its most difficult period since the Great Depression of the 1930s.

16. At the present time of great uncertainties, the co-operation promoted by the United Nations had been based on the concept of international solidarity, and there could be no question about its achievements, despite the deterioration of efforts of a multilateral nature. It was important to continue mobilizing the will of all sectors in order to make possible a sustained and steady advance towards a new international economic order aimed at the solution of the structural problems which had for so long been awaiting suitable responses from the international community.

17. Turning to the problem of the external debt, he said it was worth asking if the moment had not come to adopt a more global criterion -one taking a longer-term perspective and favouring solutions based on growth and on a more equitable

/distribution between

distribution between creditor and debtor countries of the burden involved in such solutions.

18. He was personally committed to the work of the regional commissions and was convinced that regional action had renewed importance in the present circumstances, not only because of the potential for mutual co-operation but also because in the case of political controversies at that level it was usually much easier to find ways of achieving a concerted effort.

19. He then remarked that developments on the trade and financial fronts had obliged the Latin American countries to put into effect drastic adjustment policies which had had a sharp recessive impact. Nevertheless, there were no grounds for an attitude of extreme pessimism, as Latin America had resources for facing the crisis. The main task which Latin Americans had before them was to promote recovery, and for that they had to face up, clearly and openly, to the consequences of the enormous interdependence between nations, seeking to impart vitality to the institutions where the great political and economic questions of the world were discussed, and to expand their functions.

20. As far as the United Nations was concerned, he observed that there was some reluctance to make use of the available machinery. In his view, the problems which existed in the system should be approached in a constructive spirit and through consultation; to do otherwise would be to open the way to a process which could lead eventually to an insoluble division of interests in international relations. Mankind was faced with global problems which called for global solutions; the international community, however, still insisted on using inappropriate bilateral instruments. It seemed paradoxical that, at a time when the interdependence among all the peoples of the world had become so accentuated, the spirit of multilateral co-operation should be in danger of deterioration. It was necessary to restore confidence in international co-operation, and that co-operation should be expressed mainly through the resumption of the North-South dialogue.

21. Ever since it became independent, the region had anxiously pursued the fundamental objectives of building up a civil society in which there was full participation, unrestricted respect for the human person and dignity, and consolidation of the economic and social progress of its peoples. It should now reaffirm its adherence to those ideals. Finally, he said that he had every confidence that the region would be able to build a society based on justice and progress: in the last analysis, that was the great political task of the present era, in which the leaders and peoples of the region were called upon to participate now as never before.

22. The Constitutional President of Peru, Fernando Belaúnde Terry, said that the formula for solving the current economic crisis could be summarized in the phrase "austerity without recession", since it was no longer possible to continue reducing fiscal expenditure without seriously affecting works of social priority.

/23. Although

23. Although Latin America lacked financial resources, it had a great surplus of labour that should be utilized in projects that could take advantage of it. What was important was not so much to achieve equilibrium in the balance of payments as to achieve a balance between the labour force and jobs or between food and consumers.

24. He said that the recommendations made by the International Monetary Fund for overcoming the current economic situation could prove to be inoperative and even harmful if they were not accompanied by a reactivation which would give impetus to the economic and social development process so necessary to the region.

25. He expressed his firm support for the activities carried out by ECLA in relation to renegotiating the external debt service and obtaining better terms in the sphere of international trade; those efforts had culminated in the Latin American Economic Conference, at which the Quito Declaration and Plan of Action had been adopted.

26. The work carried out by the agencies of the United Nations system in studying and carrying out projects of national or regional interest was highly commendable; however, those projects must be adapted to the present circumstances and should be regrouped in order to wage a collective campaign for reactivation. Finally, for their mutual benefit, the countries of the region should pay the service on the debt in order to avoid causing the collapse of the developed countries, but such payments should not represent an excessively high percentage of their exports.

Election of Officers

27. At the 218th meeting, held on 29 March 1984, the following Officers were elected in accordance with the proposals of the Meeting of Heads of Delegations held earlier that day:

Chairman: Peru
First Vice-Chairman: Argentina
Second Vice-Chairman: Trinidad and Tobago
Third Vice-Chairman: Nicaragua
Rapporteur: Spain

Committees

28. Six committees, open to all the delegations taking part, were established to discuss the various items of the agenda. Four of them were statutory sessional committees set up pursuant to decisions previously adopted by ECLA.

29. Committee I considered the implementation of the International Development Strategy and the prospects of Latin America and the Caribbean for the rest of the decade in the light of the current economic crisis (agenda item 3) and

/internal adjustment

internal adjustment policies and renegotiation of the external debt (agenda item 4). The following Officers were elected in order to guide the Committee's work:

Chairman: Uruguay
First Vice-Chairman: Guyana
Second Vice-Chairman: Panama
Rapporteur: Ecuador

30. Committee II reviewed the meetings of auxiliary bodies and regional meetings sponsored by ECLA in preparation for United Nations world conferences: conclusions and recommendations (agenda item 9) and other activities of the ECLA system since the nineteenth session, and programme of work of the Commission for the biennium 1986-1987 (agenda item 10). The following Officers guided the Committee's work:

Chairman: Chile
First Vice-Chairman: Belize
Second Vice-Chairman: United States
Rapporteur: Venezuela

31. The four statutory sessional committees were the following:

a) The Committee on Water, which was responsible for agenda item 6, and whose Officers were the following:

Chairman: Colombia
First Vice-Chairman: Netherlands Antilles
Second Vice-Chairman: Paraguay
Rapporteur: Honduras

b) The Committee on Human Settlements, which dealt with agenda item 7, and whose Officers were as follows:

Chairman: Mexico
First Vice-Chairman: Haiti
Second Vice-Chairman: United Kingdom
Rapporteur: Costa Rica

c) The Committee on Co-operation among Developing Countries and Regions, which examined agenda item 5, and whose work was directed by the following Officers:

Chairman: Jamaica
First Vice-Chairman: Guatemala
Second Vice-Chairman: Dominican Republic
Rapporteur: Bolivia

/d) The

d) The Committee on Population, which reviewed the preparations for the International Conference on Population, 1984 (agenda item 8), and which was directed by the following Officers:

Chairman: Cuba
First Vice-Chairman: St. Vincent and the Grenadines
Second Vice-Chairman: France
Rapporteur: Brazil

Documentation

32. The documents presented by the Secretariat at the twentieth session of the Commission are listed in document E/CEPAL/SES.20/G.27.

B. AGENDA

33. At its first plenary meeting, the Commission adopted the following agenda:

1. Election of Officers

2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work of the twentieth session

3. Implementation of the International Development Strategy and the prospects of Latin America and the Caribbean for the rest of the decade in the light of the current economic crisis

4. Internal adjustment policies and renegotiation of the external debt

5. Co-operation among developing countries and regions

6. Water

7. Human settlements

8. Preparations for the International Conference on Population (Mexico City, August 1984)

9. Meeting of auxiliary bodies, and regional meetings sponsored by ECLA in preparation for United Nations world conferences: conclusions and recommendations

   a) Sixth session of the Committee of High-Level Government Experts: appraisal of the implementation of the Regional Programme of Action and the International Development Strategy (New York, 6 December 1982)

   b) Seventh session of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (Port of Spain, 19-25 January 1983)

/c) Third

c) Third Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean (Mexico City, 8-10 August 1983)

d) Latin American Regional Preparatory Meeting for the International Youth Year (San José, 3-7 October 1983)

e) Latin American Regional Preparatory Meeting for the International Conference on Population, held within the seventh session of the Committee of High-Level Government Experts (Havana, 16-19 November 1983)

f) Eighth session of the Committee of High-Level Government Experts: aprraisal of the implementation of the Regional Programme of Action and the International Development Strategy (Montevideo, 18-20 January 1984)

g) Ninth session of the Committee of High-Level Government Experts: Science and Technology for Development (Montevideo, 23-24 January 1984)

10. Other activities of the ECLA system since the nineteenth session, and programme of work of the Commission for the biennium 1986-1987:

a) ECLA

i) Activities of the Secretariat since May 1981
ii) Draft programme of work of the ECLA system for the biennium 1986-1987
iii) Calendar of conferences for the period 1984-1986

b) Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE)

i) Activities of CELADE since May 1981
ii) Future activities of CELADE

c) Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES)

i) Activities of ILPES since May 1981
ii) Future activities of ILPES

11. Amendment of paragraph 3 a) of the Terms of Reference of the Economic Commission for Latin America in order to include Portugal as a member of the Commission

12. Admission of the British Virgin Islands and United States Virgin Islands as associate members of ECLA

13. Place and date of the 21st session of ECLA

14. Consideration and approval of the report of the twentieth session of ECLA.

/C. SUMMARY

C. SUMMARY OF DEBATES

Committee I

34. Committee I met on 2, 3 and 4 April to consider agenda item 3, "Implementation of the International Development Strategy and the prospects of Latin America and the Caribbean for the rest of the decade in the light of the current economic crisis" and agenda item 4, "Internal adjustment policies and renegotiation of the external debt".

35. The proceedings of the Committee were presided over by the following Officers:

Chairman: Uruguay
First Vice-Chairman: Guyana
Second Vice-Chairman: Panama
Rapporteur: Ecuador.

36. With regard to agenda item 3, the Committee had before it, as working documents, the "Draft report of the eighth session of the Committee of High-Level Government Experts: appraisal of the implementation of the International Development Strategy for Latin America and the Caribbean, taking into account the current international economic crisis (Montevideo, Uruguay, 18-23 January 1984)" (E/CEPAL/SES.20/G.26 and Corr.1) and "The crisis in Latin America: present situation and future outlook" (E/CEPAL/SES.20/G.25). It also had at its disposal several reference documents.

37. With regard to agenda item 4, the working document was "Adjustment policies and renegotiation of the external debt" (E/CEPAL/SES.20/G.17), together with two reference documents.

38. At the beginning of the Committee's proceedings, the Executive Secretary of ECLA stressed the importance of the topics to be dealt with by it and, repeating a proposal originally made by the Secretariat at the eighth session of CEGAN, suggested that the delegations should adopt a new procedure for appraising the implementation of the Regional Programme of Action, whereby Committee I would consider the appraisal of the implementation of the IDS presented by the Latin American Group, based on the document prepared at the eighth session of CEGAN. This consideration would be effected through a technical debate in which all member countries of the Commission could express their views and comments. The Report of Committee I would contain the appraisal of the Regional Programme of Action prepared by the Latin American and Caribbean countries, together with a summary of the debates and the comments of various delegations, and would be submitted to the Plenary of ECLA.

39. The Executive Secretary's suggested procedure was accepted by the participants. It is therefore understood that this report of Committee I includes the "Appraisal of the implementation of the International Development Strategy for

/Latin America

Latin America and the Caribbean, taking into account the current international economic crisis", together with the Introduction to that appraisal presented by the Latin American Group */ and a summary of the debates.

40. The Committee also approved two draft resolutions, on long-term development policies for Latin America and on adjustment policies and renegotiation of the external debt, for presentation to the Plenary.**/ The draft resolution on adjustment policies and renegotiation of the external debt was approved by the Committee by 18 votes in favour, 1 against, and 5 abstentions. Those voting in favour were Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay and Venezuela. The United States voted against the resolution, while Canada, France, the Netherlands, Spain and the United Kingdom abstained.

41. When the draft resolution on long-term development policies for Latin America was approved by the Committee for presentation to the Plenary, the Argentine delegation offered its country as the venue for the meeting to discuss the studies which the Secretariat was instructed to prepare in connection with that resolution.

Implementation of the International Development Strategy and the prospects of Latin America and the Caribbean for the rest of the decade in the light of the current economic crisis (agenda item 3)

42. The Deputy Executive Secretary for Economic and Social Development of ECLA introduced the document entitled "The crisis in Latin America: present situation and future outlook" (E/CEPAL/CEGAN.8/L.2). He began by pointing out some important features of the crisis, such as its unprecedented extension and seriousness, the influence of domestic and external elements in causing it, and the difficulty of finding solutions. In the context of the long-term development of Latin America and the Caribbean, it might be wondered how the crisis had first begun and how the adjustment policies had been arrived at.

43. With regard to the external economic relations of Latin America and the Caribbean, he highlighted the sharp drop in prices on the international commodities market and the growth and diversification of protectionism in the main developed areas. He also discussed the economic relations of the region with some specific areas such as the European Economic Community (EEC), the United States and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA).

44. With regard to the prospects for Latin American and Caribbean development during the rest of the decade, he stated that if current economic trends continued and adjustment policies similar to the present ones continued to be applied,

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*/ Document E/CEPAL/SES.20/G.26 and Corr.1, and Conference Room Paper I/1 and Corr.1.

**/ Conference Room Papers I/2 and I/3.

/economic and

economic and social problems would worsen, investment and the degree of autonomy of national decisions would decrease, the region would be more in debt than it currently was, and even by 1990 the region would only have regained its per capita product of 1980. On the contrary, if export performance improved, interest rates went down, and debt repayment periods lengthened, then the problem of the external bottleneck of Latin America and the Caribbean would become manageable. Finally, he referred briefly to the background, results and prospects of the international negotiations and called for a strengthening of regional integration and co-operation.

45. The Rapporteur of CEGAN presented a summary of the document "Appraisal of the implementation of the International Development Strategy for Latin America and the Caribbean, taking into account the current international economic crisis" (E/CEPAL/CEGAN.8/L.3),*/ noting that the Regional Programme of Action was based on an analysis of the situation of Latin American and Caribbean development which emphasized the deep structural imbalance of the world economy, the decrease in the growth rate and the extremely inequitable distribution of income. Prospects for the 1980s were unpromising and indicated extreme vulnerability for the majority of the countries. The most important manifestations of the current crisis took the form of a persistent external imbalance; that situation was being aggravated by the enormous burden of the external debt, the acceleration of inflation, a continued decrease in production and production capacity, a serious increase in unemployment, and the economic and social margination of new social groups. The economic and financial crisis was creating uncertainty with regard to the outcome of events and the policies which should be adopted to deal with them. Negotiations and agreements regarding external indebtedness and debt service payments had not succeeded in stabilizing the situation.

46. Furthermore, the crisis had intensified the deterioration of social conditions in Latin America, and without economic growth social tensions worsened, resistance to change became stronger, and ultimately more harm was done to the interests of the great masses of the population, which were the most disadvantaged, while powerful forces of social instability were encouraged.

47. He stated that the external debt was one of the most dramatic manifestations of the current crisis, and it was essential to solve this problem if a way was to be found out of the economic difficulties. Since some developed countries' policies involving higher interest rates were one of the main obstacles to overcoming the serious economic situation, Latin America and the Caribbean should demand that the developed countries maintain stable and low interest rates.

48. With regard to international co-operation, it appeared to have taken a step back, in view of the failure of the developed countries to fulfil the commitments adopted in international forums and their lack of political will to progress

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*/ This document was circulated at the twentieth session under the symbol E/CEPAL/SES.20/G.26.

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towards the establishment of a New International Economic Order and the concertation of global negotiations. The control exercised by the industrialized countries over the United Nations specialized agencies had seriously impeded co-operation in the area of trade and financing.

49. He went on to say that the Regional Programme of Action had defined a set of measures for action designed to achieve its objectives. In most cases those measures continued to have full applicability and validity. However, the current deterioration of the world economy and of international economic relations made it advisable to propose a new set of measures for meeting the current crisis. It was therefore essential to alter the framework in which the region's external negotiations took place. In order to do so, current policies should be adapted in such a way that economies could function despite the higher relative scarcity of imported products, the domestic market could be reactivated and restructured, and the physical and industrial infrastructure could be preserved.

50. With regard to intra-regional trade, he noted that the report proposed some measures for increasing trade in goods and services, including Latin American regional tariff preferences, trade negotiations for arriving at agreements among countries or groups of countries, State purchases, and the use of joint purchasing power. He also referred to the adoption by CEGAN of the recommendations of the Quito Latin American Economic Conference on the need to consolidate regional food security, to intensify co-operation in the field of energy, and to promote co-operation with countries in special situations. He also emphasized the importance of the basic criteria adopted in the Quito Plan of Action with regard to the external debt, especially with reference to the fixing of reasonable limits for debt servicing in relation to exports, so as not to compromise the development possibilities of the countries of the region.

51. The delegation of Suriname, after expressing its appreciation and support for the CEGAN report, briefly described the development objectives set by its Government with regard to the well-being of the population, mentioning in that respect its efforts to raise the level of employment, take fuller advantage over the country's natural resources, and increase the gross domestic product. It also stressed the importance attached by its Government to mutually beneficial relations with other nations, especially those of the region. It drew attention to the adverse effects of two external factors on the economy of Suriname: first, the global economic recession, which, among other things, had brought about a decrease in the prices of bauxite and its derivatives, and secondly, the discontinuation of capital inflows, which had been based on a bilateral treaty. Finally, the delegation expressed its Government's desire to bring about closer relations with the Latin American and Caribbean region, which on this occasion was reflected in its participation in the current session of ECLA.

52. The delegation of Argentina observed that the policies contained in the International Development Strategy were not enough, of themselves, for reversing the process of economic decadence of the region. It pointed out that the problem of development was not restricted to the dependence on the central countries nor to the adjustment systems. In so far as the current situation was concerned,

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the problem was not a separate matter affecting each individual country but rather involved the whole structure of existing international economic relations: it was necessary to internationalize, not nationalize, the adjustment problems. All of the known criteria regarding economic growth and mechanisms for adjustment had so far been applied: now new and different ones must be sought. Such new criteria should not be implemented at the level of the individual economies, but must involve a change in the international machinery so that the developed countries, which had absorbed a significant portion of the surplus of the developing countries, should now help to solve the problems of the world economy. Although a formal solution could be found to the refinancing problem, the individual countries' development problems would still remain, and new means should therefore be sought to alter the conditions which had shaped the situation currently being faced by Latin America and the Caribbean.

53. The delegation of Bolivia pointed out that the very size of the crisis underscored the need for ECLA to undertake an individualized study on new alternative development models, bearing in mind the consequences generated by the models implemented during the last decade. In that connection, there was a need to redimension the domestic market and safeguard the income of the poorest sectors of society. The Bolivian delegation was also of the view that increasing intra-Latin American exports would not be enough to overcome the difficulties of indebtedness and international trade, since the current crisis and the adjustment process had tended to reduce demand in the region.

54. The United States delegation referred first of all to the International Development Strategy, noting that although it supported it in general terms it still maintained the reservations expressed at the time of its adoption as regards its excessive emphasis on external factors, its failure to give sufficient consideration to the importance of domestic initiative in the progress of countries and the unrealistic nature of the targets fixed. The economic policies being implemented by the United States were now generating an economic recovery from which the developing countries could benefit by promoting private enterprise and taking advantage of open market conditions. As regards the appraisal made in the CEGAN report, the United States delegation applauded the call for political pluralism and an end to regional arms races, as well as the support given to the Contadora Group. It also endorsed the increase in co-operation among the Latin American countries, especially in the areas of food security and energy, the treatment given to financial and trade matters, which contributed to the fruitful dialogue being held within the aegis of the OAS, and the application of more flexible and realistic criteria regarding the external debt. Negative aspects of that appraisal, however, were the fact that exclusive responsibility for the economic problems of Latin America and the Caribbean was attributed to the industrialized countries, while little was said of the policies which, in the delegation's view, should be put into effect to ensure greater progress in the future, such as promotion of private investment, restriction of State spending, maintenance of a realistic exchange rate, and opening-up to multilateral trade. With regard to the last point, it should be noted that the favouring of intra-regional trade should not mean discriminating against the United States. In conclusion the delegation reiterated its Government's willingness to keep up a dialogue with the countries of the region.

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55. The delegation of Brazil stated that its Government considered that the ECLA document "Adjustment policies and renegotiation of the external debt" (E/CEPAL/SES.20/G.17), as well as the report of the eighth session of CEGAN containing the appraisal of the implementation of the International Development Strategy for Latin America and the Caribbean in the light of the international economic crisis, were acceptable and represented the consensus of the Latin American and Caribbean countries. The latter document followed the same line of reasoning as the Quito Declaration and Plan of Action, for which the delegation reiterated its country's support. Brazil had taken all of the steps that were necessary and possible, both internally and in the area of intra-regional co-operation, to face up to the current economic crisis. That crisis had not been brought about by the developing countries, but it was they who had been most adversely affected by it. The development of exports, indicated as the way in which the countries could overcome that crisis, was seriously impaired by the imposition of protectionist measures by the developed countries: an attitude which was incomprehensible in view of the economic and commercial recovery being experienced by those countries. In conclusion, the Brazilian delegation said that only through co-operation between the developing and the developed countries would it be possible to find a solution to the existing situation; there must be dialogue and negotiation in order to secure, as a first priority, the reappraisal of the international financial and commercial systems and of the links between trade and finance, as brought out in the Quito document.

56. The United Kingdom delegation welcomed the opportunity to review the implementation of the IDS, noting that this was one of many reviews being carried out at the global, regional and sectoral levels. The United Kingdom delegation would endeavour to contribute to the appraisal exercise undertaken by the Committee at a later stage: the fact that it was not making any general observations now did not mean that it was in agreement with the document in its entirety.

57. Committee I then examined the "Appraisal of the implementation of the International Development Strategy for Latin America and the Caribbean, taking into account the current international economic crisis",*/ along with an introduction proposed by the Latin American Group.**/ This gave rise to a debate which is summarized below.

58. With respect to chapter I, on the appraisal of the current economic and social situation of Latin America and the Caribbean, the United Kingdom delegation said that world trade had improved in 1983 and that the prospects for growth during 1984 and 1985 were good. The international trade system was neither obsolete nor in crisis, although it had undergone certain tensions. With regard to the need for overall solutions, the United Kingdom delegation said it agreed that the economies of the countries were becoming increasingly interdependent, but added that there were no easy solutions to that situation: the best way in

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*/ Document E/CEPAL/SES.20/G.26, Part II, and Corr.1.
**/ Conference Room Paper I/1 and Corr.1.

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which the United Kingdom and other industrialized countries could contribute to the reactivation process was to achieve stable, secure and non-inflationary growth. With respect to the global negotiations, the Government of the United Kingdom was prepared to undertake them provided, however, that the necessary preparations were made to ensure their success. With regard to the New International Economic Order, international co-operation had not regressed, nor had it come to a standstill. The United Kingdom delegation further stated that although the negotiations were necessarily slow in their progress, they represented the only means by which true agreement among countries could be achieved.

59. When the Committee considered chapter II, on the general appraisal of the implementation of the Regional Programme of Action, the United States delegation, referring to paragraphs 53 and 54, concerning payments of profits and interest to the developed countries, noted that a great deal of attention had been paid to indebtedness as a means of transferring capital, without placing equal emphasis on direct investment, which must be very much taken into account as a capital support for the development of the countries. The United States delegation also remarked that paragraphs 106 and 107 in chapter II did not adequately reflect the role played by trade as a source of economic reactivation. In those paragraphs, the crisis of international trade was considered only as an element that adversely affected the interests of the developing countries but not as one that had also affected the developed countries. The United States delegation stressed the role of world trade in development, noting that the recovery of the developed countries offered unlimited potentialities for exports from the developing countries. In that regard, the CEGAN appraisal was excessively pessimistic. With regard to the Generalized System of Preferences, the delegation said that the provisions relating to cumulative origin and competitive need did not represent a conspiracy against the developing countries but rather were an attempt to distribute more evenly the actual benefits of the system. With regard to the statement that the allocation of US$ 350 million for emergency assistance under the Caribbean Basin Initiative was inadequate, the United States delegation said that that was the amount the United States was able to provide in light of the current economic situation.

60. The United Kingdom delegation said that it could not accept the statement contained in paragraph 99 regarding the alleged adoption of unilateral coercive economic measures against the Argentine Republic in violation of international legal rules. The measures that had been adopted fell within the framework of the Treaty of Rome.

61. The delegation of Argentina said it agreed with the terms of paragraph 99, inasmuch as the measures adopted violated the practices and rules of international trade.

62. The delegation of Mexico expressed its disagreement with the interpretation given by the delegations of developed countries to trade issues. It endorsed the statements made in paragraphs 106 and 107 and stressed that the application of criteria of graduation and of coercive economic measures was unacceptable.

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63. In the Committee's consideration of chapter III, on policies and measures for action, the United States delegation said that the document was of great interest. It did not, however, understand the first part of paragraph 110, which stated that the recovery of economic growth that had been evident in the United States economy was not based on a self-sustained increase in investment, employment and industrial productivity and competitiveness, since there were no indicators that suggested any danger, while there were many signs of growth. The United Kingdom delegation also expressed its disagreement with that paragraph. It stated that it did understand the concern expressed by the Latin American countries with regard to protectionism and said that the United Kingdom Government fully intended to reduce such measures and had made some progress in that regard, including the steps taken as a result of the ministerial meeting of GATT and UNCTAD VI.

64. With respect to paragraph 155, regarding the need to prevent the United Nations system from being weakened by a lack of political or financial support for its activities, the United States delegation said that there was no direct relationship between financial support and organizational effectiveness and that the United Nations agencies should be more aware of their inadequacies.

65. The delegation of Argentina referred to the United Kingdom delegation's statement to the effect that the developed countries were trying to achieve non-inflationary growth and to apply stabilization policies. In that regard, the Argentine delegation pointed out that the developed countries had reduced their rates of inflation, but that, to a large extent, that had been made possible by the drop in the prices of raw materials imported from the developing countries. With regard to international co-operation in the field of finance, there was a contrast between the rise in oil prices and the rise in interest rates: in the first case, the international financial system had quickly devised mechanisms for helping the countries affected, many of them developed ones, but in the second case no similar solutions had been devised to help the developing countries affected by the increases. That represented a lack of fairness in the way the international financial agencies operated, and should be studied in detail.

66. The delegation of Mexico endorsed the statement made by the delegation of Argentina, pointing out that there was no comparison between the effects achieved and the amount of resources applied in each case. With regard to the reference to the United Nations system, the Mexican delegation said that the resources granted to the United Nations were not sufficient to enable it to carry out the tasks entrusted to it.

67. The United Kingdom delegation, referring to paragraphs 173 and 174, said it could not endorse the arguments set forth therein and reiterated its support for the role played by the IMF, which should not be undermined. It saw no need for issuing new Special Drawing Rights at that stage. Finally, it said that the United Kingdom was in favour of a selective increase in the capital of the World Bank and was prepared to participate in that increase when the time came.

/Internal adjustment

Internal adjustment policies and renegotiation of the external debt (agenda item 4)

68. The Director of the Economic Development Division introduced the Secretariat document entitled "Adjustment policies and renegotiation of the external debt" (E/CEPAL/SES.20/G.17). In his presentation he first mentioned the many and exceptional manifestations of the profound and prolonged economic crisis that Latin America had experienced over the last three years, as well as its main causes. Among the latter, he stressed the importance of external factors, especially the sharp drop in the net inflow of capital, the increase in the cost of external credit and the deterioration of the terms of trade. He then analysed the bases, characteristics and limitations of the adjustment policies that had been applied in order to reduce the serious external disequilibrium experienced by the region in 1981. While noting that those policies had made it possible to reduce rapidly the deficit on current account and to bring about a remarkable turnaround in the trade balance, he pointed out that those results had been achieved solely through a drastic reduction of imports. That in turn had made the adjustment a decidedly recessive one and had helped to accentuate the decline of economic activity and employment. Consequently, if that trend was to be reversed and the economic growth process resumed, it would be essential to increase both the value of exports and the net external financing received by the region; that, in turn, could call for significant changes to be made on the international economic scene. In addition, domestic policies that were more disaggregated, selective and pragmatic would be required in order to ensure that the adjustment would be a more positive one.

69. Moreover, the crisis of the external sector had forced most of the Latin American countries to undertake the renegotiation of their external debt with a view to rescheduling their amortization payments and partially refinancing their interest payments. Those processes had been characterized by a very uneven distribution of costs and benefits. The banks had benefited from substantial increases in their fees and commissions, from the extension of State guarantees to commitments previously contracted by the private sector which had not enjoyed those guarantees, and from the adoption, on the part of debtor countries, of adjustment programmes agreed on with the International Monetary Fund. The Latin American countries, on the other hand, had not only been faced with the deterioration of the terms pertaining to the cost and maturities of their debts, but had also had to engage in almost constant renegotiations. In order for those renegotiations to help truly to alleviate the external restrictions -which at present seriously limited the possibilities for recovery and growth- it would be essential to increase the share of interest payments that were financed with new loans, to reduce the surcharges and commissions charged by the banks, to reschedule maturities over a longer period of years, and to extend the overall terms and grace periods agreed on with the banks for the repayment of the loans.

70. The delegation of the Netherlands congratulated the Secretariat on the document presented on the subject, describing it as a profound, clear and

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balanced analysis. The delegation laid special emphasis on the link established by the document between the debt renegotiation process and the countries' adjustment policies and stated that both elements were determinants of the economic recovery of Latin America and the Caribbean. The Latin American crisis was more one of liquidity than of solvency, and against a background of world economic recovery it appeared more manageable. Another positive element was the fact that the document did not consider more radical propositions to be appropriate, such as a debt moratorium or debtors' cartels, concentrating instead on the possibility of refinancing under more favourable terms, although the delegation's opinion was that the banks would probably be reluctant to grant such refinancing on the terms sought. Perpaps the IMF could take steps to reinitiate a flow of funds toward the region. Finally, the Netherlands delegation warned that there was still a risk of non-fulfilment of commitments assumed, and such a failure to meet obligations could have serious implications for the recovery of the world economy.

71. The United Kingdom delegation also congratulated the Secretariat on the document presented, which was a very useful source of reference, as it dealt in depth with all aspects of the theme. The delegation was aware that it had been extremely painful for Latin America and the Caribbean to make the necessary adjustments and that these had given rise to heavy social pressures. It recognized the efforts that had been made by the countries of the region to fulfill their commitments, and also the desirability of creditors and debtors working together to solve the problem of indebtedness. The efforts that had been made in that regard by the governments of the developed countries and private banks were worthy of note; the success of those efforts would depend on the results of the adjustment policies implemented by the countries. The United Kingdom delegation stressed its country's role in supporting international financial institutions, and also emphasized that the discipline imposed by the IMF was necessary in order to ensure the continued flow of financial resources to the countries, although it felt that the Fund's terms should take into account the particular conditions in each country. The adjustment policies had clearly been successful in the developed countries. The delegation concluded by stating that the Government of the United Kingdom had considered with interest the proposals made by the recent Latin American Economic Conference held in Quito.

72. The delegation of Honduras joined in the congratulations extended to ECLA on the document presented. It did not, however, share the opinions expressed therein on the need to raise the real exchange rate, in view of the economic conditions affecting Honduras and the nature of its exports, which were subject to quota systems. It called upon the World Bank and the International Development Association (IDA) to think twice about the adoption of conditionality criteria similar to those employed by the IMF.

73. The delegation of Canada expressed its country's concern at the problem of indebtedness of the developing countries of the region. While the adjustment strategy appeared to have been effective thus far, and the recovery of the industrialized countries was a promising sign, it was likely that the difficulties

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would continue and there would be a great need to strengthen international co-operation in the future. The Canadian delegation supported the adjustment efforts being made by the developing countries and emphasized how important it was that those efforts should be backed up by the necessary external financial support. That support could come from commercial banks, but greater emphasis would have to be given to medium and long-term financing. The role to be played by direct private investment, the World Bank and the IMF in the recovery process deserved to be stressed, but any proposed solution to the problem of indebtedness would have to take into account the interest of the creditors, as well as that of the debtors. Finally, it noted that it considered the document presented on the subject by the ECLA Secretariat to be very useful.

74. The delegation of France stressed some points connected with the Latin American economic crisis and the possibilities of solving it in a spirit of mutual co-operation, bearing in mind the differences between countries. Governments, international financial institutions and commercial banks had all made an effort to arrive at effective solutions. The adjustment policies had yielded heartening results but had a high social, human and economic cost, while they also had a financial cost for the creditor countries. As regards the renegotiation of the debt, the French delegation considered that the operations should be the outcome of negotiations between debtors and creditors, conducted on a case-by-case basis, with an attempt being made to secure a greater degree of co-ordination between the various types of assistance granted by the creditors. The action taken should be aimed at the central issues, such as the ratio between interest rates and growth rates. Furthermore, internal adjustment policies should be implemented to reorient the development strategy in favour of investment and exports without prejudice to the maintenance of financial support from the international community.

75. The delegation of Colombia congratulated the Secretariat on its treatment of the subject and encouraged it to pursue its work along those same lines. ECLA was the most appropriate forum for that purpose. Colombia had followed a very cautious policy with regard to its external indebtedness and thus its position was relatively less critical than that of the other Latin American countries. That could be attributed to its awareness of the vulnerability of its economy and to its experience in handling poverty. Colombia's adjustment had been made on two fronts, i.e., controlling inflation and giving the national currency a real value. It had thus been able to recover its competitive capacity and overcome the negative cycle. Nevertheless, it had also been affected by protectionist measures and the decline of its markets, which made international co-operation all the more necessary. The delegation of Colombia reiterated that ECLA was the appropriate forum for the countries of the region to deal with the issue.

76. The delegation of Cuba, after congratulating the ECLA Secretariat on the document presented, stressed that the economic crisis was mainly due to external factors such as the increases in interest rates and in the prices of imports, as well as the deterioration of the prices of exports and the contraction of financial flows. Transnationalization had also had a negative effect, particularly as regarded transfers of capital. As far as the renegotiation of the debt was

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concerned, the matter could no longer be viewed with the conventional approach; rather, it was necessary to take into account the real possibilities of the countries, i.e., both their capacity to pay and their ability to apply domestic adjustment policies. The recessive economic process in Latin America was linked to the lack of internal structural changes. With regard to future measures, the Cuban delegation said that the transnational corporations must be prevented from sending abroad the foreign exchange which the region needed. In addition, the State must play a decisive role in ensuring that national purposes were served rather than the purposes of domestic or foreign special-interest groups, and the developed countries must understand that adequate economic resources were absolutely essential for the economic recovery of the region.

77. The delegation of Chile expressed its appreciation to the ECLA Secretariat for the document presented, which it considered to be very suitable for its purposes. With regard to the topic under discussion, the delegation emphasized the need for financing to strengthen the region's exports and called on the developed countries to open up their markets, avoiding the use of protectionist measures which, among other damaging effects, hindered the generation of resources for the payment of the Latin American countries' debt. It also pointed to the need for the countries of the region themselves to open up their markets, in the spirit of the Quito Declaration. With respect to the role of the IMF, it said that the Fund often played an important role and that the problems of conditionality usually arose from a lack of IMF resources; in that regard, it appealed to the developed countries to increase those resources. The Chilean delegation also suggested that the IMF should monitor the economic policies of the developed countries and impose certain conditions on them, in order to avoid the negative effects of those policies on the developing countries; in that regard, it referred to the United States fiscal deficit.

78. The delegation of Mexico congratulated the Secretariat for the document it had presented and reiterated its support and appreciation for ECLA as the appropriate body for providing advisory services on the subject. ECLA should pursue that line of work, placing greater emphasis on proposing viable and pragmatic solutions. The source of Latin America's problems should be sought not only in its indebtedness and in the need for an adjustment, but also in the unfair structure of international economic relations. With regard to the international scene, it remarked that the region's vulnerability to high interest rates and other factors beyond its control had become obvious. It drew attention to the negative effects of protectionism and stressed the fact that in the last few years the region had become a net exporter of capital. With regard to the specific situation of Mexico, the delegation would have preferred to see it focused differently in the document, which seemed to indicate that the conditions obtained in the renegotiation of its external debt were the best to which the countries of the region could aspire. It stressed the importance of regional co-operation and the need for a greater flow of trade between the countries, for the facilitation of payments, and for the strengthening of economic integration. Nevertheless, international co-operation was also essential to the recovery of the region. Turning again to the Secretariat document, the Mexican delegation

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pointed out that fundamentally four agents were involved in the problem of the debt, i.e., the debtor government, the creditor government, the private banks and the international financial agencies. Finally, it stressed the urgency of the need to share the responsibility for seeking a solution to the problem and also to seek alternative solutions.

79. The delegation of Costa Rica, after stating that it fully endorsed the congratulations to ECLA on the document presented, referred to an aspect that was particularly important to the Central American countries, i.e., the need for the developed countries to change their policies with respect to the exports of the Latin American countries and, in particular, for the industrialized countries to change their position in the international financial agencies and in their own agencies, in order to finance and facilitate trade among developing countries. In that regard, it mentioned the difficulties of the Central American Common Market, which had not been able to maintain its dynamism because of a lack of financing. The developed countries could not demand strict reciprocity in trade with the developing countries because the latter had to apply policies that did not permit complete openness. In conclusion, the Costa Rican delegation stressed that the aforementioned points were of fundamental importance and that changes must be made in the treatment the debtor countries received with regard to the interest rates, repayment terms and grace periods granted in the context of the renegotiation of the debt.

80. The delegation of Uruguay also praised the document presented, going on to say that its country's situation was currently being affected by the fact that it was a net importer of energy, while its main agricultural and industrial export products were being harmed by protectionism. It also stated that intra-regional trade was extremely important to Uruguay in view of the relative smallness of its domestic market.

81. In the discussion of the way in which the Central American economies had approached the adjustment to the new circumstances prevailing in their economies since 1979, the Secretariat gave a brief account of the rapid and marked deterioration which those economies had experienced since that year, and the way in which each of them had reacted to this phenomenon. Despite the fact that the majority of the countries had had access to a level of external financing that was close to that of past trends, the contraction of their economies because of the drop in import capacity -magnified by the political events in the region- had been spectacular.

82. According to the Secretariat, the main lessons of the Central American experience as regards the efforts made by the countries to adjust to the new circumstances were the following: in the first place, the vulnerability of the economies had increased considerably, in view of their great dependence not only on external trade but also on financial flows from abroad. One sign of this was provided by the fact that many initiatives had been conceived by various international agents to mobilize external co-operation towards Central America, although the governments of the region had not necessarily been consulted on their content. In the second place, the acute scarcity of foreign exchange

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faced by each country had weakened the multilateral payments clearing mechanisms of reciprocal trade, for which reason the Central American integration process had also been adversely affected by the adjustment policies. In the third place, the conduct of economic policy during recent years had emphasized the short term, at the expense of medium- and long-term reactivation. In that respect the few achievements recorded had been limited to the financial sphere, but no progress at all had been observed in reactivating production and exports. Finally, the cost of the adjustment had been relatively greater for these small agricultural exporting economies than for other countries of the region, so that their relative position had probably deteriorated.

83. The delegation of Honduras, referring to the analysis of the situation of Central America, indicated that the behaviour of that subregion's economies was quite different from those of South America. With regard to the specific case of Honduras, it indicated that there had been a delay in applying adjustment policies, noting the lack of experience of the Central American countries in this field. It did not agree with the Secretariat's criterion regarding the need for adjustments in the exchange rate, since its country was principally an agricultural exporting economy whose products were subject to quotas and whose imports were of such decisive importance for its development that any measure whatsoever relating to the exchange rate would entail an enormous social cost. It noted that the international financial bodies were imposing the same type of conditions as the IMF. In conclusion, it requested advisory assistance on economic policy from the ECLA Secretariat.

84. The delegation of Nicaragua said that the document demonstrated the importance of political factors in the economy of the region. It pointed out in that connection that the considerable financial flows from the developed countries towards the Central American region were not intended for productive activities but military aid. It also observed that the economic policies of the United States Government not only affected the Nicaraguan economy but were a positive act of aggression against the country. Examples which could be mentioned in that connection were the vetos exercised in international financial bodies against concessionary loans and the unilateral reduction of Nicaragua's sugar quota by 90%, in violation of GATT norms. As a result, it was hard not to be skeptical concerning the statements of those who considered free trade to be the solution of the countries' problems.

85. The delegation of Peru expressed its appreciation of the work done by the Secretariat in analysing and studying the issue of external sector disequilibria. The decision to include the question of adjustment policies and renegotiation of the external debt as a specific agenda item for the session was a wise one, in view of the importance of those matters to the development of the societies and economies of the region. It was also appropriate that the item should have been included because the problem had assumed such proportions that the positions of the Latin American and Caribbean countries were coming closer and closer together; indeed, the ideological and political differences of the countries had attenuated and some agreements had been reached, as had been

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evident in recent international fora. There was no precedent for the current world economic situation, which represented a challenge to economic policy formulations and called for non-conventional measures and solutions for dealing with the crisis. The Secretariat should be encouraged to continue its search for non-conventional measures and solutions. Finally, the Peruvian delegation stressed the need to examine the topics of export promotion and the consequences of changes in exchange policy.

86. The United States delegation acknowledged the precarious economic situation of the region, which was due to both internal policies and external financial relations, and noted its social and political consequences. Co-operation from all the parties involved was essential in order to find an adjustment strategy which would minimize the social costs. That strategy should include the following elements: a) the debtor countries should maintain their adjustment policies; b) they should receive strong support from the IMF; c) they should receive emergency aid and loans from governments; d) they should receive prudent lending from the commercial banking system; e) open markets and recovery in the industrialized countries must be sought. There were some encouraging signs of reactivation in the industrialized countries, with an increase in savings, which would reduce interest rates. It must be stressed that the United States economy was an open one, as a result of which its trade balance with Latin America was currently running a deficit. In order to increase the export potential of the developing countries of the hemisphere, it was necessary to maintain competitive exchange rates, free trade in industrial inputs, realistic price structures and sound fiscal and monetary policies. In the area of finance, it should be recalled that the United States had allocated large sums of money to make possible proper renegotiation of the debt and facilitate the adjustment process in the region, although it had to be acknowledged that full normality had not yet been reached. Some countries had managed to reschedule their commitments; the United States was opposed to any drastic measure that would oblige the industrialized countries to pay out large quantities of resources. The countries of Latin America would be in a position to receive new financing only if they adopted suitable adjustment policies. Finally, in view of the seriousness of the situation, the United States was prepared to implement policies involving greater flexibility with regard to the functioning of the international financial system.

Observations and reservations on the draft resolution on adjustment policies and renegotiation of the external debt */

87. The delegation of Spain expressed its disappointment at the fact that it had not been possible, in the debate in Committee I and in the context of the contact group that had been created to work on the text of the draft resolution on adjustment policies and renegotiation of the external debt, to bring together the positions of the member countries. In a final effort to achieve that agreement, it had recommended that the vote on the resolution should be postponed for a few hours in order that high-level consultations might be held with a view to avoiding a vote and smooting over the differences that were preventing the member countries from approving the draft resolution by consensus. Spain fully supported the Quito Declaration and Plan of Action and was prepared, by any means at its disposal,

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to make every possible effort to work for a solution to the serious problems affecting the Latin American and Caribbean region. The Spanish delegation supported many of the elements contained in the draft resolution, such as those relating to the dismantling of protectionism, the reduction of interest rates, and financial mechinery allowing for more favourable conditions for renegotiating the debt. However, there were imbalances in the wording of the draft resolution. Those could be overcome by taking account, in a more balanced way of the impact of the crisis not only on the Latin American and Caribbean region but also on countries at an intermediate level of development, such as Spain, which were also seriously affected by the world crisis.

88. The Netherlands delegation, explaining its abstention with regard to the resolution on adjustment policies and renegotiation of the external debt, said that the resolution presented an unbalanced picture of the items under consideration. Too much emphasis was placed on the position of the developed countries and on external factors.

89. In explaining its negative vote, the United States delegation said that it had worked very hard to reach a compromise during the Committee I and Working Group meetings, the aim being to arrive at a resolution that could be supported by all and as such carry greater weight. It found the draft resolution put forward by the Latin American Group unbalanced for various reasons. Firstly, any successful strategy to deal with the external debt problem must consider internal adjustment measures as one of the primary and most important aspects. Secondly, it felt that the calls for reductions in protectionism in developed countries made in the resolution should be joined by similar opposition to protectionist measures in developing countries. The United States was concerned about the rising tide of protectionism all around and felt that co-operation from the international community was needed to fight this critical problem. Thirdly, it could not accept the concept of co-responsibility of developed country governments with relation to the debt problem since the co-responsibility question was mainly concerned with the private banking sector and the developing countries that contracted the debt. It pointed out that the United States was concerned about the situation and did accept that it had an important role to play, and reiterated United States confidence in the international financial system. Finally, it felt that the text of the resolution gave too much emphasis to external causes and to the alleged impact of the developed countries' monetary and fiscal policies on interest rates.

90. The United Kingdom delegation expressed its deep disappointment with the way the discussion had turned out. It had hoped that the efforts in the Working Group could have yielded positive results, and it also regretted that the vote had been held at such short notice. Explaining its country's abstention, it said that there was no difficulty with the operative clauses of the resolution proposed by the Latin American Group, which could have remained substantially unchanged. It could not support, however, the wording and interpretation

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reflected in the preambular part of the document, which it considered unbalanced. The United Kingdom had supported the spirit of the Quito Declaration and had been hopeful of reaching a consensus resolution. It felt that the study called for in the resolution as adopted could not be objective, since the preambular paragraphs prejudged the results of it. The United Kingdom remained committed to the need for all countries to carry out internal adjustment measures to deal with their debt problem and for this to be supported by renewed co-operative efforts from the international community.

91. In explaining its vote, the French delegation expressed its regret that in spite of all the efforts made by the representatives of developed countries, especially in the Working Group, it had not proved possible to find a solution acceptable to all. Even more lamentable, without doubt, was the fact that that failure had occurred even though there was consensus among all the delegations regarding the essential part of the draft resolution, i.e., the recommendations in operative paragraph 3. The differences had arisen only in respect of the preambular part, but there had been no opportunity whatever to amend its text. There were grounds for wondering if that meant that some of the countries which supported that resolution considered that more importance should be attached to the views expressed in the preamble than to the plan of action set forth in the operative part. If so, it was a great pity. The French delegation, for its part, could not accept the drafting of the preambular part of the draft resolution as it stood, since it considered that it did not reflect the reality of the economic and financial crisis currently affecting the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. In its opinion, the text did not faithfully reflect the spirit and content of the Quito Declaration either, although it purported to refer to it. That Declaration was undoubtedly of much greater worth, and more inclined to dialogue than to confrontation between debtors and creditors. In short, the proposed draft resolution contained an imperfect and biased interpretation to which France could not subscribe.

92. At its last meeting, Committee I approved the above report for submission to the Plenary of the Commission.

/Committee II

Committee II

93. Committee II met from 2 to 5 April. It reviewed the topics "Meetings of auxiliary bodies and regional meetings sponsored by ECLA in preparation for United Nations world conferences: conclusions and recommendations" and "Other activities of the ECLA system since the nineteenth session and draft programme of work of the Commission for the biennium 1986-1987" (agenda items 9 and 10). It concluded its work by approving seven draft resolutions for consideration by the Plenary of the Commission.*/

94. At the opening of the Committee's proceedings, the Executive Secretary of ECLA summarized the activities of the Secretariat since May 1981 and described the results of the principal meetings of auxiliary bodies of ECLA and regional meetings sponsored by ECLA in preparation for United Nations world conferences, highlighting some of their main recommendations and conclusions (item 10 (a) (i) of the agenda).

95. The Officers of the Committee were as follows:

Chairman: Chile
First Vice-Chairman: Belize
Second Vice-Chairman: United States
Rapporteur: Venezuela

Meetings of auxiliary bodies and regional meetings sponsored by ECLA in preparation for United Nations world conferences: conclusions and recommendations (agenda item 9)

96. In examining this item, Committee II had before it the following working documents: "List of meetings sponsored by ECLA since May 1981" (E/CEPAL/SES.20/G.21); "Report of the Latin American Regional Preparatory Meeting for the International Conference on Population, held within the seventh session of the Committee of High-Level Government Experts (Havana, Cuba, 16-19 November 1983)", contained in document E/CEPAL/SES.20/G.19; "Draft report of the eighth session of the Committee of High-Level Government Experts: appraisal of the implementation of the International Development Strategy for Latin America and the Caribbean, taking into account the current international economic crisis (Montevideo, Uruguay, 18-23 January 1984)", contained in document E/CEPAL/SES.20/G.26, and "Report of the ninth session of the Committee of High-Level Government Experts: science and technology for development (Montevideo, Uruguay, 23-24 January 1984)", contained in document E/CEPAL/SES.20/G.20.

97. With respect to the regional preparations for the International Conference on Population, several delegations expressed the desire that the relevant conclusions of the Caribbean Meeting on Population, to be held in St. Lucia in April/May 1984 under the auspices of CARICOM, should be duly taken into account in the regional preparations for the International Conference on Population.

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*/ Conference Room Papers II/1, II/3/Rev.1, II/4, II/5, II/6, II/7 and II/8.

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98. The participants took note with satisfaction of the conclusions and recommendations of the meetings mentioned in item 9 of the agenda, some of which were the subject of specific resolutions at the twentieth session.

Other activities of the ECLA system since the nineteenth session and draft programme of work of the ECLA system for the biennium 1986-1987 (agenda item 10)

99. The Committee approved the document entitled "Report on the work of the Commission since May 1981" (E/CEPAL/SES.20/G.14) and its annex entitled "Report on the work of the Commission since May 1981. ECLA activities in connection with natural disasters in Latin America" (E/CEPAL/SES.20/G.14/Add.1).

100. The Committee also considered the "Regional Plan of Action for Latin America and the Caribbean for the International Youth Year" (E/CEPAL/SES.20/G.22), which had been approved in October 1983 by the member countries of the Commission.*/

101. The Secretariat then reported on the action taken in the United Nations, with the active participation of ECLA, on the decentralization of its activities in pursuance of resolution 448 (PLEN.16).

102. A description followed of the general aspects of the draft programme of work of the ECLA system, 1986-1987 (document E/CEPAL/SES.20/G.7), with emphasis on the way its contents were organized and the criteria used in the determination of its programmes, subprogrammes and programme elements.

103. It was noted that this time the draft programme of work did not include the activities to be carried out by the ECLA Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean, because the eighth session of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC), at which the Caribbean countries were to define the programme of work of the Subregional Headquarters for the same period, had not yet been held.

104. Two delegations proposed that a meeting of the Committee of the Whole should be held in 1984 to deal, inter alia, with the programme of work to be defined at the eighth session of the CDCC, so that it could be included in the draft programme of work of the ECLA system, 1986-1987, and submitted to the appropriate United Nations planning and budgetary bodies.

105. One delegation expressed concern at the total amount and distribution of the human resources shown in the draft programme of work, since it considered that the magnitude of such resources had been gradually losing weight compared with other regional commissions and it felt that trend should corrected. This suggestion enjoyed the approval of the participants. It was also noted that such action should not lead to bigger financial contributions by the countries of the region to the United Nations regular budget.

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*/ See the "Report of the Latin American Regional Preparatory Meeting for the International Youth Year" (E/CEPAL/G.1285).

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106. There was consensus in emphasizing that the allocation of human resources to each of the programmes in the draft programme of work for the period 1986-1987 should have a sufficient degree of flexibility to make it possible to absorb new requirements by governments and to take care of unforeseen situations which might necessitate a reorientation of activities in the programme of work.

107. It was decided that in the introduction to the document "Draft programme of work of the ECLA system, 1986-1987" express mention should be made of the Quito Declaration and Plan of Action prepared by the Latin American Economic Conference in January 1984, as one of the main guiding elements of the activities described in the draft programme of work.

108. The United States delegation stated that the budgetary policy of its country vis-à-vis the international organizations, as announced in the Message by the President for the financial year 1984, was one of zero net growth. It added that it supported the views expressed by several delegations to the effect that the proposed draft programme of work should provide for some degree of flexibility so that any new activities which arose could be carried out with the existing resources. With regard to the budget proposed by ECLA for the biennium 1986-1987, the United States Government felt that when it was considered by the United Nations General Assembly in 1985 it should be examined bearing in mind the general commitment of the United States to zero real growth and maximum absorption of inflation and currency fluctuation costs.

109. It was pointed out that the ECLA Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean was rather small and consequently the scope of its activities was limited. In view of this it was recommended that in those areas in which there was no expertise in that Office, the work programme of the Commission should be extended explicitly to include the Caribbean countries.

110. The Committee then went on to analyse the various programmes included in the draft programme of work for 1986-1987.

Programme 10: Development issues and policies

111. There was a broad consensus on the importance of accelerating studies of a conjunctural nature and enlarging the universe of short-term indicators in order to arrive at a more exhaustive analysis of the economic situation of the countries of the region. In that way, the Secretariat could keep the countries permanently informed regarding their economic processes and important common problems.

112. The delegations also agreed that several of the studies encompassed by programme 10 should also include, with as much accuracy as possible, the experiences of the medium-sized and small countries, especially those of the Caribbean.

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113. The Secretariat was urged to give special attention to co-ordinating the contents of the studies envisaged in this programme, while at the same time establishing closer relations with other international, regional and national bodies which carry out research and studies in the field of economic policy, for the purpose of making the best possible use of their experience and enriching its own activities in the field while avoiding duplication of effort.

114. The Secretariat took note of those observations and reported on the progress which had been made in that respect.

115. The Committee approved programme 10 but postponed consideration of subprogramme 10.6, "Economic and social planning services for the countries of Latin America" until the programme of work of the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) was considered.

Programme 11: Energy

116. Several delegations agreed on the need to co-ordinate and link ECLA activities in this field with those of other organizations working on the same topic. There was a consensus that the Secretariat should be requested further to strengthen its relations with the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE) in order to rationalize as much as possible the region's efforts in that area.

117. The Committee also felt that the Secretariat should, in so far as possible, shorten the schedules of implementation of several of the activities programmed, in order to respond as quickly as possible to many of the current energy problems.

118. One delegation said that the programme element relating to the study of new and renewable sources of energy appeared to be adequate, although many of the problems affecting the economies of the Latin American countries were connected with conventional and widely-used energy resources. It also expressed satisfaction with the activities relating to the changes that had occurred in the international energy markets, although it observed that that type of study should be extended to technological changes in that sector.

119. There was consensus that programme 11 should include some topics of immediate interest to the countries such as energy import substitution at the regional level, and a study on the specific features of the different types of fuels, in order to facilitate regional fuel exchange.

120. The ECLA Secretariat took note of the observations made and stated that co-ordination between it and bodies such as the Regional Electricity Integration Commission (CIER), OLADE and the IDB was already being carried out in several areas of common interest.

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121. The Committee approved the programme.

Programme 12: Environment

122. The delegations were agreed that the programme appeared to be slightly ambitious in comparison to the human resources assigned to it. They mentioned the need to broaden some of its aspects through studies which would include ecological zones of areas common to several countries, and requested the elaboration of methodologies which would make it possible to include the topic of the environment as one of the variables of economic development planning.

123. One delegation stated that it would be desirable to organize seminars, workshops or other types of meetings whose results could be incorporated into studies of a more comprehensive nature, and that the governments involved should be consulted previously for the purpose of better defining the topics to be dealt with in those studies and their orientation.

124. The Secretariat took express note of these suggestions.

125. The Committee approved the contents of the programme.

Programme 13: Food and agriculture

126. Several delegations stated that the Secretariat should step up co-ordination of its activities with those of the Action Committee of the Regional Food System (CASAR) of SELA and with the efforts being made by the Andean Group in the field of food security.

127. Another delegation stressed that it was important that the activities of the programme on food and agriculture should provide for the possibility of meeting urgent needs which arise in this respect as a result of natural disasters.

128. The delegation of a Caribbean country expressed interest in seeing the activities of this programme expanded to serve the countries of that subregion.

129. Another delegation felt that, in analysing the problems addressed by this programme, methodologies should be used which encompassed not only the production of food, but also its distribution and marketing, the structure of consumption, prices and, in general, the effects of food subsidy policies. It also stressed the need to take up the topic of the potential for agroindustrial development.

130. The Secretariat explained the nature of its machinery for co-ordinating its activities with other national, regional and international institutions and described some of the methodological aspects employed to deal with these problems.

131. The Committee approved the programme.

/Programme 14:

Programme 14: Human settlements

132. In reviewing this programme, the Committee had before it the report of the Sessional Committee on Human Settlements, which met during the twentieth session.*/

133. The delegation of a Caribbean country expressed the Caribbean countries' interest in seeing the activities of this programme expanded to include that subregion.

134. Another delegation emphasized once again the viewpoint already expressed in connection with other programmes, i.e., the need to co-ordinate the Secretariat's activities with those of other institutions, especially, in this case, with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

135. The Committee approved the programme.

Programme 15: Industrial development

136. A number of delegations expressed the view that the Secretariat should co-ordinate elements of this programme with some elements of Programme 10, "Development issues and policies", particularly with respect to the inclusion of industrial and State enterprises in a single type of study.

137. There was also consensus that studies in the industrial field should seek to define policies and strategies in order to orient the governments' actions as regards their industrial policy. The utilization of idle capacity and other measures intended to bring about the reconversion of this sector were cited as examples.

138. Various delegations felt that the macro-economic sectoral studies should be broadened to include micro-economic factors and to cover specific products which could be the subject of import substitution or be exported within the region or to other areas. Emphasis was placed, in that respect, on re-orienting the work being done under the capital goods project.

139. In the same connection, one delegation expressed the view of the small and industrially less developed countries that the studies conducted under this programme should deal increasingly with those products or subsectors which offered the best possibilities of development.

140. The Secretariat took note of the concerns and observations of the different delegations, pointing out that in some instances efforts along those lines had already been made.

141. The Committee approved the programme.

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*/ See paragraphs 244 to 262 below.

/Programme 16:

Programme 16: International trade and development finance

142. One delegation suggested that the activities planned as part of subprogramme 16.2, "Economic relations between Latin America and other regions", should be closely co-ordinated with the activities of SELA, and that subprogramme 16.3, "The international monetary system and external financing", should be modified to reflect the conclusions reached by Committee I concerning domestic adjustment policies and the process of renegotiating the external debt (agenda item 4). Another delegation proposed that a new programme element should be included on economic co-operation between Latin America and the Caribbean.

143. With respect to programme element 16.4.3, "Latin America's relations with developing areas and countries", a third delegation felt that studies should be conducted on a country basis and on specific sectors, and that guidelines should be laid down to orient such studies within the framework of South-South co-operation. With regard to programme element 16.4.4, "Support to the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI)", the delegation remarked that attempts to achieve integration had always been based on tariff preferences, whereas this should not be the only means employed. It therefore suggested that the Secretariat should work closely with ALADI in analysing other alternatives, such as tender competitions and State purchasing. In view of the importance of this question, it expressed interest in seeing the subject brought forward to the 1984-1985 biennium, rather than waiting until 1986-1987.

144. Several delegations observed that the activities planned under programme element 16.4.5 covered only three of the five Andean Pact countries and that they duplicated the work carried out by the Board of the Cartagena Agreement (JUNAC). There was consensus that this programme element should be reformulated in consultation with the members of the Andean Group and the Board of the Cartagena Agreement, within the framework of the agreement signed between the latter and ECLA. It was considered that in the reformulation of the programme element importance should be attached to the issue of border integration.

145. Another delegation suggested that programme element 16.4.6 should explicitly provide for the co-ordination of activities with the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty for Central American Economic Integration (SIECA), the Action Committee for the Economic and Social Development of Central America (CADESCA) of SELA, and other subregional bodies.

146. One delegation observed that the activities planned under programme elements 16.1.2 and 16.3.3 should be adequately co-ordinated, and that within the latter element the objectives agreed upon in the Quito Plan of Action as regards financial support machinery for intra-regional trade should be brought to fruition.

147. The Secretariat took note of all the suggestions received and stated that the necessary steps would be taken to modify Programme 16.

148. The Committee approved the programme.

/Programme 17:

Programme 17: Natural resources

149. In reviewing this programme, the delegations had before them the report of the Sessional Committee on Water.*/

150. A number of delegations were agreed that an integral approach should be taken to the subject of natural resources and that the analysis of such resources should include aspects related to their capacity to sustain the population.

151. In this regard, one delegation specifically suggested that this programme should include the factor of soil, along with water resources, forestation and the problems of natural and human-induced erosion.

152. Some delegations felt that the presentation of the programme was marked by some dispersion in dealing with the aspects of natural resources, and expressed the need for the co-ordination among them to be made more explicit in such areas as erosion and soil types and uses in both arid and humid zones.

153. Finally, another delegation expressed its desire that the activities of this programme should be extended to include the countries of the Caribbean.

154. The Secretariat took note of the observations made and pointed out that soil resources were studied by FAO, with which there was close collaboration. It drew attention to the fact that soil resources were dealt with in the studies conducted on the management of high river basins, but said that it had no objection to giving these studies a more in-depth character, using an integral approach such as that described.

155. The Committee approved the programme.

Programme 18: Population (CELADE)

156. In describing the activities carried out during the 1981-1983 period, the Director of the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) stated that emphasis had been placed on developing closer ties with the countries, with a view to making better use of available resources and that to this end agreements specifying activities and time periods for their performance had been signed with national bodies. He also said that, despite the reduction in available resources, concrete initiatives had been taken to strengthen the San José Office of CELADE and to serve the English-speaking countries of the Caribbean, particularly in the fields of training, the processing of census data and international migration. He then gave a brief summary of the CELADE programme of work for the 1986-1987 biennium, in which he referred to the main lines of action of the subprogrammes on demographic statistics and population estimates, population and development, training, documentation services and data processing, and publications. In outlining this set or activities, the Director stated that a margin of flexibility had been provided for in order to be able to accomodate unforeseen activities which might result from the International Conference on Population.

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*/ See paragraphs 225 to 235 below.

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157. In the course of the following debate, one delegation requested that while continuing with the current lines of activity, the work related to the incorporation of demographic variables in development planning and training should be strengthened, for which purpose efforts should be made to utilize the human resources available in the region more intensively.

158. Another delegation, in referring to the assistance provided by CELADE to the Ministry of Planning of its country, underscored the importance of training and the desirability of studying the relationships between population, natural resources and technology. It also drew attention to the contribution which such studies could make to a reformulation of the concepts relating to the development process.

159. A third delegation, in discussing the activities in the field of demographic statistics and estimates of population trends, raised the possibility of using the household as the unit of analysis.

160. All the English-speaking Caribbean countries stated that, in their opinion, the activities carried out or planned by CELADE for their subregion were insufficient, and requested that the tasks included in the various components of the programme of work should be extended to include their countries. They particularly expressed an interest in receiving technical assistance in the field of population and development, bearing in mind the characteristics of the countries of the subregion, and said they would like the various training activities carried out by CELADE to be conducted there in English as well. They also felt that the Master's Degree Programme should be established in the University of the West Indies system for the benefit of the English-speaking countries. They further expressed a desire for the series on population trends relating to the English-speaking countries of the Caribbean to be prepared in the same degree of detail as those relating to the countries of Latin America. These concerns were shared by many other delegations.

161. Several delegations pointed to the need to strengthen the San José Office of CELADE for the purpose of better serving the needs of the countries of the subregions.

162. One delegation recommended that ways and means should be studied of allowing available information to be utilized as an input in the design, programming and appraisal of population policies, and that guidelines should be established for the incorporation of demographic variables into regional development plans.

163. The same delegation suggested that seminars and workshops should be held for the purpose of exchanging experiences in the design of population policies, the strengthening of specific training programmes, and advisory services and support for the establishment of programmes of instruction and research on population in the universities.

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164. One delegation referred to the activities aimed at assessing the demographic effects of family planning programmes and urged that the social and economic effects of these programmes should also be studied, especially those deriving from sterilization, which it said was a widespread practice in its country.

165. Another delegation, after pointing out that the programme of work made no express reference to the International Conference on Population, said that a margin of flexibility should be maintained with respect to the activities planned in order that they might be adapted to activities connected with the preparation and results of that meeting.

166. In relation to sources of demographic information, one delegation referred to the desirability of making use of civil registers and vital statistics and promoting their improvement, although the delegation recognized that that task was the responsibility of other international bodies.

167. Another delegation, commenting on the agreement between CELADE and the Intergovernmental Committee for Migration (CIM), observed that international migratory movements were of special importance in its country. It recommended that a study on such population shifts should be conducted.

168. The Secretary took due note of the suggestions received and reported on the possibilities for responding to them.

169. The Committee approved the Programme of Work of CELADE.

Programme 20: Science and technology

170. There was consensus among the delegations that the human resources assigned to this programme were extremely limited. It was suggested that it would be desirable to increase them, but at the same time it was recognised that the topic of technology was also dealt with in other Secretariat programmes. It was therefore proposed that an annex should be prepared listing all activities carried out by the Secretariat in the field of science and technology, in order to provide a more precise appraisal of its importance in the work as a whole.

171. One delegation observed that the topic of science and technology in development planning, which was extremely important in the design of economic and social policies, was lacking in this programme.

172. Another delegation pointed out the need to extend the range of technological topics considered in this programme, as described in the report of the ninth session of CEGAN (Montevideo, January 1984).

173. The Secretariat took note of the comments and indicated that it would be possible to prepare the annex requested. Extending the range of technological topics covered, as suggested, would be possible if the extra-budgetary resources currently being negotiated were obtained.

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174. The Committee approved the programme.

Programme 21: Social development and humanitarian affairs

175. One delegation requested the Secretariat to co-ordinate the majority of the subprogrammes of this programme with those of programme 18, "Population", carried out by CELADE.

176. The Secretariat took note of this request, pointing out that this co-ordinated work was already being carried out to a large extent.

177. The Committee approved the programme.

Programme 22: Statistics

178. One delegation indicated interest in receiving technical advisory assistance in the various fields of economic and social statistics, and proposed that the exchange of experience among the countries of the region should be intensified in order to better meet the technical problems encountered.

179. The Secretariat reported to the Committee on the fulfilment of resolution 437(XIX) through the presentation of document E/CEPAL/SES.20/G.28, "Access to information sources on Latin American foreign trade statistics".

180. The Committee approved the programme.

Programme 23: Transnational corporations

181. One delegation expressed its desire that the comparative study mentioned in programme element 23.2.3, "Financial transfers and the transnational banks", already carried out in respect of four countries of the region, should be moved forward to 1985.

182. Another delegation wished its country to be the subject of one of the case studies under this programme element.

183. Reference was made to the importance of this programme and the Secretariat was requested to make a special effort to back up its activities with appropriate resources.

184. The Secretariat stated that all possible efforts would be made to bring forward this comparative study and to include the additional case study requested.

185. The Committee approved the programme.

/Programme 24:

Programme 24: Transport

186. One delegation requested that statistical information on regional transport and transport between Latin America and third countries should be increased. It also suggested that account should be taken of ALADI norms for the simplification of transport documentation and requested that the study of new technologies should include appraisal of the operation of multi-purpose ships.

187. The Secretariat took note of these observations.

188. The Committee approved the programme.

Subprogramme 10.6: Economic and social planning services for the countries of Latin America (ILPES)

189. The Director of ILPES reported that the Institute had fulfilled the mandates it had been given at the nineteenth session of ECLA (Montevideo, 1981) within the financial restrictions which had affected it. In 1982, seven countries represented at the fifth session of the Technical Subcommittee (San José, Costa Rica) had approved a new programme of activities which had been ratified officially at the fifth session of the Technical Committee (Buenos Aires, May 1983).

190. The new orientation of the Institute's work was marked by the need to renew the practice of planning in the region, both conceptually and operationally, and to link it closely both to the objective problems faced by the countries and to the short-term decision-making process, which was conditioned by external restrictions and by the short-term priorities imposed by development.

191. Four priority lines had been established for the Institute, i.e., the articulation of short-term policies with medium and long-term policies; the effect on national planning systems of the re-insertion of the regional economy in the international economic order following the current crisis; the impact of the crisis on spatial and social dimensions within the countries, and the re-examination of the role of governments in the 1980s, particularly in the social field.

192. The way in which the Institute had been working justified taking an optimistic view of its capacity for carrying out these priority activities; it was important to remember that, in addition to its installed capacity, it had the ability to mobilize specialists within the region, as well as to call on the services of technical staff of other international agencies, particularly ECLA itself and CELADE.

193. The new institutional project which had been approved unanimously in May 1983 had established innovative bases of support for the triennium 1984-1986. The main characteristic of that project, from the financial standpoint, was that it provided for direct support from governments equivalent to 40% of the Institute's regular budget. The fact that the governments had agreed to that support was evidence of their acceptance of the Institute as a multilateral mechanism for co-operation in the area of development planning and policies.

/194. Finally,

194. Finally, the Director of ILPES said that the new framework of priorities was explicitly taken into account in each of the Institute's four main programmes, i.e., advisory services, training, research, and horizontal co-operation. After giving a detailed report on future activities under those programmes, he expressed his appreciation for the support provided by the governments, UNDP and ECLA.

195. Several delegations expressed their satisfaction at the statement made by the Director of ILPES and at the work which the Institute had carried out over the last two decades. One delegation expressed satisfaction at the fact that, contrary to what had been the case in the past, the Institute's new programme of work attached greater importance to the Caribbean countries.

196. It was pointed out that ILPES' activities had to be decentralized in order to comply with the mandates of the Third Meeting of Heads of Planning of the Caribbean and that training activities, which would have to be adapted to the particular situtation of that subregion, were especially important.

197. With regard to the programme of work, one delegation said that the concepts of planning should be revised in the light of the crisis being faced by the economies of the region; a key point would be to establish forward-looking alternative scenarios, with special attention being given to integration. Finally, that delegation proposed that account should be taken of the need to make the long-term development strategies of the various countries compatible with each other.

198. Another delegation said the measures being taken by ILPES to avoid duplication with other agencies were adequate and endorsed the view expressed by a Caribbean delegation to the effect that ILPES should pay greater attention to that subregion.

199. A third delegation noted that the ILPES programme of work covered a wide range of subjects in the area of planning and stressed the importance of the decentralized public sector and policies for improving the management of social programmes in all sectors, including municipalities. It also stressed the need for establishing priorities in view of the limited availability of resources.

200. One delegation commented that ILPES was undoubtedly at a new stage in its development and said that the priorities set in its programme of work reflected the needs of the planning ministries and bodies. It was, however, concerned at the fact that ILPES did not have the budgetary support it needed in order to carry out all its duties; the ECLA system should make an effort to transfer more technical resources to ILPES. Moreover, since development strategies should be linked to planning, ECLA's activities in that area should be co-ordinated even more closely with those of ILPES. The delegation in question stressed the importance of avoiding duplication with the work of other bodies and mentioned the need for co-ordinating ILPES' work with that of SELA, within the context of the Quito Plan of Action. Finally, it recommended that ILPES should stress the link between science and technology and planning and remarked that the governments of the region were particularly interested in receiving information on the international situation, particularly with regard to the developed economies.

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201. Another participant introduced a draft resolution, sponsored by five delegations, in support of the new programme of work of ILPES. He said that the draft resolution reflected the recommendations of the Fourth Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning and of the fifth session of the Technical Committee of ILPES (Buenos Aires, 1983), as well as the agreements reached at the sixth session of the Technical Subcommittee of ILPES (Mexico City, November 1983).

202. One delegation requested that ILPES avoid duplicating studies on the recession and the international situation that were also carried out by other institutions. With regard to the public sector, it recommended that training in the area of planning should take into account the views of national and international agencies regarding the management of monetary and financial information. It stressed the need for the goals of the plan to be linked with short-term goals and endorsed ILPES' proposals regarding the treatment it planned to give to the decentralized public sector.

203. Another delegation said that the country it represented strongly supported ILPES' activities and confirmed its Government's decision to contribute to its financing. It pointed out that the meetings of planners in the Caribbean should be carried out before the Conferences of Ministers and Heads of Planning. It confirmed its country's offer to carry out courses and seminars and the willingness of its national experts to participate in the activities of ILPES. In so doing, it wished to co-operate with the effort to decentralize the activities of ILPES and to promote greater participation by the countries in the Institute's activities.

204. The Director of ILPES expressed his appreciation at the support offered by the delegations that had spoken and thanked them for their comments, which would help supplement and enrich the Institute's programme of work.

205. The Committee approved the subprogramme.

Calendar of conferences

206. The Secretariat introduced the document entitled "Proposed calendar of intergovernmental conferences of ECLA for the period 1984-1986" (E/CEPAL/SES.20/G.15), referring to the statutory meetings of the Commission and its auxiliary bodies and then to the new mandates which had been received. With regard to the statutory meetings, it was proposed at the request of some delegations to add a session of the ECLA Committee of the Whole (seventeenth session), which would be held in New York in mid-1984 and would deal with the CDCC programme of work for the 1986-1987 biennium and with the rationalization of the Commission's calendar of meetings. With the addition of that meeting, and taking account of what had been said about the need to provide the Executive Secretary with a certain amount of flexibility, the calendar of statutory meetings of the Commission and of its auxiliary bodies was approved as given in the document under review.

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207. The Committee then went on to consider section III of the document mentioned above, entitled "New Mandates".

i) Regional preparations for the forthcoming World Conference to review and appraise the achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace

208. The delegation of Cuba repeated its offer to provide a venue for this meeting in November 1984. One delegation asked that the meeting be held closer to the date of the World Conference scheduled for July 1985 at Nairobi. Following a discussion in which a number of delegations took part, it was agreed that at the seventeenth session of the Committee of the Whole, and taking into account the offer made by Cuba, a decision would be taken on the date in the light of the progress made in the studies carried out by the governments and the Secretariat in preparation for the Conference.

ii) Industrialization

209. In its introduction, the Secretariat referred to the mandate given to SELA by its member States to hold a regional preparatory meeting for the Fourth General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), and in order to avoid duplication it was proposed that ECLA should hold a technical meeting from 7 to 10 May 1984 with a view to that conference.

210. The United States delegation noted that in its view the regional preparatory meetings for United Nations world conferences should be held within the United Nations system, and expressed its government's disappointment that the convening of a regional preparatory meeting outside the United Nations system was an unfortunate precedent. Finally, in view of the fact that no government had offered a venue, it was agreed to hold a Latin American technical meeting on the subject at ECLA headquarters.

iii) Interregional consultation on developmental social welfare programmes and policies

211. With regard to this meeting, a number of delegations remarked upon the rather unclear mandate given by the Economic and Social Council and said it would be a good idea to postpone the meeting to the period 1986-1987. One delegation, however, stressed the importance of the subject. It was agreed to re-examine the matter at the next meeting of the Committee of the Whole.

iv) Regional meeting on youth

212. The delegation of Spain repeated its government's offer to host this meeting.

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213. In reply to a question posed by one delegation as to whether it had been officially agreed to hold the meeting, the Secretariat explained that the holding of the meeting had been unanimously endorsed at the Latin American Regional Preparatory Meeting for the International Youth Year (San José, 3-7 October 1983), since youth had become a priority item. In reply to another question, the Secretariat confirmed that the cost of holding the meeting at ECLA headquarters was approximately US$ 25 000 and that, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 31/140, the host country for meetings away from headquarters would bear the additional cost which this change involved.

214. It was agreed to include this meeting in the calendar of conferences of ECLA for 1985, with Spain as its venue, and the Executive Secretary of ECLA was requested to see that the funds needed for that purpose were obtained. Several delegations asked the Executive Secretary to try to obtain extrabudgetary resources to ensure that the smaller countries could participate, since otherwise they might not be able to attend. The Spanish delegation expressed its satisfaction at the decision to accept its offer.

215. The delegation of the United States asked that its reservation be placed on record in the report, since the general policy of its government was to insist that existing budgetary resources be redeployed in support of additional activities and to oppose the holding of any meeting which required resources in addition to those approved in the budget for the 1984-1985 biennium.

216. At its last meeting, Committee II approved the present report of its proceedings for submission to the Plenary of the Commission.

Sessional committees

a) Committee on Water

217. The Sessional Committee on Water met on 29 and 30 March 1984.

218. The following Officers were elected to preside over the work of the Committee:

Chairman: Colombia
First Vice-Chairman: Netherlands Antilles
Second Vice-Chairman: Paraguay
Rapporteur: Honduras

219. At its first meeting the Committee adopted the following agenda:

1. Election of Officers
2. Adoption of the agenda
3. Report on activities carried out since the nineteenth session of the Commission
4. Statements by governments on progress in the application of the Mar del Plata Action Plan at the regional level
5. Programme of work of the ECLA Secretariat for the 1984-1985 biennium and proposals for 1986-1987
6. Other business
7. Adoption of the report

/220. At

220. At the same meeting, the Committee on Water decided, within the framework of the agenda adopted, to centre its debates on the following points: i) progress in the application of the Mar del Plata Action Plan at the regional level; ii) progress towards achievement of the goals of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade in the period 1980-1983; and iii) the water resources of Latin America and their utilization.

Report on activities carried out since the nineteenth session of the Commission (item 3 of the agenda)

221. The Secretariat presented a summary of the activities carried out since the second session of the Commission (Montevideo, 1981).

222. Several delegations made comments on the work carried out by the Secretariat on the subject of water, particularly as regards the co-ordination of activities with United Nations agencies.

223. Some delegations regretted that the report contained in document E/CEPAL/SES.20/G.6 had not been received in good time and that, because of its nature, they had not had time to study it thoroughly. In view of this, the Secretariat informed the delegations that their governments could make comments on and additions to the document up to 30 June 1984.

224. One delegation asked what were the sources of the information contained in document E/CEPAL/SES.20/G.4. The Secretariat explained that the information had been taken from reports of the Pan-American Health Organization, which had been prepared on the basis of official data supplied by the governments.

Statements by governments on progress in the application of the Mar del Plata Action Plan at the regional level (item 4 of the agenda)

225. Several delegations made statements on the progress achieved by their countries in the application of the Mar del Plata Action Plan. One delegation presented and distributed a National Appraisal Report for the period 1981-1984 on the activities carried out in its country in implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan. The delegations also expressed their views on the future work of ECLA, which would include priority areas considered to be especially important and relevant to the work of the Committee on Water.

226. One delegation offered its country's collaboration in support of the workshop on co-operation in water resource administration, economics and planning; the programme on the development and management of high mountain watersheds in Latin America, and the preparation of a regional programme of assistance to countries in connection with information systems for water resource planning and management.

/Another delegation

Another delegation noted the importance of concentrating efforts in the application of the Mar del Plata Action Plan on those aspects that were most crucial for development, particularly agriculture, drinking water supply and the encouragement of regional co-operation within Latin America and the Caribbean in order to strengthen technical and scientific exchange in the area of water resources. In addition, emphasis was placed on the importance of activities pertaining to the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade. In this regard, it was stressed that there was a need for new approaches to this question -specifically in the area of low-cost technology- and for decentralized administration; in addition, it was important to encourage community participation and to maintain the existing drinking water supplies properly. It was also pointed out that more Decade-related activities should be carried out in rural areas.

227. One participant stressed the need to strengthen research by promoting horizontal co-operation and seeking new technologies suited to the actual economic and social conditions of the Latin American countries and aimed at the extension of drinking water supply to the highest degree feasible and at the protection of the environment.

228. There was consensus on the desirability, in the implementation of the ECLA work programme in the area of water resources for the biennia 1984-1985 and 1986-1987, that special account should be taken on country requests for assistance in drawing up and putting underway national projects and programmes in the area of water resource development, as well as the promotion of activities aimed at obtaining financing from countries and international agencies to support the implementation of such projects and programmes.

229. Emphasis was placed on the need to make a special effort to deal with phenomena arising from natural disasters, especially floods and droughts. One delegation proposed that the Secretariat should study the possibility of including in its programme of work a study on the unusual behaviour of the water resources of the region in the period 1982-1984 and the national and regional measures adopted with a view to achieving greater knowledge, control and defence capacity to deal with such behaviour. In the preparation of this study aimed at securing greater knowledge of the situation, the Secretariat should act in close consultation and co-ordination with interested governments and with the appropriate regional and international bodies. It was also suggested that an order of priorities should be established for regional projects in the field of water resources and that the activities of international agencies should be co-ordinated in order to present alternative solutions.

Programme of work of the ECLA Secretariat for the 1984-1985 biennium and for 1986-1987 (item 5 of the agenda)

230. With regard to the programme of work, the Secretariat reported to the Committee on the programme for 1984-1985 that had been approved by the Committee of the Whole at its sixteenth session.

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231. In brief, the execution of the following tasks was approved:

i) Follow-up on the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan. In addition to the preparation of a report for presentation to the Committee on Water at the 21st session in 1986, the main activity under this programme element will be the undertaking by the regional advisor of missions, at the request of governments, to provide assistance in the implementation of the Action Plan in the areas of policies, planning and rational use of water resources. Contributions will also be made to reports prepared for the Committee on Natural Resources of the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

ii) Horizontal co-operation in the field of water resources. Support for horizontal co-operation activities in connection with the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade will continue and efforts will be made to extend and increase the effectiveness of the existing network of national co-ordination centres. The planned workshop on water resource administration should provide a firm basis for undertaking the development of horizontal co-operation in this area. As a contribution to these efforts, the Secretariat will undertake a comparative survey of experience in water resource administration and planning in Latin America.

iii) Support for the co-ordination of activities on water resources at the regional level. The activities in this area of the work programme will consist of the preparation of reports on the work of United Nations specialized agencies and other international organizations in the field of water resources in Latin America and the Caribbean. In addition, periodic meetings will be held of the Inter-Secretariat Working Group on Water Resources in Latin America and several staff members will attend the meetings of the ACC Inter-Secretariat Working Group on Water.

iv) Promotion of achievement of the objectives of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade. The Secretariat will continue to inform governments on the progress made towards achievement of the objectives of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade. In addition, specific studies will be undertaken on important social and economic parameters related to the achievement of those objectives, such as information on the provision of services to the scattered rural population and on water pricing policies. Contributions will be made to the Inter-Agency Steering Committee for the Decade and to the reports prepared for the General Assembly, while ECLA will also participate in the activities of the Pan-American Health Organization and the Inter-American Association of Sanitary Engineers (AIDIS). Advisory missions will be undertaken at the request of governments.

v) Water resource management in high mountain watersheds. With the generous financial assistance of the Government of Italy, a technical report will be prepared evaluating the difficulties and experiences in the management of mountain watersheds in Latin America. On the basis of an analysis of the experience of the countries of the region, prepared in consultation with a group of government experts, it is intended to prepare a set of recommendations for the application of improved techniques.

/vi) Water

vi) Water resource development in Central America. With the direct involvement of Central American governments and interregional agencies engaged in the planning, management or productive use of water resources, the preparation of a series of technical publications on the planning and execution of multi-purpose water resource development projects is envisaged. Emphasis will be placed on development of river basins, with particular reference to irrigation, drainage and drinking water supplies. As a first stage, special studies will be made in two selected river basins in this period. There is a possibility that additional river basins will be studied in subsequent years.

232. With regard to the work programme for the biennium 1986-1987, the Secretariat proposed the following activities:

a) Follow-up on the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan;
b) Support for the co-ordination of activities on water resources at the regional level;
c) Horizontal co-operation in the field of water resources;
d) Promotion of the achievement of the objectives of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade;
e) Encouragement of water resource development in Central America.

233. In the light of these proposals, several delegations suggested that work on the programme element "Water resource management in high mountain watersheds" should be continued during the biennium 1986-1987.

234. There was consensus among the delegations that support for the activities entrusted to the Secretariat of ECLA in the area of water resources should be continued through active involvement.

235. At its last meeting, the Committee approved by consensus a draft resolution on activities in the area of water resources.*/ It also approved this report of its proceedings, including the work programme, for transmittal to Committee II and submission to the Plenary of the Commission.

b) Committee on Human Settlements

236. The Sessional Committee on Human Settlements, established under ECLA resolutions 387(XVIII) and 419 (PLEN.14), met on 29 and 30 March 1984.

237. The following Officers were elected to preside over the Committee's debates:

Chairman: Mexico
First Vice-Chairman: Haiti
Second Vice-Chairman: United Kingdom
Rapporteur: Costa Rica

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*/ Conference Room Paper AG/4/Rev.1.

/238. As

238. At its first meeting, the Committee adopted the following agenda for its work:

1. Adoption of the agenda
2. Report on ECLA activities in the field of human settlements since the nineteenth session
   a) Human settlements: policies and main features
   b) Activities of the Secretariat since the nineteenth session
3. The regional human settlements programme, 1986-1987
4. Training in the field of human settlements
   a) Present situation
   b) Proposals for regional action
5. Consideration and approval of the report.

239. The delegations had before them the following documents: "ECLA activities in the field of human settlements in Latin America" (E/CEPAL/SES.20/G.5), "Draft programme of work of the ECLA system, 1986-1987" (E/CEPAL/SES.20/G.7), "Urbanization, urban growth and settlement concentration in Latin America. A general overview" (E/CEPAL/SES.20/G.9), "Training in the field of human settlements: analysis of the present situation and proposals for a regional programme of action" (E/CEPAL/SES.20/G.11), "Outlook for municipal planning in Latin America" (E/CEPAL/SES.20/G.12), "Dynamics and structure of the human settlement process in Latin America and the Caribbean. The main critical areas" (E/CEPAL/SES.20/G.13).

240. At the beginning of the meeting, statements were made by the Executive Secretary of ECLA, Enrique V. Iglesias, and the Deputy Minister of Urban Development of Mexico, Francisco Covarrubias, in his capacity as Chairman of the Committee. Mr. Iglesias noted that human settlements was a relatively new field in ECLA activities, to which, however, special importance had been attached in view of its close connection with the social and economic development of the countries of the region. In that context, it was hoped that a closer relation would be achieved between the work of ECLA and the needs of the member countries.

241. Mr. Covarrubias said that the features of the urbanization process of Latin America were different from those of other regions, so that a regional view was needed, to orient the action of the countries and of international bodies in that field. The concept of development should be understood to mean not only economic growth, but also social change.

242. The Secretariat then presented the report on ECLA activities in the field of human settlements since the nineteenth session (agenda item 2).

243. One delegation observed that ECLA approached the topic of human settlements from the dual perspective of their specificity as a reflection of national development processes and of the quality of the habitat. Governments had to be sensitized as to the importance of the local or community levels, so that they would give them sufficient autonomy and resources to attain adequate technical standards, and a regional manner of thinking on local matters should be developed.

/Human settlements

Human settlements had formerly been considered as only a problem of urban planning, whereas they had now come to be considered as part of a set of development planning activities carried out by local governments. Finally, the topic of human settlements was currently understood to be not only an urban or ecological problem but also a social and political one. It was a social problem because a substantial part of the work had to be concentrated on community participation, and a political one since it basically concerned the town, municipality or community and there must be political will to give those entities the necessary autonomy.

244. The Secretariat introduced the programme of work for 1986-1987 in the field of human settlements (agenda item 3).

245. The Committee approved this proposed programme of work, for submission to Committee II and subsequent adoption by the Plenary of the twentieth session, with the recommendation that it should include the suggestions made by the various delegations.

246. One delegation said that the programme was a sound one, noting that its cornerstones were economic and technical co-operation and the training of human resources. With regard to the former, it was essential that the countries of the region should share their technological advances, while, with respect to the latter, the delegation highlighted its own country's experience in the field of training.

247. One delegation observed that the problems of human settlements in Latin America had some aspects in common, but also others which were specific to each country. The first subprogramme of the ECLA programme of work in the field of human settlements emphasized appropriate technologies and the provision of services: aspects which were important but which should be based on a coherent organic structure. In the speaker's own country, that structure was a weak one, made up of scattered organizations. It was therefore advisable to include or strengthen assistance in the area of planning for the co-ordinated management of human settlements.

248. Another delegation stated that its country agreed with the points of view expressed in the Secretariat documents. Regarding the programme of work, additional attention should be given to the decentralization of decisions and actions away from the national government. Finally, with regard to the problem of makeshift human settlements, attention should be paid to new settlements, either spontaneous or planned, which arose in rural areas as a result of the process of settling new territory.

249. Another delegation expressed its support for the transfer of resources from the global to the regional level in the field of human settlements and stated that in Latin America such resources should be channelled through ECLA.

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250. One participant expressed the opinion that importance should be attached to the development of methodologies for the appraisal of social benefits, since that was an aspect which had not been sufficiently incorporated into the technical appraisal of projects.

251. The Secretariat reported that neither the programme nor the proposals and amendments to it had additional financial implications for the regular budget of ECLA.

252. After presenting the document "Training in the field of human settlements: analysis of the present situation and proposals for a regional programme of action" (E/CEPAL/SES.20/G.11), the Secretariat reviewed the situation of Latin America in that field and the needs for change, mentioning the main features of the objectives of university training, medium-level training and general education regarding the habitat, which could be the guidelines for a regional programme.

253. During the Committee's debates, a draft resolution on human settlements was presented which was examined by a working group open to all the delegations.*/

254. At its last meeting, the Committee approved the draft resolution mentioned above and the present report of its proceedings for presentation to the Plenary of the Commission.

c) Committee on Co-operation among Developing Countries and Regions

255. The Sessional Committee on Co-operation among Developing Countries and Regions met on 28 and 29 March 1984.

256. At its opening meeting it elected the following Officers to preside over the discussions:

Chairman: Jamaica
First Vice-Chairman: Guatemala
Second Vice-Chairman: Dominican Republic
Rapporteur: Bolivia

257. The Secretariat presented the working paper entitled "Co-operation among developing countries and regions within the ECLA system" (E/CEPAL/SES.20/G,10), noting that it had been prepared in compliance with ECLA resolution 387(XVIII), to report on the activities carried out by the Secretariat of the Commission to promote intra-regional and interregional co-operation since the nineteenth session, and that it described the conceptual and normative framework within which ECLA carried out its activities to promote and support technical and economic co-operation among developing countries and regions at all levels and in all the relevant sectors. A description then followed of the activities carried out for this purpose in the aforementioned period, and finally details were given of some of the criteria for evaluating the results achieved, with suggestions concerning possibilities for future activities to promote and support co-operation among developing countries and regions.

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*/ Conference Room Paper AH/2.

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258. The Secretariat also presented the reference document entitled "Caribbean/Latin American co-operation" (E/CEPAL/SES.20/G.29), drafted in compliance with ECLA resolution 440(XIX). The representative of the Secretariat noted that this document covered the results of a primary phase of activities designed to strengthen technical and economic co-operation between the Caribbean countries and the other countries in the region. The document had an annex in which preliminary proposals for action were made with a view to the preparation and initiation of a short-, medium- and long-term programme for promoting co-operation between the Caribbean countries and the other countries in the region.

259. Finally, the Secretariat distributed the reference document entitled "Africa and Latin America: Prospects for interregional co-operation" (E/CEPAL/G.1198), prepared within the framework of the joint project carried out by ECLA and the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), with UNDP support, to encourage co-operation among countries of the two regions in the fields of interregional trade, science and technology, and manpower development. This document contained the proposals for appropriate action adopted at the joint meeting of governmental experts from Africa and Latin America convened by ECLA and ECA and held at ECA headquarters at Addis Ababa from 1 to 4 June 1982.

260. The Committee considered document E/CEPAL/SES.20/G.10 submitted by the Secretariat and indicated its satisfaction with the activities carried out by the latter since the nineteenth session of the Commission, which had been designed to provide impetus for and promote technical and economic co-operation among the developing countries of the region and between them and the developing countries of other geographical areas in specific sectors covered in its programme of work.

261. There was consensus among the delegations on the growing importance for the region of technical and economic co-operation among the developing countries and on the need to take full advantage of the potential contribution which co-operation among developing countries and regions could make to overcoming the critical economic situation which the countries of the region were experiencing.

262. There was also consensus that, in the context of the acute economic difficulties besetting the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, it was necessary to redouble the efforts made to intensify co-operation among the countries of the region in the field of intra-regional trade and to seek a way of reducing the amount of foreign currency used in commercial transactions. The criteria and proposals contained in the Declaration and Plan of Action adopted by the Latin American Economic Conference held at Quito in January 1984 were especially borne in mind in the discussions.

263. A number of delegations drew particular attention to the contribution which co-operation among developing countries and regions was called upon to make in the implementation of the Caracas Programme of Action adopted by the High-Level Conference on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries, held at Caracas from 13 to 19 May 1981.

/264. Attention

264. Attention was also drawn to the need for and advisability of intensifying co-ordination among the relevant regional bodies in order to make the fullest use of the capacity and potential for co-operation existing in the region, by promoting effective complementarity in the activities they carried out in these fields in conformity with their respective areas of work.

265. Several delegations laid stress on the significant role played by ECLA in giving impetus to technical and economic co-operation between the countries of the region and countries in other developing regions, especially those of Africa.

266. Reference was made to the need to move ahead in carrying out technical and economic co-operation activities by using an imaginative approach which could be continually brought into harmony with the new realities and challenges facing the countries of the region in the attainment of their economic and social development targets. To this end, the few resources available should be redirected toward those priority areas in which the potential for co-operation could be developed to its fullest. At the same time the desirability of striving for a form of co-operation involving true solidarity rather than mere reciprocity was suggested.

267. At its final meeting, after a fruitful debate, the Committee approved a draft resolution on technical and economic co-operation among developing countries and another resolution on co-operation between the countries of the Caribbean area and the other countries of the region.*/ As regards the former resolution, however, some of the delegations stated that they could only accept the penultimate paragraph after consultation with their governments, and another delegation said that it would transmit its government's decision during the final stage of the session.

d) Sessional Committee on Population

268. The Sessional Committee on Population met on 5 and 6 April 1984.

269. At its opening meeting it elected the following Officers to preside over its proceedings:

Chairman: Cuba
First Vice-Chairman: St. Vincent and the Grenadines
Second Vice-Chairman: France
Rapporteur: Brazil.

270. The Committee adopted the following agenda:

i) Report on the preparatory activities for the International Conference on Population, 1984;

ii) Consideration of the report of the Latin American Regional Preparatory Meeting for the International Conference on Population, held within the seventh session of the Committee of High-Level Government Experts (Havana, 16-19 November 1983).

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*/ Conference Room Paper CPD/2 and CPD/3.

/271. For

271. For the discussions on the first item of the agenda, the Secretariat distributed the document "Report of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Population, 1984" (E/1984/28 and E/1984/28/Add.1). This Preparatory Committee completed its discussions at United Nations Headquarters, New York, on 17 March 1984. For the discussions on the second item of the agenda, the Secretariat distributed the document "Report of the Latin American Regional Preparatory Meeting for the International Conference on Population, held within the seventh session of the Committee of High-Level Government Experts" (E/CEPAL/SES.20/G.19).

272. With regard to the first item on the agenda, the Secretary-General of the International Conference on Population made a statement describing the progress of the preparatory work for the Conference and highlighting the importance of the contribution which the regional commissions could make to its success. He added that the delegations of the countries participating in the work of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference had made valuable contributions to the work of the Committee and had approved 85 recommendations which would be submitted for consideration by the Conference when it met in Mexico City in August 1984.

273. Several delegations thanked the Secretary-General of the International Conference on Population for the information provided by him on the activities being carried out under his guidance and expressed their appreciation of the work done in order to ensure the success of the Conference.

274. Since the Report of the Preparatory Committee (E/1984/28 and E/1984/28/Add.1) had recently been sent to the governments of the United Nations member countries, the Sessional Committee considered it unnecessary to analyse it at the present meeting, in view of the fact that the countries of the region had taken part in the work of the Preparatory Committee and that there was very little time available to deal with the matter in depth. It also noted that the work of the Preparatory Committee had been satisfactory.

275. With regard to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), the delegates expressed their appreciation of the contribution it had been making to population activities in various countries of the region. The Secretary-General of the International Conference on Population expressed gratitude for the observations made by the delegations present.

276. The Director of CELADE gave a description of the state of population policies in Latin America, fundamentally on the basis of the information collected through the fifth demographic survey carried out by the United Nations Secretariat. He went on to highlight the most salient aspects as regards the adoption of population policies, the degree of definition of goals and objectives, and the way such policies fitted into the development plans and strategies of the countries of the region.

277. He also stressed the importance of a regional approach which took account of the characteristics of the region and of the countries belonging to it. He emphasized the need to intensify the integration of the population variable into the process of economic and social development planning.

/278. The

278. The representative of Mexico, in his capacity as Rapporteur of the Latin American Regional Preparatory Meeting for the International Conference on Population, presented the report of that meeting, distributed by the Secretariat under the symbol E/CEPAL/SES.20/G.19, and highlighted the most important aspects of resolution 3, "Latin American proposal to the International Conference on Population", adopted at that meeting.

279. When the discussions were opened on the second item of the agenda, the Chairman suggested that document E/CEPAL/SES.20/G.19 should not be discussed, since it reflected the position of Latin America and the Caribbean with respect to the International Conference on Population, 1984. Any observation which the various delegations might wish to make on that document would be taken into account in the Committee's report. Some delegations stated that their countries had not been represented at the meeting in Cuba and that they would agree not to open document E/CEPAL/SES.20/G.19 for discussion, since a preparatory meeting to the International Conference on Population, convened by the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), would be held in Saint Lucia at the end of April 1984. The report of that meeting would be presented to the Eighth Session of CDCC in Haiti, and the Committee of the Whole of ECLA, which was to be held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, in June 1984, as well as to the International Conference on Population, to be held in Mexico.

280. Another delegation endorsed that approach and added that the report of the Latin American Regional Preparatory Meeting for the International Conference on Population did not take sufficient account of some points which that delegation considered to be important, such as the topic of international migrations in the English-speaking Caribbean. It also expressed its desire that UNFPA should expand its assistance to population activities in the English-speaking Caribbean and strengthened and given more support to that end.

281. The Committee took note of the report of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Population, 1984 (E/1984/28 and E/1984/28/Add.1) and approved by consensus the report of the Latin American Regional Preparatory Meeting for that Conference (E/CEPAL/SES.20/G.19). The Committee also approved a draft resolution on strengthening of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities.

282. The representative of France said that his country had taken various measures to ensure that it would play a good part in the International Conference on Population to be held in Mexico City in August 1984. Many of the topics now being studied in his country in the field of population were in line with the views stated by the participants in the Preparatory Committee for that Conference. Furthermore, France supported the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and shared the views expressed by the other delegations regarding the Fund. As regards the draft resolution on strengthening of that Fund, however, he asked that his delegation's reservation be placed on record concerning the mentioning in that draft resolution of a recommendation of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference before the International Conference on Population, scheduled for August 1984, had actually been held.

283. At its last meeting the Committee approved the present report of its proceedings for submission to the Plenary of the Commission.

/Plenary meetings

Plenary meetings

284. At the opening of the technical phase of the twentieth session, the Executive Secretary of ECLA thanked the Government of Peru for its generous hospitality and expressed his appreciation to the distinguished delegations participating in the meeting. He recalled the historic role which the Commission had been called on to play as the forum which had given rise to the great commitments of the region: co-operation and integration.

285. The twentieth session had before it two major tasks: a) to review the strategy approved at previous sessions in the light of the current critical situation; and b) to find a way to deal with the recession, to which end the countries of the region would have to make drastic adjustments. Another major objective of the Commission was to strengthen regional co-operation.

286. Finally, he stressed that the current session was not an isolated event but rather was one more in a series of recent international meetings held for similar purposes: the Latin American Economic Conference, held at Quito in January 1984; the deliberations on the renegotiation of the external debt carried out in the Organization of American States between Latin America and the United States, and the recent meeting of the Inter-American Development Bank at Punta del Este.

287. Mr. Carlos de Provença Rosa, Director of the Economic Department of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Brazil, speaking on behalf of all the delegations present, thanked the Government and people of Peru for their hospitality. He expressed his satisfaction with the documentation prepared by the Secretariat and congratulated the Officers on their election.

288. Mr. Ignacio Basombrío, Head of the National Planning Institute of Peru, serving as Chairman of the technical phase of the session, thanked the participants for choosing him to lead that stage of the Commission's work and said that although the current crisis did indeed present certain dangers, it also offered great opportunities for the region to find solutions and to achieve progress, inasmuch as, by involving the entire society, it challenged it to constant and fruitful reflection. At its current session, the Commission did not presume to discover absolute truths; it merely sought to provide partial answers to some of the great questions of the moment or to raise new questions concerning existing problems. The region could not feel fully satisfied with what had been accomplished to date. The countries' domestic savings capacity had been reduced, forcing them to depend on external indebtedness, a seemingly easy mechanism for financing development but one which was very costly in the long run. In order to determine what mistakes had been made in the past, the region should undertake a critical review from the technical, political and social viewpoints. With unity among the countries of the region and a serious internal effort on their part, and with the understanding and support of the developed countries, Latin America could certainly emerge triumphant from the current crisis.

/289. After

289. After stressing the importance of some of the items to be dealt with at the current session, particularly those directly related to the improvement of the quality of life for all the inhabitants of the region (e.g., human settlements and the environment), he declared the twentieth session open.

290. The work of the Commission was carried out in the six committees established, which subsequently submitted their reports to the Commission at its plenary meetings.*/

291. Initiating the general debate, the Executive Secretary of ECLA, Mr. Enrique V. Iglesias, gave a presentation in which he supplemented the information contained in the documents prepared by the Commission for the current session and made some general remarks about the subjects considered at the meeting. He recalled that three years ago, on a similar occasion, the basic elements of the International Development Strategy and of what had been termed the Regional Programme of Action for Latin America had been analysed. At that time, the forecasts had been optimistic, but even as far back as 1981 the first signs of one of the most severe crises ever experienced by the region had already become apparent. He then briefly analysed the internal and external causes of the crisis, the outlook and long-term implications of the adjustment, and the lessons to be learned from the past.

292. He said that the crisis had been due, inter alia, to domestic development strategies, combined with the financial permissiveness which had encouraged borrowing and to sudden changes in the international economic situation. He emphasized that, although it was true that the crisis had been partly provoked by internal causes, it had been precipitated and exacerbated by factors beyond the control of the region, and it clearly could not be overcome without incurring social costs. The region had faced up to the situation very responsibly and had made a determined internal effort. Nevertheless, it must be acknowledged that the conditions which would have justified the hopes placed in an adjustment process based on the hypothesis of a reactivation of the international economy had not been realized. The document which had emerged from the meeting recently held at Quito had underscored the need for changes in the terms for renegotiating the debt.

293. With respect to international trade, he stated that, although it had been the source of problems, it could also contribute to their solution. He urged the delegates to look beyond the immediate effects of the crisis, observing that this was the aim of the work done by ECLA. There were changing external factors which would have to be taken into account. He remarked that no paradigms existed for the current situation, but there were a number of considerations, including those changing external elements, which must be borne in mind in order to deal with the crisis. In future, the pivotal factors would be the mobilization of internal efforts, the need to improve domestic markets while taking the international market into consideration, and a redefinition of external relations with a view to the regional market in accordance with a strategy which would assign priority to the social sector.

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*/ See paragraphs 34 to 283 above.

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He warned that it would be a mistake to lapse into destructive pessimism, and characterized the 1980s as representing an opportunity for Latin America to react to events. The important point was to realize that things would not be as they had been before and that a pragmatic attitude, based on experience, was required.

294. The Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) then addressed the meeting. He stated that in Latin America and the Caribbean, the awareness of the importance of the subject of population stemmed from the awareness which existed of development-related issues. He mentioned some population problems faced by the region which fell within the sphere of the topics to be considered at the forthcoming 1984 International Conference on Population. He recommended that support should be provided for the work carried out by the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) and the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) in the field of population.

295. The Minister of Industry and Commerce of Paraguay explained that his country's balance-of-payments deficit had not been caused by the servicing of the external debt but rather by the growing deficit on its balance of trade with the region. He therefore considered it necessary to reformulate the policies relating to Latin American economic integration so as to rectify the situation; this would involve, for example, redirecting a portion of State purchasing power towards intra-regional trade and promoting co-operation in the manufacture and procurement of capital goods in the region.

296. He noted that the recessionary crisis in Paraguay had begun as early as 1973, when the inordinate rise in oil prices had seriously affected the country, since it was a net hydrocarbon importer. However, the construction of large hydroelectric dams would not only allow the country to move towards self-sufficiency in energy, but would also provide it with suitable technology and highly skilled personnel which could benefit the other Latin American countries. Lastly, he stressed that the main factor in the spectacular economic growth achieved during the past decade had been the intensive development of agro-industry, to such a point that the country had attained food self-sufficiency.

297. The Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) said he was very pleased to have the opportunity to participate in the work of the current session of ECLA and briefly reviewed the relations between the two regional commissions. He stressed the role which Latin America had played in developing the concepts of ECDC and TCDC, and expressed his conviction that it was incumbent upon ECLA and ECA to dynamize the process of South-South co-operation and to support the efforts made by the member countries to pass beyond rhetoric and move on to reality. He spoke of the aspiration of the countries of his region to establish an African economic community and common market, noting that the first step in this direction had been the creation of three major economic groupings. Finally, he mentioned the serious effects of the current economic and social crisis on the African countries and expressed his hope that, in a true spirit of solidarity and South-South co-operation, the member countries of ECLA would extend all the help they could to this region.

/298. The

298. The Deputy Director-General of ILO expressed concern about the possible social impact of the application of recessionary economic policies and advocated a broad-based social compact among workers, employers and governments with a view to establishing a consensual mandate in order to control the situation. He went on to say that the adjustment policies being applied had prompted an increase in under-employment, a considerable rise in open unemployment, a decrease in wages and a rapid expansion of the informal urban sector, all of which had given rise to great social agitation and protest movements in the region. Lasltly, he asserted that only through the institutionalized consultation of the social actors could a consensus be reached in order to seek stable solutions which would safeguard pluralism, the orderly change of government, and respect for human dignity.

299. The United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator summarized the nature of his Office's terms of reference, functions and modes of operation, as well as the aid which it had provided recently to countries of the region. He also reviewed some of the programmes carried out by the Office in those countries concerning pre-disaster planning. He explained that its terms of reference covered not only disaster relief but also the prevention of and preparations for dealing with such disasters. He underlined the fact that its main responsibility was to co-ordinate the emergency aid provided by organizations of the United Nations system and bilateral contributors. Finally, he called for support for the joint activities undertaken by the organizations of the system in order to obtain the fullest benefit from the resources available.

300. The Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) sent the meeting a message in which he stressed the Institute's desire to maintain and strengthen co-operation with ECLA through seminars whose aim would be to identify the most pressing problems relating to training and research in the region with a view to designing programmes which would later permit the interregional exchange of information on experiences in this field.

301. The observer of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) referred to the results achieved by CMEA and its member countries in its 35 years of activity. That activity was directed towards the mobilization of its members' national material and financial resources, the expansion of bilateral and multilateral co-operation, and economic integration with a view to attaining the objectives of economic and social growth. The experience accumulated by the CMEA countries showed that it was possible, within the space of a single generation, to solve such complex problems as dynamic growth of the economy, the elimination of hunger and misery, and the need to guarantee the population full employment and free medical attention and education. She went on to refer to the questions of the development of trade, economic, scientific and technical relations between the CMEA countries and the developing nations, including those of Latin America, and the promotion of co-operation between the secretariats of CMEA and ECLA. Finally, she said that CMEA would place at the disposal of ECLA 22 fellowships to institutes of higher and specialized secondary education in CMEA member countries.

/302. The

302. The representative of Colombia stated that Latin America was beginning to witness the anxiously awaited political changes, which were emerging together with the expression of a willingness to combine efforts and to act in a unity of purpose and goals. Its capacity to work jointly to solve the serious problems of the area had been strengthened, but its institutional contacts with the rest of the world (South and North) needed reinforcement. He recommended that Latin America should recapture for itself the economic forum of the OAS and recalled that on a number of occasions President Belisario Betancur had proposed that a Latin American monetary fund be created, which could give the region's countries financial assistance in coping with their balance-of-payments problems. In his opinion, it would be worth while for ECLA to perform a study aimed at enlarging the scope of operation of already existing mechanisms, such as the Andean Reserve Fund.

303. He touched upon critical situations in Central America which had sparked off unprecedented violence and the political efforts of the Contadora Group, which had not lost sight of the need for a substantial change in the economic conditions in that zone. In this connection he expressed his satisfaction at the support given by the Latin American countries to the Action Committee in Support of the Economic and Social Development of Central America (CADESCA), an instrument which constituted the region's answer to Central America's pressing need for more fruitful assistance.

304. The speaker concluded by enumerating several steps that had been taken by Colombia to face up to the present crisis, measures which he summarized in a single brief phrase -self-imposed austerity- and which, in any case, were better than those which the IMF and the creditor banks were later to apply to the countries of the region.

305. The representative of the Dominican Republic said that his government had for the past few years undoubtedly taken a leading position in mechanisms addressed at finding solutions to the serious problems which affected the region, and had participated actively in various inter-governmental forums. It had also offered Santo Domingo as the site for the preparatory meeting for the Latin American Economic Conference, the most important political and economic meeting that had been held in Latin America and the Caribbean to date. The Declaration signed on that occasion constituted a commitment to reassert the brotherhood and solidarity of the peoples of the region and to work jointly toward urgently needed solutions.

306. He underscored the heavy burden constituted by the external debt service and the scanty capital resources left by it to finance the countries' growth and development. Most of the governments had been compelled to implement policies of adjustment and stabilization to alleviate the external imbalance and hold back inflation, in compliance with the guidelines laid down by the International Monetary Fund. The results had been an economic recession and the reduction of employment, as well as of the people's standard of living, which could have been avoided had the adjustment been made in a more gradual and flexible way. Although the debt service was a sacred obligation to the countries of the region the time was fast approaching when all they would have available to deal with it was the poverty of their peoples, a fact which the creditor countries should keep in mind when laying down their conditions. He concluded by stating that the Dominican Republic supported any decisions adopted by ECLA and the rest of the regional and subregional bodies which might contribute to finding a way out of the crisis.

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307. The representative of France, speaking on behalf of the ten member States of the European Economic Community, stated that undoubtedly the most important problem looming up was that of the external debt, which continued to balloon although its rate of growth had slowed down since 1982. This issue needed to be tackled in a spirit of understanding and co-operation, not of reciprocal confrontation or accusation. The crisis called for a variety of both domestic and external solutions: on the one hand, the adjustment policies held the danger of probable adverse social consequences; on the other, the debt restructuring operations called for a high financial outlay and exerted pressure on the balances of payments of the industrialized countries. Collaboration between debtors and creditors, public or private, was an absolute necessity.

308. The existing situation was serious and required the adoption of drastic and painful measures which had to comply with the terms laid down in the international commitments assumed by the countries. Fortunately, Latin America possessed the material resources -especially manpower- which would enable it to emerge triumphantly from the crisis. In that connection, he cited regional co-operation and the role played by ECLA in furthering technical and economic co-operation among the developing countries. The EEC, which had closely followed the course of the Latin American Economic Conference and ECLA's participation in the preparations for that Conference, was willing to hold serious conversations with the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean in an effort to promote regional co-operation and to collaborate, to the best of its ability, in helping to overcome the region's economic crisis. He recalled that the strengthening of the links of co-operation between the Community and Latin America had led last December to the signing of an agreement with the Andean Pact, to be added to those already existing with Mexico and with Brazil. Ways of increasing its collaboration with the Central American countries was a matter currently under study.

309. Subsequently, speaking on behalf of France, he stated that his country attached great importance to reinforcing co-operation among developing countries. He underscored the relationship of close collaboration existing between the countries of Latin America and those of the Caribbean, and considered that encouragement should be given to the effort to establish a body to co-ordinate development in Central America. Only a week earlier the Inter-American Development Bank had held its annual meeting of governors, at which France had been represented, in an encouraging climate of harmony. His country intended to give renewed support to ECLA's activities and to maintain a policy of close co-operation with the Latin American and Caribbean countries, to which France was linked by a long-standing tradition of friendship. France would also continue to provide backing to regional or subregional development projects and would furnish technical or other assistance to projects carried out under the aegis of ECLA, CELADE and ILPES. He concluded by stressing his government's policy of close co-operation with the developing countries and the active involvement of France in the negotiation of the coffee, cocoa and tropical forest agreements, which were of essential importance to many of the developing countries.

/310. The

310. The Economic Advisor of the Office of the President of the Republic of Bolivia said that in view of the current economic situation, a rehabilitation and development plan in which two areas of the economy were identified had been formulated in his country. The first of those areas, which was of priority importance and included the production of commodities, essential consumer items and articles in general use and export goods, was receiving the greatest possible support from those aspects of the economic policy which related to investments, credits, foreign currency, taxes and assistance. The other area, which complemented the first one, included financial and commercial intermediation activities and was responsible for generating its own momentum.

311. With regard to the external sector, he referred to economic complementarity with the River Plate Basin and the Andean Group and, at the political level, to the consolidation and enhancement of democracy. He said that the external debt should be renegotiated on terms which did not jeopardize democracy in his country, so it was necessary to obtain new payment periods, longer periods of grace, better interest rates and new loans.

312. The representative of Mexico stated that it had been necessary to undertake radical measures of economic reorganization and structural changes in order to tackle the crisis. Emphasis was given, in the former category, to austerity measures and those taken to secure greater productivity from government spending, increased fiscal revenue, a reduction to moderate levels of profits and wages and salaries, encouragement of domestic saving and the implementation of a new exchange rate and foreign trade scheme. Outstanding among the structural changes were the reorganization of the public administration and the redefining of fiscal spending and investment priorities, an enlargement of the scope of tax reform, promotion of an increase in employment, in the supply of goods available to the poorest sectors of society, and in the output of the production system, and the restructuring of the financial system. A new planning law had been enacted as well, which incorporated as its key element the participation of the people and made it possibleto regulate, clearly define and conceptualize the planning process.

313. He said that the changes made had had several significant initial results: i.e., a drop in inflation, the production of a current-account surplus, an increase in non-petroleum exports, and greater availability of foreign currency. The decline in production had also been checked and the rate of open unemployment had not risen any further. Finally, he said, only through active international co-operation would it be possible to solve the problems stemming from external financing and the renegotiation of the foreign debt.

314. The representative of the United States said that all the States in the hemisphere suffered from economic dislocations and that the United States supported the aspirations of other nations to attain economic growth. The help that could come from increased private economic activity and from self-help was more important than any help the Government of the United States could give and an orderly adjustment would be less painful and less disruptive than the abrupt reordering that would follow if debtors carried through with threats to topple the established system.

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315. His government endorsed the International Development Strategy but had problems with some of its specific prescriptions. It felt that external financing was over-emphasized and that domestic financial policy was downplayed. It recognized that some obstacles to economic development, such as financial disequilibrium, apparent lack of employment opportunities, inadequate sharing of the benefits of development and various barriers to intra-regional trade might exist in Latin America and the Caribbean. To overcome those obstacles, the United States supported efforts to effect economic stabilization in the near term, basic structural reforms and long-term development programmes.

316. The issue of the day was the resolution of the debt crisis, which must come from co-operative action on the part of the debtor nations, the creditor nations, the major commercial banks and the international financial institutions. The basic elements in the strategy adopted by the United States were continued economic adjustment by debtor countries, support for the adjustment process by strengthening the International Monetary Fund, short-term infusions of liquidity by creditor governments, continued commercial bank financing and, within the industrialized countries, a facilitation of economic recovery and support for open markets.

317. The nations were slowly beginning to emerge from the crisis. Non-inflationary recovery in the industrial world now seemed to be fully established; there were indications of strengthened real GNP growth during 1984; the deterioration in the trade balance of the United States had improved trade prospects for non-OPEC developing countries; reschedulings of private and public debt with private financial institutions had progressed, and Latin American exports to the United States were on the rise.

318. The President of the Ibero-American Co-operation Institute (ICI) was of the opinion that the only possible way out of the current crisis would be to implement an active, systematic, widespread and effective policy of international co-operation. In that context, Spain's future membership in the EEC should not worry the Latin American countries because of any possible adverse effect it might have on their exports, for that country intended to pursue as one of its lines of negotiation with the EEC the maximum safeguarding of its important trade relations with the region. In the area of the ongoing collaboration between the ICI and ECLA, he mentioned that specific studies were being carried out with a view to assessing the trade, financial and technological relations existing between Spain and the Latin American region, while democracy and youth-oriented cultural activities were also being organized.

319. The representative of Cuba said that the effects of the crisis that had been unleashed basically by the recession existing in the capitalistic world had been intensified in the case of his country by the persistent economic blockade to which it was being subjected. He reiterated the need for the establishment of a new international economic order to change the existing situation and expressed his government's support for the agreements signed at the regional meetings that had been held with regard to the issue, especially the Quito Declaration and Plan of Action.

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320. He went on to condemn the adjustment policies that had been imposed on most of the region's countries by the IMF for the renegotiation of their foreign debt, which had resulted in larger balance-of-payments deficits, a worsening of the terms of trade, a rise in consumer prices and an increase in their foreign debt. Consequently, he called upon the countries of the region to strengthen their links of co-operation and integration in order to enhance their negotiating power and find effective formulas for achieving true economic and social development.

321. The observer from UNICEF reminded the meeting that the heaviest burden of the economic recession had fallen on the sector least capable of bearing it, namely, children, while social programmes in the areas of health and education had been the most penalized because they were not considered profitable. With only meagre resources, however, it would be possible to secure excellent results in the short term if only there was the political will to undertake such activities. She called upon the countries to concentrate their efforts on primary health care and basic education. With the active participation of the community and of the mass communication media, programmes of mass vaccination and of treatment of infant diarrhea (the region's number one cause of death) could be conducted and the necessary basic education could be provided to raise the level of schooling in the region.

322. The delegation of El Salvador said that the ECLA session was taking place during an economic crisis which was endangering the region's capacity for development and its stability, and which heightened the importance of interregional links. It urged all the member countries of the Commission to promote global negotiations, and said that the crisis was even more serious in El Salvador, as several indicators in ECLA documents had shown. Given the state of social emergency caused by that situation in its country, the delegation requested that the agenda of the next session of the ECLA Committee of the Whole, to be held in New York, should include El Salvador's plea to be considered as if it were a relatively less developed country, so that it could be given treatment similar to that accorded to the countries appearing on the list contained in General Assembly resolution 2786(XXVI). To that end, it cited precedents issued by the Committee of the Whole at its meetings of September 1979 and December 1982. Finally, it repeated its deep conviction that solutions to the current international crisis could only be found through effective measures of solidarity and understanding among nations.

323. The delegation of the Soviet Union stressed the importance of peace, as well as the relationship between peace, disarmament and development. In that connection, it called for an end to the nuclear arms race and supported the designation of Latin America as a nuclear-weapon-free zone, mentioning General Assembly resolution 38/188 on disarmament in that respect. The Soviet delegation laid emphasis on the conclusions of the Quito Latin American Economic Conference, in which reference was made to peace and the need to solve the problems of the Central American area by negotiation, and reaffirmed the Soviet Union's commitment to the restructuring of international economic relations, which, as they stood at present, permitted the developed countries to transfer the burden of their economic problems to the developing countries.

/324. It

324. It made reference in that respect to the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, the New International Economic Order, the IDS, and the process of review and appraisal of the latter's implementation. After expressing its support for the positive outcome of UNCTAD VI and the preparations for the Sixth General Conference of UNIDO, the delegation said that the Soviet Union promoted co-operation and economic and trade links among all nations and condemned the use of economic measures as instruments of political pressure. The delegation said that the steady development of the Soviet economy, because of its centrally planned nature, had a stabilizing influence on the world economy; it highlighted Soviet trade with Latin America, which represented a substantial transfer of resources to the latter region and was carried out through intergovernmental agreements. It emphasized its willingness to collaborate with the work of ECLA, which was clearly reflected, for example, in the work done in connection with the CMEA.

325. The representative of Canada stressed the urgency of undertaking realistic projects designed to alleviate the problems of economic recession, debt crisis and continuing political turmoil. The debt problem was a serious one which could persist for a number of years, and would require continued co-operation among debtor States, creditor Governments, banks and international institutions. The documents prepared for the session had been very useful, and would continue to serve as a basis for constructive discussion in other international forums. His delegation had been particularly interested in the discussions concerning the integration of women into the economic and social development of the region, the International Youth Year and the Second World Population Conference. His government was paying more attention to the role of women in the development process and supported efforts of other countries to increase the participation of women in all aspects of their societies.

326. With regard to the International Youth Year, he said his government would soon be announcing a national programme which would include financial assistance to youth organizations and a national information clearing house on International Youth Year activities. Referring to youth unemployment, he said that the perceptions of future employees and employers were key factors in the creation of better understanding of youth everywhere, including the indigenous, the disabled and disadvanted.

327. Concerning population he said his government looked forward to a highly successful conference in Mexico in August 1984 and attached great importance to the role played by the regional commissions in formulating mutually supported recommendations of a balanced and constructive nature.

328. The observer from the European Economic Community described the role played by the Community in the efforts to overcome the economic crisis. In the Community there had been a slight recovery of economic activity in 1983 and the stabilization policies undertaken throughout its member countries were expected to bear fruit in 1984. The recovery was however still not very strong. In the present conditions it was not surprising that the member States of the Community had been subject to protectionist pressures, which they had, however, successfully resisted. The

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Community had decided to accelerate the tariff reductions resulting from the Tokyo Round and had spared no efforts with respect to aid to the developing countries. Foreign trade represented over 12% of the Community's gross domestic product, and there had been a marked tendency for the share of trade with countries outside the Community to rise. He noted that the Community absorbed 37% of all exports from developing countries to industrialized countries, that during the 1980s there had been a constant rise, in absolute values, in exports from Latin America to the Community, and that in addition the preference arrangements of the Community, unlike those of the other industrial countries, covered all manufactures without exception. The Community's trade balance with Latin America traditionally showed a deficit, and that deficit had increased dramatically in 1982 and had become even larger in 1983. The Community was also the world's largest importer of agricultural commodities and, in 1982, 53% of the value of those imports had come from developing countries.

329. With regard to the Quito Declaration, he said that the Community had declared itself ready to examine the question of trade measures accompanying the debt renegotiation process. The Community was convinced that new approaches to co-operation between it and the Latin American countries were possible and that they should be embarked upon for the good of all.

330. The representative of the United Kingdom said that the current session of the Economic Commission for Latin America was particularly important because the region was just emerging from the worst recession since the 1930s. Consideration of the implementation of the International Development Strategy gave the participants an opportunity for an exchange of views, but it was important to guard against unrealistic expectations as to what could be achieved.

331. The greatest challenge facing the region was the debt crisis, but so far that crisis had been contained. In some important cases, trade balances had moved into surplus, and no economy in the region had moved from a state of scarce liquidity to one of insolvency. There were, however, no grounds for satisfaction either. His government was aware that many countries had undertaken adjustment measures, that their output had declined and that real standards of living had been eroded. It took the view that debtors and creditors must work together to solve debt problems. It understood the concerns of Quito and would examine them in greater detail during the next few months. It was essential for the Latin American countries to meet their obligations, and the United Kingdom, as a creditor country, had played a significant role by guaranteeing bridging finance in some special cases. It had participated fully in the Paris Club negotiations and supported the key role played by the IMF.

332. The United Kingdom firmly believed that the discipline demanded by the IMF was crucial for every debtor country, since it created conditions in which commercial banks would continue to lend. British banks had assisted debtor countries, but the latter's prospects depended on the success of their own adjustment policies. The developing countries were not alone in having to undertake painful adjustment measures; industrialized countries also suffered from negative rates of growth and from unemployment. However, the results of seeking sound economies were already beginning to show.

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333. The representative of Guatemala underlined the contribution that ECLA had made to transforming the concept of integration into a development model, a way of life, and a solution to Central America's struggle for survival. Integration had been and would continue to be a logical alternative for surmounting the problems shared by the countries in facing the current crisis. He went on to say that Guatemala possessed a proven vocation for integration and a deep-rooted feeling of Latin American brotherhood which had led it to extend its active support to the efforts made by ECLA to ensure the success of the Latin American Economic Conference and the Quito Plan of Action. His delegation was confident that the Commission would maintain a vigilant attitude vis-à-vis the crisis and would lay down guidelines which, together with the measures actively taken by each of the region's countries, would eventually lead to the sought-after economic recovery.

334. The representative of Chile emphasized the role that ECLA had been called upon to play as a body devoted to study, analysis, and the promotion of co-operation and dialogue in dealing with the current economic crisis. He outlined the main stages of his country's recent economic evolution and underscored what he described as the unprecedented progress made between 1976 and 1980, followed by some deterioration in the last three years, as highlighted by a number of phenomena, the most disquieting of which were unemployment, the decline in exports and the drop in reserves, all of which he considered to have been externally induced. Despite the many efforts made by his government to overcome the crisis, recovery was proceeding very slowly.

335. His country was confident of ECLA's effective collaboration in areas such as the review of the most suitable mechanisms for augmenting the efficiency of the production sectors, technological development, the creation of systems for attracting foreign capital to supplement domestic savings, and diversification and expansion of the export structure. Finally, he said that because of its capacity to bring together the countries of the region, ECLA should continue to work jointly with other bodies to secure a consensus on formulas which would make it possible to tackle the region's serious problem of indebtedness, while keeping in mind Latin America's enormous potential for development.

336. The representative of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that his Government had followed the Latin American Economic Conference with great interest and noted with appreciation the efforts of the Latin American States, as expressed in the Quito documents, to combat their economic problems as a group. It was his belief that efforts should not be directed towards ascribing responsibility for debt problems but rather towards establishing a dialogue among all those concerned since, in order to achieve an orderly readjustment while avoiding social disruption, the debtor countries needed new credits which could only be obtained by showing their willingness to fulfill the payment obligations established in the reschedulings of their external debts and to introduce the necessary adjustments in their economies. It was his opinion that, as part of the world economic recovery, the region's export prospects and terms of trade would improve. For its part, his Government would collaborate by opposing protectionist tendencies.

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337. He stressed the interest of the Government and of investors in his country in the continuance of good economic relations with the region, and underscored the traditionally high level of direct investments by private German companies. In recent years the imports of the Federal Republic of Germany from Latin America and the Caribbean had greatly increased, whereas its exports to the region had declined considerably; his country could therefore be said to have contributed to the export surpluses of Latin America and the Caribbean.

338. He went on to observe that his Government's bilateral co-operation with Latin America and the Caribbean was increasing in volume. With respect to ECLA projects, in 1983 attention had been focused on trade, energy and infrastructure, and over one million German marks had been contributed; in 1984, there were plans to provide German funds for activities related to rational energy use and environmental improvement. He felt that the region's vast potential for increasing its agricultural and industrial productivity was cause for optimism about the future, and observed that the Federal Republic of Germany was prepared to continue giving its active support to ECLA development activities.

339. The representative of Ecuador presented a brief analysis of the problems which had been encountered by his country and of the measures taken to combat them. Additional factors to be dealt with in 1983 had been the adverse effects of the worst of economic and financial crises, as well as major floods which had destroyed a large part of the roadway infrastructure and had caused heavy losses of exportable products and basic consumer goods, thus forcing the country to make additional food imports. This situation had led to a dramatic rise in inflation to 48.4%, and a 3.5% reduction in the gross domestic product. In the external sector, the decline in agricultural and manufactured exports had been alarming, and it was only because of the increase in oil exports that the drop in the other sectors had been offset. Import restrictions had become necessary which only allowed for purchases of essential goods (capital goods and inputs for agriculture and industry). The severity of the crisis forced the Government to implement a strict economic and social stabilization programme which involved a harsh adjustment of the economy and a great national sacrifice; this programme included the elimination of subsidies, the promulgation of a stringent law to control public spending and the initiation of a programme for a gradual adjustment of the value of the sucre.

340. He stressed that, at the international level, the Latin American Economic Conference at Quito had marked out a course of solidarity and unity for the region, and underlined the imperative need to strengthen the Latin American integration process on a more real and operative basis by increasing intra-regional trade and by seeking new mechanisms, especially in the area of finance, for overcoming the crisis in convertible currencies that was affecting almost all the countries of the region. He reaffirmed the proposal made by Ecuador at the Latin American Economic Conference regarding the issuance of bonds both to facilitate the payment of the external debt over the long term and to encourage the expansion of regional trade, and requested the co-operation of ECLA in conducting studies concerning this and other similar mechanisms.

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341. After advising the attending delegations that the President of Ecuador had already officially transmitted the findings of the Quito Conference to all the Heads of Government of the world and to the authorities of international agencies and financial institutions, he expressed the gratitude of the Government of Ecuador for the support which ECLA had offered at all stages of the Conference and underscored the interest demonstrated by the developed countries in analysing the subjects dealt with in the Quito documents.

342. The representative of Czechoslovakia said that his Government supported the efforts of the developing countries -and notably those of the member countries of ECLA- to restructure international economic relations on a fair and democratic basis. The maintenance of peace and the transfer of the funds now spent on arms to economic development activities could lay the foundations for building the New International Economic Order. His country considered the enormous increase in the debt of the developing countries as well as the arms race and its consequences to be examples of the imperialist system's negative influence on current international relations. He condemned the abuse of coercive economic measures such as embargoes, blockades, sanctions and politically-motivated discrimination, as well as the disastrous effects of the unchecked activities of international monopolies in the economies of the developing countries.

343. He applauded the establishment of relations between the Andean Pact and CMEA secretariats, inasmuch as integration helped to reinforce the economic independence of the less developed countries within the neo-colonial organization of international economic relations. He stated that, as a member of CMEA, Czechoslovakia looked forward to greater co-operation with ECLA in the future and observed that a good starting point would be the CAMEXPO 84 exposition, to be held in Mexico City.

344. The representative of Jamaica directed the participants' attention to the large number of programmes contained in the Commission's programme of work whose implementation would, in part, be contingent upon the acquisition of extrabudgetary resources. He urged all the countries, and particularly those which had traditionally been major contributors, to bear in mind the ongoing role of the United Nations system in promoting development. In reference to the external debt and the current economic crisis, he praised the Secretariat for the fact that, rather than suggesting additional negotiations, it had developed a series of support programmes to assist the various governments in reorienting their economies to tackle the new situations created by the restructuring of the world economy. He also spoke highly of the Secretariat's proposal to conduct a study and, subsequently, to hold round table discussions for the purpose of increasing economic relations with the member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, and expressed the hope that those initiatives might be carried out before the time scheduled for that purpose, which was the 1986-1987 biennium.

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345. He concluded by stating that the development of the Latin American region should be seen within the framework of the development of all subregions and all countries, and called for a unanimous decision to change the name of the Commission to the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean.

346. The Director of the CEPAL Review, Dr. Raúl Prebisch, said that the serious crisis facing mankind was characterized by the inflation which had begun in the United States -the main dynamic centre of the system- and which had overflowed into the rest of the world. The dollars which had left the United States were now being returned to it, but this was the result of a governmental policy applied by that country to raise interest rates, which was sure to have adverse consequences.

347. The 1970s had been a decade of prosperity which had not, however, extended down to the lower strata. In addition to this phenomenon of social exclusion, competition among upper-level groups had led to a different type of inflation, which was structural in nature. The concentration of income in the small group privileged with a disproportionate share in the fruits of Technical progress had been compounded by the increasing consumption of the labour force as well as civil and military State spending. The rate of increase in expenditure on consumption always tended to exceed that of capital formation. In order for the system to grow, capital formation was indispensable, and this could only take place in the presence of a passive labour force and a laissez-faire State. If the labour force acquired union and political power and the State did not shirk its duties, the system tended towards a dynamic imbalance between the tendency to consume and capital formation which inexorably led to inflation. How was inflation to be curbed? Although a restrictive policy might accomplish this, it would only do so at an enormous social cost, since unemployment would supervene and the labour force, which was the weakest component of the system, would have to bear most of the burden of the crisis. It was the duty of economists to seek new formulas; a form of macroeconomic regulation other than monetary regulations was needed to rectify the tendency towards a dynamic imbalance.

348. The tendency to make the weakest part of the system shoulder the costs of adjustment was also present at the international level, and some theoreticians proposed a reduction in imports. Although it was possible to curb inflation in this way, the question -once again- was: at what cost? Talks concerning the restructuring of the debt were useful, but this course of action could not be followed indefinitely. The extension of time periods and the reduction of interest rates were problems within the purview of the governments which had allowed the private banks to carry out international operations without any regulation whatsoever, their only guide being the profit motive -and this led to inflation. A series of instances of irresponsibility had converged. What was lacking was a political decision of interest to all, both North and South, and it was slow in coming.

/349. Thirty

349. Thirty years ago, ECLA had begun to formulate the New International Economic Order in order to correct the international imbalance. A great deal of water had passed under the bridge since that time and some ideas had lost their cogency, and it was therefore necessary to have no misgivings about changing them. The same ideas about economic development were still being ruminated over as 100 years ago: capitalism or anti-capitalism. The best aspects of these ideas should be used, but it must be borne in mind that the position of the centres was distinct from that of the periphery, in that the latter exhibited major structural differences. Lastly, in speaking of the proposal to change the name of ECLA, he said that it was a name which had taken on meaning in its own right and voiced his desire that, just as the name of a country is not changed because its population increases, the name of the Commission should remain unaltered.

350. The observer for the Syrian Arab Republic stated that his country was fully aware of the serious economic problems afflicting the countries of the region as part of the broader economic crisis facing all developing countries as a result of the greater protectionism in many industrialized economies, high international interest rates and difficulties related to external financing policies. In the opinion of his Government, the crisis made it necessary to establish a new basis for international economic relations which would be of equal benefit to the developed and developing countries. It also strongly supported the move towards technical and economic co-operation among developing countries and eagerly welcomed co-operation between the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Economic Commission for Western Asia.

351. The delegation of Argentina described the critical stage being experienced by the region and remarked that the permissiveness of the private banking system in the international order and the reduced operating capacity of international financial agencies had resulted in a widespread inability to confront and resolve the situation, which was aggravated by the application of unrealistic adjustment criteria. In his country, the application of unrestricted policies to open up the economy, uncontrolled borrowing and an overvaluation of the currency had resulted in a disastrous economic situation. He emphasized that high interest rates were the result of monetary policies applied by the central countries in order to reduce inflation by absorbing capital from the world financial system, and also indicated that no developing country was in a position to pay interest at rates far higher than its productivity levels.

352. With respect to the negotiations aimed at resolving the problems of the Argentine external debt, the speaker drew attention to the support provided by Brazil, Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela, as well as the co-operation of the United States, which seemed to indicate the beginning of a change in the approach being taken to the debt problem along the lines of the Quito Declaration. It was also stressed that the factor which would lead to a real solution of the external debt problem was a change in international trade conditions that would reduce protectionism, permit free access to markets and make it possible to conclude agreements for improving the prices of the raw materials exported by developing countries. New circumstances made it imperative to replace outmoded approaches

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-according to which reducing a society's level of consumption was the means to be used for increasing investment and solving debt problems- with a new orthodoxy based on the maintenance and gradual growth of the consumption of the developing countries in order to increase production and trade, and thereby carry the recovery forward. Lastly, he observed that the international solidarity shown with regard to the Republic of Argentina stemmed from his country's return to democracy, liberty and the basic rights of man, as had been voiced by the President of the nation.

353. The delegation of Poland said that the world economic situation, which was marked by a recession involving great social costs and by tense international economic relations, had prevented the achievement of a structural adjustment and the creation of the conditions needed for an equitable international distribution of labour. Although there were some signs of a recovery, they were uncertain in the light of the restrictive economic policies applied by the countries playing a major role in world trade. The delegation went on to refer to the politically-motivated discrimination and sanctions which had affected its country's economy, and underlined the need to create appropriate mechanisms and instruments for overcoming the difficulties hindering reciprocal economic co-operation between Poland and the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, citing specific examples where such co-operation had been fruitful. Finally, it pointed up the need for the political will and the measures required to restructure current international economic relations, and spoke of the Polish initiative contained in United Nations General Assembly resolution 38/196, which was designed to bolster confidence in international economic relations.

Consideration and adoption by the Commission of the reports and draft resolutions submitted by the Committees

a) Committee I

354. The Commission adopted the report of Committee I */ and took note of two draft resolutions submitted by the Committee for its consideration, the first concerning long-term development policies for Latin America and the Caribbean, and the second dealing with adjustment policies and the renegotiation of the external debt.

355. It then adopted resolution 457(XX) on long-term development policies for Latin America and the Caribbean.**/

356. In connection with the draft resolution on adjustment policies and the renegotiation of the external debt, the Secretariat said that, barring any indications to the contrary, the observations made in Committee I would be considered as ratified in the plenary.***/

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*/ See paragraphs 34-92 above.

**/ All the resolutions adopted at the twentieth session appear in part D of this report. See the listing on page 81.

***/ See paragraphs 67-91 above.

/357. Resolution

357. Resolution 458(XX) on adjustment policies and the renegotiation of the external debt was adopted by a vote of 18 in favour and 1 against with 5 abstentions. The countries voting in favour of the resolution were: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay and Venezuela. The United States voted against the resolution. Canada, France, the Netherlands, Spain and the United Kingdom abstained.

358. In explaining the grounds for its vote against the resolution, the United States delegation asked that the following statement be placed on record:

> "The United States Government, as a responsible member of the international community and deeply concerned about the external debt problems of Latin America and other developing nations, has adopted a positive and helpful approach by providing emergency loans to certain member countries of ECLA when it was needed and has developed a five-point strategy for dealing with the debt problem, as reflected in the report of Committee I.*/
>
> "The United States delegation was flexible and worked very hard to search for a compromise in Committee I and the Working Group to achieve a resolution that could be supported by all the delegations.
>
> "The present resolution is unbalanced because internal adjustment measures must be an important part of any strategy to deal with the debt problem.
>
> "Protectionism in both developing and developed nations should be resisted; a one-sided approach is untenable and only leads to greater pressures for developed country protectionism.
>
> "The United States Government cannot accept co-responsibility for debts constracted between private commercial banks and developing country governments. However, this does not mean we are unconcerned about them or ignore their impact.
>
> "The United States is committed to the international financial system but we are very concerned about the Latin American and Caribbean debt problem. The United States is prepared to monitor the performance of the system and be flexible in the application of the debt strategy where necessary. For that reason we looked for real dialogue, compromise and co-operation at this twentieth session of ECLA."

359. The Governments of the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and France, all members of the European Economic Community, regretted that they were unable to support the resolution concerning adjustment policies and the renegotiation of the external debt despite the fact that in general they approved of the recommendations contained in paragraphs 3 and 4 of that resolution. They requested that the following explanations of their position be placed on record:

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*/ See paragraph 86 above.

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"1. In the opinion of our governments, the appraisal contained in the resolution concerning the crisis affecting the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean is not an objective analysis of the situation in so far as it attributes too great an importance to external factors and passes over the no less decisive role of internal factors.

"2. With due regard for the oftentimes very painful social consequences of adjustment policies, our governments believe that the fact should be underlined that such measures are essential for the recovery of the Latin American and Caribbean countries affected by the crisis.

"3. While convinced of the need to continue combating protectionism, as urged by the resolution, our governments do not, however, agree that this is solely the task of the developed countries.

"4. Finally, we believe that the violent criticism of the developed countries contained in the preamble to this resolution is unacceptable to our governments and is even less justified inasmuch as they have unceasingly contributed in an active manner, to the full extent of their ability, to the efforts made by the international community on behalf of the Latin American and Caribbean countries ever since the onset of the crisis."

b) Committee II

360. The Commission adopted the report of Committee II */ and considered seven draft resolutions proposed by this Committee.

361. On this basis, the Commission adopted resolutions 464(XX) concerning activities of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee, 467(XX) on the new programme of work and support for the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES), 468(XX) on the integration of women into development, and 469(XX) on a regional system for Latin American and Caribbean foreign trade statistics.

362. It also adopted resolution 466(XX) concerning the strengthening of the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE). With respect to this resolution, one delegation felt that it would be premature to specify mechanisms for establishing a fund of additional resources for CELADE, since a more in-depth review of the analysis and studies conducted for that purpose was needed.

363. After being informed of a letter from the Government of Suriname to the Executive Secretary informing him that Suriname found it necessary to withdraw its offer to host the 21st session of ECLA, the Commission adopted resolution 471(XX) regarding the place and date of the next session.

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*/ See paragraphs 93-216 above.

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364. It also adopted resolution 465(XX) on the programme of work and calendar of conferences of ECLA by a vote of 22 in favour and 1 against (United States).*/

365. The delegation of the United States explained the reasons for its vote; it supported the programme of work but, reiterating what had been said in that connection in Committee II, it found it necessary to vote against the resolution because one of the meetings included in the calendar of conferences would involve additional funding over and above that approved in the budget for the 1984-1985 biennium.

c) Sessional committee

i) Committee on Water

366. The Commission adopted the report of the Committee on Water **/and considered the draft resolution proposed by this Committee, adopting it as resolution 461(XX) on activities in the field of water resources.

ii) Committee on Human Settlements

367. The Commission adopted the report of the Committee on Human Settlements ***/ and considered a draft resolution proposed by this Committee, adopting it as resolution 462(XX) on ECLA activities in the field of human settlements.

iii) Committee on Co-operation among Developing Countries and Regions

368. The Commission adopted the report of the Committee on Co-operation among Developing Countries and Regions ****/ and considered two draft resolutions proposed by this Committee.

369. On this basis, it adopted resolution 460(XX) on technical and economic co-operation between the countries of the Caribbean and the other countries of the region, and resolution 459(XX) on economic co-operation among developing countries.

370. Upon voting in favour of the latter resolution, the representative of Canada said that, as had been stated in the Committee when the subject was being considered, he wished to make an interpretative statement. His delegation reiterated its wholehearted support for the principle of economic co-operation among developing countries and recognized the contribution it could make to supplementing North-South co-operation and increasing the self-reliance of the developing countries. It also favoured the important role played by ECLA and the other regional commissions in promoting economic co-operation among developing countries, and believed that

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*/ See the analysis of the subject conducted by Committee II in paragraphs 206-215 above, particularly the last paragraph.

**/ See paragraphs 217-235 above.

***/ See paragraphs 236-254 above.

****/ See paragraphs 255-267 above.

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the member States should provide support to the regional commissions in assuming those responsibilities effectively. However, it had difficulty with the notion that the ECLA Secretariat required additional extrabudgetary contributions from the developed member countries of the Commission in order to meet its responsibilities in that regard.

371. At its most recent session the General Assembly had adopted a regular budget of near-zero growth in real terms which provided ECLA with nearly US$ 47 million for the 1984-1985 biennium -more than any other regional commission. His delegation believed that if the existing provision for co-operation among developing countries -which was by its very nature the primary concern of the developing countries themselves- was insufficient, there was considerable scope for redeployment within the overall resources available -a concept which had been advanced by a number of developing member countries of the Commission at various times during the conference.

372. The representative of the United Kingdom said that his delegation did not intend to oppose the resolution, but when the issue had been raised in the Committee, it had said it would wish to clarify its position in the Plenary. In that context he reiterated his Government's commitment to the pursuit of economic and technical co-operation. However, like the delegation of Canada, his delegation could not accept operative paragraphs 5 and 6 of the resolution and wished to place on record its reservations in that respect. It considered that it would be more appropriate for ECLA to consider the possibility of redeploying additional funds to co-operation activities among developing countries within the resources available. That would, of course, require savings elsewhere. Finally, his delegation did not consider it appropriate for ECLA to appeal to non-members of the Commission.

373. The representative of the United States said that his delegation shared the viewpoints just expressed.

d) Committee on Population

374. The Commission adopted the report of the Committee on Population */ and, based on a draft resolution proposed by this Committee, adopted resolution 463(XX) on strengthening the United Nations Fund for Population Activities.

375. The representative of the United Kingdom observed that his delegation supported the resolution in general, but would like it to be reflected in the record that his Government has given strong support to the UNFPA and that its voluntary contributions had maintained their real value over the years. The total expenditures by the United Kingdom on population-related activities had risen by 45% between 1981 and 1982. With respect to the UNFPA in particular, the United Kingdom had pledged £ 3 million for 1984 at the United Nations Pledging Conference (November 1983). He added that while his Government would seriously consider the appeal for increased contributions to the Fund contained in paragraph 2 of resolution 463(XX), it could not at this stage commit itself to further contributions.

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*/ See paragraphs 268-283 above.

/Consideration and

Consideration and adoption of resolutions submitted directly to the plenary of the Commission

Admission of Portugal as a member of the Commission

376. The Secretariat reported that the Executive Secretary had received the following message from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Portugal, Mr. Jaime Gama: "Mr. Executive Secretary: the Government of Portugal has followed with the greatest interest the action taken by the Economic Commission for Latin America to promote the economic and social development of the countries of the region. The Government of Portugal believes that following the activities of the Commission more closely will open up new vistas for the co-operation already taking place between Portugal and the member countries. It is in this context that I have the honour of submitting to you a formal request by the Government of Portugal for admission as a full member of the Economic Commission for Latin America. The Government of Portugal hopes that its request will be favourably received so that this initiative may help to make the traditionally friendly relations which happily exist between Portugal and its fellow countries of Latin America even closer."

377. The Commission adopted with great satisfaction resolution 452(XX) recommending to the Economic and Social Council that Portugal be admitted as an associate member of the Commission.

378. The delegation of Portugal, on behalf of its Government, thanked the member countries of the Commission for their support which, in its judgement, reflected a community of ideas and a common cultural heritage. The delegation then spoke of its Government's eagerness to collaborate actively and on an ongoing basis in the future with the other members of the Commission in attempting to overcome the adverse effects of the international economic crisis by means of a dynamic dialogue devoted to furthering harmonious co-existence.

Admission of the British Virgin Islands as an associate member of the Commission */

379. The representative of the United Kingdom submitted a request for the admission of the British Virgin Islands as an associate member of the Commission.

380. The Commission thereupon adopted by acclamation resolution 453(XX), by which the British Virgin Islands was admitted as an associate member of ECLA.

381. The representative of the British Virgin Islands expressed appreciation for that decision and gave a brief overview of the Territory's present situation in which mention was made of some of the problems it faced due to its great geographic dispersion in relation to its small land area and population as well as to the precarious position of its economy, which relied heavily on tourism and especially on tourism from the United States. The representative voiced the conviction that the Territory would benefit greatly from its incorporation as an associate member of ECLA.

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*/ In dealing with this subject, the Commission had before it document E/CEPAL/SES.20/G.16.

/382. Following

382. Following the adoption of resolution 453(XX), the delegation of Argentina, which supported that resolution, made reference to the ongoing work of the United Nations to speed up the process of decolonization, which was the basis for article 3 of the Terms of Reference of ECLA and which had given rise to numerous General Assembly resolutions. The delegation observed that "the objective of the status of associate membership is that it should be reserved exclusively for those non-autonomous territories which are apt to achieve their independence through the application of the people's right to self-determination", and noted that each territory should be considered individually without making any prejudgements as to the principle applicable to each one. In this regard, the delegation stated:

"In those cases where a population settled in a non-autonomous territory is not internationally recognized as having a right to self-determination, or where there is an issue predating the consideration of the subject of decolonization -such as a dispute over sovereignty whose continuance jeopardizes the principle of the right to territorial integrity- it is not possible to attribute to that territory the benefits provided for in article 3, as cited above.

"The objective criteria establishing whether a non-autonomous territory does or does not have the right to be admitted as an associate member of ECLA are set forth in the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly in the consideration of each individual case.

"Bearing this distinction in mind, we should like to refer to the "Malvinas Question", a colonial situation in which the frame of reference is a dispute over sovereignty between the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland which began 151 years ago with the illegitimate occupation of the Islands without, at any time, the consent of the Argentine Republic.

"The United Nations General Assembly has stated that the peaceful resolution of this dispute over sovereignty between the two States is the specific means for putting an end to this colonial situation and has ruled out the application of the right to free determination in this special and particular case.

"The delegation of Argentina has wholeheartedly supported the admission of the Virgin Islands as an associate member of ECLA, thereby ensuring the fulfilment of the General Assembly resolutions, so that these non-autonomous territories in particular may soon enjoy the benefits of the process of decolonization.

"With this same purpose, the Government of the Argentine Republic, through its delegation, once again calls for the fulfilment of General Assembly resolutions 2065(XX), 3160(XXVIII), 31/49 and 38/12 for the achievement of a definitive solution to the "Malvinas Question".

/"Inspired by

"Inspired by its devotion to peace, democracy and decolonization, the Argentine Government claims its sovereign rights over the Malvinas, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands and calls upon the Latin American community to carry forward the process of decolonizing the continent with due respect for the particular aspects of each case".

383. The delegation of the United Kingdom observed that the present meeting was not the appropriate forum for debating the subject raised by the delegation of Argentina.

384. The delegation of Spain made the following statement:

"Clearly, the delegation of Spain has obviously not opposed the adoption by consensus of the draft resolution relating to the admission of the British Virgin Islands as an associate member of the Economic Commission for Latin America.

"The delegation of Spain would, however, like it to be placed on record that its lack of opposition to the above-mentioned draft resolution does not predetermine the position to be taken by Spanish delegations on proposals of like nature which may be made in this or other forums in respect of territories to which a territorial claim has been made, within the United Nations, and with respect to which the United Nations has maintained and continues to maintain the doctrine that territorial integrity takes priority over the principle of the self-determination of peoples".

Admission of the United States Virgin Islands as an associate member of the Commission */

385. The representative of the United States submitted a request for the admission of the United States Virgin Islands as an associate member of ECLA. The Commission approved this request in its adoption by acclamation of resolution 454(XX).

386. The representative of the United States Virgin Islands thanked the member countries of ECLA for supporting its admission as an associate member of the Commission. This step had been taken on the recommendation of an advisory committee of the Governor in response to repeated indications of the willingness of the United Nations to have non-autonomous territories join in the tasks of the Organization and of its specialized agencies. In the representative's opinion, not only could the Territory benefit from the social and economic programmes of ECLA, but it could also make a contribution to investment and infrastructure development projects, as well as in such areas as the management of water resources, new energy sources and agricultural production. The United States Virgin Islands was particularly interested in integrating its achievements with respect to agricultural extension and economic development programmes, as well as its new hospital services and recently constructed container port, with the tasks and activities of this nature being carried out in the rest of the region. Finally, the representative expressed satisfaction with the fact that this Territory would begin to assume responsibilities within the ECLA system.

*/ The Commission had document E/CEPAL/SES.20/G.16 before it during its consideration of this subject.

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ECLA Name Change

387. The Commission adopted resolution 455(XX) regarding a change in the name of ECLA, which recommends to the Economic and Social Council that it approve the designation of "Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean" as the new name of the Commission.

388. After the adoption of this resolution, the delegation of Peru requested that, in tribute to Dr. Raúl Prebisch as an individual and as a figure of unequalled status whose thinking had served as an inspiration for ECLA since its inception, the Secretariat be authorized to continue using the acronym "CEPAL" to refer to the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean in Spanish. This request was well received and it was so decided by consensus.

389. The delegation of Jamaica said that, in a spirit of consensus and co-operation, it had not objected to retaining the Spanish-language acronym of "CEPAL", but that it had been instructed to state that such consensual agreement by its Government was subject to the proposal being consistent with the administrative principles and practices of the United Nations.

Action affecting the free trade and economic development of Central America

390. The Commission adopted resolution 470(XX) on this subject.

391. The delegation of Nicaragua asked that the following text be placed on record:

> "The current economic situation of Central America is of such severity that it justifies the special efforts called for in the resolution. There is, however, a special situation affecting Nicaragua to which our delegation wishes to draw attention. Nicaragua is at present the only country in Central America which must face ongoing external aggression from the current administration of the United States of America. This aggression, which is carried out by hired mercenary elements financed and directed by the government Central Intelligence Agency, has brought death and suffering to thousands of Nicaraguans, and the economic damage to our country already exceeds one billion dollars.
>
> "At this moment an act of State terrorism is being carried out which our delegation is denouncing in this forum; that act is the mining of the major ports of Nicaragua. Thus far nine merchant and fishing vessels have been damaged by sea mines which have caused personal injury to Nicaraguan and other crewmen as well as serious damages to property. There are only a few countries in the world which can obtain such devices and which also possess the highly specialized technical means for transporting and placing the mines. Neither any irregular force nor any of the Central American countries could have the capacity for taking such action.

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"In open violation of our territorial seas, the United States has maintained war fleets very close to the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of Nicaragua which are indeed capable of performing these acts of destruction and terrorism, and Nicaragua therefore points to the United States as the party responsible for the mining of its ports.

"Our delegation is confident that censure by ECLA will give pause to those wishing to draw Central America into a conflagration, to close our ports and to blockade our economy.

"Finally, our delegation wishes to state here and now in this forum that the Government of Nicaragua has become aware that the CIA is making plans to mine other Central American ports as well and to attribute these actions to Nicaragua.

"Nicaragua has embarked upon a process of consolidating its democratic institutions which will culminate in general elections next November. This process will continue despite all aggression, but would be more readily attained if peace were achieved in Central America."

Regional Programme of Action

392. The Commission adopted resolution 456(XX), Regional Programme of Action.

Other decisions

393. Amendment to the Terms of Reference of ECLA. At the twentieth session of the Economic Commission for Latin America, the States members present at the plenary meeting unanimously resolved to request the Economic and Social Council to amend the Spanish-language and French-language versions of the Terms of Reference of ECLA by replacing the expression "la región de las Antillas" with "la región del Caribe", and "la région des Antilles" with "la région des Caraïbes", respectively, in paragraph 3 a).

Closing meeting

394. The Executive Secretary of ECLA thanked the Government of Peru for the support it had provided for the twentieth session of ECLA and praised the spirit of co-operation and constructive dialogue which had marked the deliberations. As specific achievements of the session, he cited the establishment of a point of encounter for the collective consideration of the region's economic problems and the strengthening of specific courses of joint action for the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean regarding such important issues as the implementation of the International Development Strategy and ways to confront external debt problems. He observed that the work accomplished at the session had shown that the countries of the region were well aware of the nature of the crisis and of the need to address it from the standpoint of co-responsibility. In connection with the external debt,

/he highlighted

he highlighted the countries' demonstrated intention to meet their commitments, and noted that the spirit of collective solidarity which had been evidenced at the regional level greatly contributed to the solution of the problem. He recalled that the President of Peru had advanced the idea of austerity without recession as an objective for the region and that the United Nations Secretary-General had advocated internal solutions accompanied by external co-operation at all levels. He applauded the change of the Commission's name, observing that it corresponded to the increasing membership of Caribbean countries, and stressed the role of ECLA in developing concepts aimed at overcoming the current critical stage being experienced by the region.

395. On behalf of the delegations present, the Under-Secretary of Planning and Development of Mexico, Mr. Rogelio Montemayor S., expressed appreciation for the hospitality of the host country and then went on to underscore the historical importance of ECLA in the development of the region and its present contribution to the analysis of the problems afflicting the countries today, at a time marked by the great challenges posed by an unstable and adverse international situation. He emphasized that the current crisis offered the countries an opportunity to change and to overcome the obstacles which had faced the development process, while noting that, in order for this to occur, a better international context would be required. He expressed his confidence in the recovery of the Latin American and Caribbean nations, thanks to the decisiveness, perseverance and spirit of solidarity which prevailed in the region, as well as to a greater international effort. He cited specific examples of co-operation among the countries, such as the meeting at Quito, the establishment of the Action Committee for the Support of the Economic and Social Development of Central America (CADESCA), the support provided by countries of the region for the renegotiation of the debt of one member State, and the activities of the Contadora Group. In closing, he recalled that during a recent trip to countries of the region, the President of Mexico had said that the contemporary times provided an opportunity for up-dating valid ideals inherited from the past, and that unified and convergent regional action could make the following words of the Liberator a reality: "Our true homeland is America".

396. The Head of the National Planning Institute of Peru and Chairman of the twentieth session of the Commission, Dr. Ignacio Basombrio Zender, stated that the session had served as an important forum for analysing the region's economic, financial, social and infrastructure problems. He remarked upon the high level of the participants and of the work completed in the technical groups which, in conjunction with the presence of delegations from highly industrialized countries and co-operative agencies, had helped to establish a position which provided guidance on a number of issues. One such subject which he mentioned in particular was the appraisal of the implementation of the International Development Strategy in the region, while another was internal adjustment policies and renegotiation of the external debt. He also referred to co-operation among developing countries,

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the development of water resources, and issues relating to human settlements and population. He underscored the fact that there had been a candid exchange of ideas on both the Committees and the plenary meetings which had made it possible to take a constructive and optimistic view of the future and of the region's possibilities despite the prevailing situation. Finally, on behalf of the Government of Peru, he said that the twentieth session had served as a qualified technical forum whose work had been highly successful. After thanking the Secretariat of ECLA for the work which had been accomplished and Dr. Raúl Prebisch for his as always instructive address, he declared the session closed.

/IV. RESOLUTIONS

IV. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AT ITS TWENTIETH SESSION

452(XX) Admission of Portugal as a member of ECLA

453(XX) Admission of the British Virgin Islands as an associate member of ECLA

454(XX) Admission of the United States Virgin Islands as an associate member of ECLA

455(XX) Change of name of ECLA

456(XX) Regional Programme of Action

457(XX) Long-term development policies for Latin America

458(XX) Adjustment policies and renegotiation of the external debt

459(XX) Technical and economic co-operation among developing countries

460(XX) Technical and economic co-operation between the countries of the Caribbean area and the other countries of the region

461(XX) Activities in the field of water resources

462(XX) ECLA activities in the area of human settlements

463(XX) Strengthening of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities

464(XX) Activities of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee

465(XX) Programme of work and calendar of conferences of ECLA

466(XX) Strengthening of the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE)

467(XX) New programme of work and support for the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES)

468(XX) Integration of women into development

469(XX) Regional system of foreign trade statistics for Latin America and the Caribbean

470(XX) Actions affecting the freedom of trade and economic development of Central America

471(XX) Place and date of next session.

452(XX) ADMISSION OF PORTUGAL AS A MEMBER OF ECLA

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that the Commission was set up by Economic and Social Council resolution 106(VI), on the basis of the participation of all the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, plus those which have had special relations of a historical, cultural, geographical or economic nature,

Bearing in mind, furthermore, that in this spirit the Terms of Reference of the Commission, as adopted by the Economic and Social Council, provide that membership of the Commission shall be open to Members of the United Nations in North, Central and South America and in the Caribbean area, and to France, the Netherlands, Spain and the United Kingdom,

Considering in particular that the Latin American and Caribbean countries require the increasing economic co-operation of the developed nations which belong to ECLA, as well as their understanding and support for the proposals of all the developing countries for the implementation of the new international economic order,

Bearing in mind that the Government of Portugal has communicated to the Commission, through the Executive Secretary of ECLA, its desire that Portugal should be admitted as a full member of the Commission,

Also considering that the historical, cultural and economic links -an essential requirement for the admission of new members to the Commission to receive consideration- between Portugal and the Latin American countries have been particularly close and continuous throughout the history of the region and have grown stronger in recent years,

Mindful that the desire has been expressed within ECLA that membership should be restricted to the Latin American and Caribbean areas, on the basis of the thesis of decolonization and self-reliance,

Recognizing, however, that Portugal has been supporting in good measure the efforts of the developing countries to alter the existing international order, and trusting that this attitude will continue and be intensified in a fruitful manner if Portugal is incorporated in the technical work of the Secretariat,

Taking into account in particular that within ECLA the Latin American countries have given special priority and support to the undertaking of concrete activities and projects to further Latin American co-operation and integration, through machinery for the optimal use of their resources on behalf of their countries,

1. Welcomes the request of the Government of Portugal for the admission of that country as a member of the Commission;

2. Recommends to the Economic and Social Council, on the basis of the above preambular considerations, that it approve the admission of Portugal as a member of the Commission and authorize to this effect the amendment of paragraph 3 (a) of the Terms of Reference of the Commission by the insertion of the word "Portugal", between the words "the Netherlands" and the word "Spain" in that paragraph.

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6 April 1984

453(XX) ADMISSION OF THE BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS AS AN ASSOCIATE MEMBER OF ECLA

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering the desirability that the economic and cultural relations between all peoples in the Caribbean area and the Latin American continent should be strengthened,

Recalling the Terms of Reference of the Commission, as adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its sixth session, and in particular article 3 (a) thereof regarding the admission of associate members,

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions 566(VI), 647(VII), 744(VIII) and 1539(XV) which recommended the direct participation of non-self-governing territories in the work of the United Nations and invited the Administering Powers to progressively increase their participation in the work of the technical organs of the United Nations, and to propose them for participation in the work of the regional commissions,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 38/44 which noted with satisfaction the request of the British Virgin Islands, through the Administering Power, for associate membership in the Economic Commission for Latin America,

Noting that, by letter of 9 December 1983, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland informed the Executive Secretary of the Commission of the application of the British Virgin Islands for associate membership in the Economic Commission for Latin America,

1. Welcomes the aforementioned application of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

2. Decides to admit the British Virgin Islands as an associate member of ECLA and welcomes its participation in the work of the Commission.

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6 April 1984

454(XX) ADMISSION OF THE UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS AS AN ASSOCIATE MEMBER OF ECLA

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering the desirability that the economic and cultural relations between all peoples in the Caribbean area and the Latin American continent should be strengthened,

Recalling the Terms of Reference of the Commission, as adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its sixth session, and in particular article 3 (a) thereof regarding the admission of associate members,

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions 568(VI), 647(VII), 744(VIII) and 1539(XV) which recommended the direct participation of non-self-governing territories in the work of the United Nations and invited the Administering Powers to progressively increase their participation in the work of the technical organs of the United Nations, and to propose them for participation in the work of the regional commissions,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 38/48 which noted with satisfaction the recommendation of the Virgin Islands Status Commission that the territory should become an associate member of ECLA and called upon the Administering Power to facilitate the application of the territory for such membership in ECLA and its subsidiary bodies,

Noting that, by letter of 3 October 1983, the Government of the United States of America informed the Executive Secretary of the Commission of the application of the United States Virgin Islands for associate membership in the Economic Commission for Latin America,

1. Welcomes the aforementioned application of the Government of the United States of America;

2. Decides to admit the United States Virgin Islands as an associate member of ECLA and welcomes its participation in the work of the Commission;

3. Calls upon the Administering Power, taking into account the freely expressed wishes of the people of the United States Virgin Islands, to take all necessary steps to expedite the process of decolonization in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration, as well as all other relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly.

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6 April 1984

455(XX) CHANGE OF NAME OF ECLA

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Having noted the recommendation of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee at its seventh session that the name of the Commission should be changed to the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Conscious that in the past two decades many new States from the Caribbean have become members of the Commission,

Recognizing the consequent desirability of more explicit integration of the Caribbean in the Commission,

1. Agrees that the name of the Commission should henceforth be the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean;

2. Recommends accordingly that the Economic and Social Council should approve the designation, "The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean" as the new name of the Commission.

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6 April 1984

456(XX) REGIONAL PROGRAMME OF ACTION

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that at its nineteenth session (Montevideo, 1981), ECLA adopted a Regional Programme of Action designed to implement in the regional sphere the recommendations and proposals of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

Bearing in mind United Nations General Assembly resolution 37/202, which requests the regional commissions to carry out in 1984 a review of the implementation of the International Development Strategy in their respective regions,

Having reviewed the document entitled "The crisis in Latin America: present situation and future outlook",*/ prepared by the Secretariat, which contains analyses and background information designed to facilitate such a review,

Also having reviewed the "Draft report of the eighth session of the Committee of High-Level Government Experts: appraisal of the implementation of the International Development Strategy for Latin America and the Caribbean, taking into account the current international economic crisis",**/ issued by the meeting convened by the Secretariat in pursuance of ECLA resolution 310(XIV) and the Regional Programme of Action, as well as the introduction submitted by the Latin American Group for incorporation into this appraisal,***/

1. Notes with satisfaction the contribution of the Secretariat to the first regional review of the Regional Programme of Action, contained in document E/CEPAL/G.1294;

2. Approves the report on the review and appraisal of the regional implementation of the International Development Strategy for Latin America and the Caribbean (document E/CEPAL/G.1307), which contains the review carried out by the Latin American and Caribbean countries and a summary of the debates on the implementation of the International Development Strategy and the prospects of Latin America and the Caribbean for the rest of the decade in the light of the present economic crisis, together with the observations of the member countries of the Commission;

3. Resolves to request the Executive Secretary to transmit both documents to the Committee on the Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, established by General Assembly resolution 37/202, and to the Economic and Social Council.

223rd meeting
6 April 1984

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*/ Document E/CEPAL/SES.20/G.25, also bearing the symbol E/CEPAL/G.1294.
**/ Document E/CEPAL/SES.20/G.26 and Corr.1.
***/ Conference Room Paper I/1 and Corr.1.

457(XX) LONG-TERM DEVELOPMENT POLICIES FOR LATIN AMERICA

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that, in addition to debating the severe problems currently affecting the Latin American economy and society and the policies required to deal with them in the short and medium term, it is necessary to examine the major long-term problems of Latin American development,

Recognizing that, given the changes taking place in the world economy, there is a need to examine the options open to the countries of the region with respect to their position in the international economy,

Also recognizing that it is necessary to consider the domestic structural and social changes required in order to achieve dynamic and equitable development, as stated in the documents of the Latin American Economic Conference (Quito, 9-13 January 1984),

Recalling the contributions which ECLA has traditionally made to the formulation of new inspiring ideas which have played an important role in Latin American development policies, as well as in the promotion of regional co-operation machinery,

1. Decides that one of the main topics which should be considered at the session of the Committee of the Whole of ECLA to be held in 1985 is the examination of those pivotal aspects of long-term economic and social development policy which could serve as sources of inspiration for meeting the challenges posed to the countries of the region by the changes in the international economy;

2. Instructs the Secretariat to carry out the necessary consultations and technical studies in preparation for this meeting and, in this respect, to work in co-ordination with regional and international bodies engaged in the analysis of this subject.

223rd meeting
6 April 1984

458(XX) ADJUSTMENT POLICIES AND RENEGOTIATION OF THE EXTERNAL DEBT

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering:

a) The profound and prolonged economic crisis now affecting the countries of the region, which jeopardizes their development capacity and stability, and the costly and ongoing adjustment effort carried on with a view to reducing these countries' external imbalance, all of which makes it a matter of urgency for them to resume their processes of economic and social development;

b) The decisive role played in the origin, intensity and duration of the current crisis by the international recession, the deterioration of the terms of trade, the excessively burdensome terms and conditions of external credit and the sharp drop in the net inflow of capital, all of which factors impose severe limitations on the options open to the countries of the region for tackling the crisis adequately;

c) The high social, political and economic cost for the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean of the processes of domestic adjustment and of renegotiation of their external debt carried out during the past two years and the totally unfair and inequitable manner in which these countries have had to bear the sacrifices involved in these processes;

d) The limitations, and in some cases the ineffectiveness, displayed by the adjustment and stabilization policies, especially from the standpoint of their adverse effects on the levels of economic activity, employment, and the real income and living standards of the great mass of the population;

e) The fact that the solutions to the problem of indebtedness cannot continue to be made subject to the criteria and forms used so far with respect to the developing countries, since the renegotiation of these debts calls for objective analyses which take account, when dealing with maturities, periods of grace and interest rates, of the real possibilities of the countries of the region, if the execution of the necessary internal adjustments is not to compromise the countries' future economic and social development;

f) The urgent need of the countries of the region to be able to rely on an adequate and growing net inflow of new public and private resources through the granting of additional trade and financial credits, as well as facilities for access to the markets of the developed countries and the elimination of the growing protectionist practices of the latter, all the foregoing being essential components which must be dealt with in an integrated manner if the external debt renegotiation processes are to ensure the economic and social development of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean;

g) The full corroboration of the aspects referred to above in, among other documents presented by the ECLA Secretariat, the "Economic Survey of Latin America, 1983: Advance Summary";*/

h) The decisions of the Latin American Economic Conference contained in the Quito Declaration and Plan of Action and the agreement reached at the Preparatory Meeting of the Latin American Group for the Sixth Session of UNCTAD, held at Cartagena, Colombia;

1. Takes note of the report entitled "Adjustment policies and renegotiation of the external debt" **/ submitted by the Secretariat of ECLA at this session;

2. Reaffirms that the serious economic problems of the Latin American and Caribbean countries, aggravated by the processes of adjustment and renegotiation of their external debt, have been caused mainly by external factors which are beyond their control, inasmuch as these problems have been brought about by the economic policies of some developed countries, which have led to a constant deterioration of the terms of trade, a decline in trade, an excessive increase in interest rates and an abrupt reversal of capital flows, as a result of which the countries of the region have become net exporters of capital: a situation which is untenable, unfair and irrational. In this context, it must be stressed that the responsibility for the external indebtedness problems of the countries must be shared both by the debtor countries of Latin America and the Caribbean and by the developed countries, the international private banks and the multilateral financial agencies. Consequently, the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean hold that the governments of the developed member countries of ECLA should assume an attitude of co-responsibility in all aspects connected with the solution of the external debt problem and that they should participate as a matter of urgency in the adoption of measures to deal with the crisis;

3. Entrusts the Secretariat of ECLA, in close consultation with the governments of Latin America and the Caribbean, with the task of carrying out an ongoing follow-up and appraisal of the implications which their external debt service and their adjustment programmes have in this regard for the countries of the region. It likewise requests the ECLA Secretariat to carry out as a matter of priority, and with due attention to the particular characteristics of each country, studies aimed at identifying:

a) the trends, limitations and alternatives of the Latin American and Caribbean countries as regards their domestic adjustment processes, in order to provide elements of judgement, of regional scope, that would make it possible to link their efforts at renegotiating their external debt with their development strategies;

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*/ Document E/CEPAL/SES.20/G.30.
**/ Document E/CEPAL/SES.20/G.17.

b) adjustment policies which seek to increase production and employment levels, provide for the equitable distribution of the costs and benefits of these policies among the different social groups, and ensure that they are systematically and harmoniously integrated with economic and social development strategies, while also serving to reduce inflation;

c) suitable formulas for determining the extent to which export income can be committed to the service of the external debt, within percentage ranges which allow the countries to maintain reasonable levels of development of domestic production activities, bearing in mind the evolution of the terms of trade;

d) within the general context of external indebtedness, the problems faced by the Latin American and Caribbean countries in gaining access for their exports to the markets of the developed countries (particularly those which are members of ECLA), and suggesting effective solutions, with special attention to the growing protectionism of those countries;

4. Instructs the Secretariat, in all activities it carries out in future pursuant to this resolution, to establish suitable co-ordination with the other regional and international bodies.

223rd meeting
6 April 1984

459(XX) TECHNICAL AND ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Recalling that the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 33/134 of 19 December 1978, assigns the regional commissions with, inter alia, the task of providing assistance for activities to strengthen technical co-operation among developing countries at both the regional and the interregional level,

Mindful of the Programme of Action adopted at the High-Level Conference on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries held at Caracas from 13 to 19 May 1981 and of the appraisal of the implementation of that Programme made at the second session of the Intergovernmental Follow-up and Co-ordination Committee of the Group of 77 on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries, held at Tunis from 5 to 10 September 1983,

Also mindful of the decisions taken at the second and third sessions of the High-Level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries convened by the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and held at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 1 to 8 June 1981 and from 31 May to 8 June 1983, respectively, in particular those which refer to the role of the regional commissions in promoting and supporting technical co-operation among developing countries,

Recalling ECLA resolutions 438(XIX) on technical co-operation among developing countries and 439(XIX) on economic co-operation among developing countries, both adopted on 15 May 1981,

Taking into account resolution 1983/66 of the Economic and Social Council in which the regional commissions are instructed that, in co-ordination with the relevant bodies in the United Nations system, they should intensify their consultations with a view to preparing joint programmes aimed at strengthening, in the short and medium term, technical and economic co-operation among developing countries at different geographical areas,

Bearing in mind Decision 174 on Regional Economic Security adopted by the Ninth Latin American Council of SELA, held at Caracas in September 1983, in which ECLA is requested to lend its efforts to the implementation of that recommendation,

Recalling in particular the recommendations and mandates contained in the Declaration and Plan of Action adopted at the Latin American Economic Conference held at Quito from 9 to 13 January 1984, which represent the joint response adopted by Latin America and the Caribbean in order to face up to the economic crisis affecting the region and which lay down priority criteria on regional co-operation,

1. Stresses the need for the Secretariat of the Commission to intensify the co-ordination of its activities to promote and support technical and economic co-operation among the countries of the region with the various subregional, regional and international bodies in order to achieve greater efficiency in the use of resources and to avoid duplication of effort;

2. Reaffirms the importance for the Economic Commission for Latin America of orienting and concentrating the efforts made by the Secretariat on the priority areas defined by the governments of the region in the field of technical and economic co-operation among developing countries in the Buenos Aires Plan of Action, the Caracas Programme of Action and the Quito Plan of Action;

3. Requests the Executive Secretary:

a) to intensify his consultations with governments during the preparation of studies and the execution of activities, in order to adapt them to changing circumstances;

b) to co-operate in the preparations for the third session of the Intergovernmental Follow-up and Co-ordination Committee of the Caracas Programme of Action, to be held at Cartagena in September 1984;

c) to identify those methods and procedures for co-operation among the countries of the region which make the fullest possible use of financial resources in national currencies, taking account of the experience of other regions and the work done in this respect by other international bodies;

d) to promote joint interregional technical and economic co-operation activities with other regional commissions, in consultation and co-ordination with the competent organizations of the United Nations system, with a view to strengthening co-operation among developing countries of different geographical areas, and, in particular, to continue developing the activities already initiated with the Economic Commission for Africa in order to help strengthen technical and economic co-operation among the countries of the two regions in accordance with the Programme of Action adopted at the joint meeting in Addis Ababa in June 1982 with a view to promoting interregional co-operation in the fields of trade, the development and utilization of human resources, and science and technology for development, with particular attention to the fullest possible use of resources in local currencies;

e) to prepare the necessary reports concerning the progress made in carrying out the recommendations and mandates addressed to ECLA by the Latin American Economic Conference and to submit them to the Ordinary Meeting of the Latin American Council of SELA with a view to the analysis and assessment of the progress made in the implementation of the Quito Plan of Action adopted on 13 January 1984;

4. Urges the governments of the member countries of the Commission to request the United Nations and those of its specialized agencies which enjoy budgetary autonomy and which carry out technical and economic co-operation activities to review their rules and procedures, at the next session of the United Nations General Assembly, with a view to increasing the use of local currency in such activities. In this connection, it requests the ECLA Secretariat to submit to the governments of the member countries of the Commission, by 30 August 1984, a study identifying ways and means of achieving this objective, if possible at the next session of the General Assembly;

5. Urges in particular the governments of the developed member countries of the Commission to make additional extrabudgetary contributions to the Secretariat in order to support the efforts of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean to intensify and broaden their horizontal technical and economic co-operation;

6. Calls upon the other developed countries and the competent organizations of the United Nations system, as well as upon other sources of financing, to contribute resources for the programmes and projects on technical co-operation among the countries of the region which the Secretariat must put into effect in pursuance of the mandates received in regional and international forums.

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6 April 1984

460(XX) TECHNICAL AND ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE COUNTRIES OF THE CARIBBEAN AREA AND THE OTHER COUNTRIES OF THE REGION

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Bearing in mind its resolution 358(XVI) of 13 May 1975 on the establishment of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC), which, as well as recognizing the special historical, geographical and cultural identity of the Caribbean countries and reaffirming the need to maintain and strengthen Latin American co-ordination and solidarity, emphasized the need to promote initiatives designed to strengthen co-operation between the other member countries of ECLA and integration groupings of countries of the Latin American region with the CDCC,

Also bearing in mind its resolution 365(XVII) of 5 May 1977 on economic integration and co-operation, which points out that despite the considerable progress made in the integration of the economies of the countries of the region and in linking up their production systems, the economic potential of integration has still not been used to the full,

Recalling its resolution 440(XIX) of 15 May 1981 in which it requests the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the Caribbean institutions charged with promoting co-operation and integration, to prepare a programme of work and studies with a view to strengthening technical and economic co-operation between the countries of the Caribbean area and the other countries of the region,

Noting the meeting of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee's Ad Hoc Working Group on Caribbean/Latin American Co-operation, held in Port of Spain on 1-2 February 1984, which discussed *inter alia* trade settlement arrangements, trade promotion, tourism, banking, consultancy, container repair, and science and technology,

Conscious of the need that technical and economic co-operation between the countries and groups of countries of the Caribbean subregion and the countries and groups of countries of the rest of the region should be linked with the processes and machinery for economic integration which exist in the region,

1. Notes with satisfaction the preparation by the Secretariat of a study which examines and identifies the main obstacles standing in the way of greater co-operation between the Caribbean countries and the other countries of the region, determines what opportunities exist for increasing such co-operation, and suggests several areas for the promotion of specific projects aimed at creating closer links of technical and economic co-operation between the Caribbean countries and other countries of the region in spheres of common interest;*/

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*/ See document E/CEPAL/SES.20/G.29.

2. Requests the Executive Secretary:

a) To prepare in consultation with the CDCC Secretariat and the member States of that Committee, as well as with other countries in the region, and with the co-operation of other Caribbean institutions responsible for promoting co-operation and integration, specific projects in those spheres already identified in advance which offer concrete possibilities for co-operation between the Caribbean countries and the rest of the region, including inter alia trade, services, transport, science and technology, and education and culture;

b) To report to the 21st session of the Economic Commission for Latin America on the appropriate measures taken within the work programme of the Commission to implement specific projects to promote co-operation between Latin America and the Caribbean.

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6 April 1984

461(XX) ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF WATER RESOURCES

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Taking account of the recommendations and resolutions adopted by the United Nations Water Conference which make up the Mar del Plata Action Plan, together with the resolutions subsequently adopted in this respect by the United Nations General Assembly and Economic and Social Council, especially those regarding the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade,

Recalling the resolutions adopted at its nineteenth session on the subject of support for the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, the programme of work in the field of water resources, and measures to promote the fulfilment of the objectives of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade in Latin America,

Bearing in mind the present international economic crisis which is adversely affecting the economic and social development of the countries of the region, including the field of water resources, thus involving the need to carry out structural changes at the national level in order to permit suitable co-ordination in the planning of such resources, as part of national development plans and programmes,

Considering the progress made since 1981 in the promotion of the Mar del Plata Action Plan in Latin America, especially as regards support for the objectives of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade,

1. Decides to pursue, at the request of governments, its efforts in connection with support for activities designed to achieve the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan at both the national and regional levels;

2. Urges governments to co-operate in the preparation of the final version of the report on the progress made in implementing the Mar del Plata Action Plan, entitled "The water resources of Latin America and their utilization. A report on progress in the application of the Mar del Plata Action Plan",*/ which should be given the widest possible dissemination;

3. Likewise urges governments to continue to co-operate in the preparation of future periodic reports, as decided at the session of the Committee on Water held during the eighteenth session of ECLA;

4. Recommends that the Secretariat of the Commission:

a) continue its efforts aimed at promoting the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan;

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*/ Document E/CEPAL/SES.20/G.6.

b) keep up its support for activities by governments connected with the implementation of the objectives of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade;

c) redouble its efforts in connection with the co-ordination of the relevant activities of the United Nations specialized agencies and other international bodies at the regional level;

d) strengthen its activities aimed at furthering horizontal and international co-operation in the field of water resources, especially those aimed at supporting national and regional projects relating to the planning and administration of water resources at the national level;

e) continue, in co-operation with the appropriate governmental and international bodies, its activities in connection with the application of improved water resource management techniques aimed at the multiple use of such resources, including incorporation of the environmental dimension, especially in the mountain riven basins of South America, Central America and the Caribbean;

f) take account of the offers made by countries in support of the workshop on co-operation in the management, economic aspects and planning of water resources, the programme for the development and management of high mountain river basins in Latin America, and the formulation of a regional programme of assistance to the countries on information systems for the planning and management of their water resources;

g) report to the 21st session of ECLA on the progress made with regard to the matters referred to in the preceding paragraphs of this resolution and those raised at the request of the delegations participating in the Committee on Water, which are contained in the report of that Committee.

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6 April 1984

462(XX) ECLA ACTIVITIES IN THE AREA OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering the importance which population settlement processes and the quality of the constructed environment have for the development of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean and for the improvement of their inhabitants' quality of life,

Bearing in mind the efforts being made in the countries of the region to define human settlement policies and programmes which are integrated in national development plans and strategies,

Recognizing the need for still greater intensification of regional co-operation in order to provide support for the efforts being carried out by the countries in areas related to human settlements, with special emphasis on action at the local level and popular participation,

Recalling the resolutions adopted at various international meetings held within the framework of the United Nations, particularly the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Vancouver, 1976), the Latin American Conference on Human Settlements (Mexico City, 1979), and the sessions of the Commission held at Guatemala City in 1977, at La Paz in 1979 and at Montevideo in 1981;

Taking note with satisfaction of the activities conducted by the ECLA Secretariat in the field of human settlements, as well as the measures taken to allocate more resources to the programme on that subject and to strengthen the links with the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements and with other co-operation bodies operating in the region,

Noting with concern the far-reaching effects of the international economic crisis on Latin America and the Caribbean and the limitations of all types to which the countries of the region are subjected, including the adjustment processes which many of them have been obliged to carry out in order to face up to the critical state of their economies,

Reaffirming in line with the Regional Programme of Action adopted at the nineteenth session of ECLA, the need to carry out thorough-going conceptual, institutional and structural changes in this field, if the human habitat is to reach the minimum levels required by the countries of the region in order to improve the quality of life of their population,

Taking note of the programme of work proposed by the ECLA system for execution in the period 1986-1987,

1. Recommends that matters related to human settlements should continue to be given high priority in the activities of ECLA;

2. Urges the Executive Secretary of ECLA to continue to make the necessary efforts to ensure that adequate attention is paid to the needs of the region with respect to human settlements, as well as to develop further the co-operation links with other intergovernmental bodies operating in the region, especially the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements, the United Nations Environment Programme, and other appropriate international bodies;

3. Requests the Executive Secretary to establish, within the framework of the ECLA programme of activities on human settlements, a regional programme of instruction and training in this field, seeking the co-operation of other co-operation bodies and of national training centres for this purpose;

4. Also requests the Executive Secretary to promote the necessary activities and to establish the appropriate inter-institutional contacts in order to promote national documentation systems as part of a unified regional documentation and classification system on human settlements, on the basis of the experience of the region;

5. Recommends that the Secretariat take the necessary measures to collect and exchange documentation on national human settlement policies, legislation on urban land, and existing finance systems, in order to co-operate with the physical and planning processes of the countries of the region;

6. Reiterates the importance of continuing to give high priority to Secretariat activities concerning human settlement technologies which are appropriate to the economic, social and environmental conditions of the countries of the region, while also promoting the exchange of experience and co-operation among the countries in this field;

7. Recommends that the ECLA Secretariat promote and attempt to sponsor, within existing budgetary resources, the holding in 1985 of a regional meeting of experts on human settlement policies, with special regard to the topics dealt with in paragraphs 5 and 6 above and to the subject of popular participation;

8. Reasserts ECLA's competence in the field of human settlements in Latin America and the Caribbean and the need, in this context, to expedite the full implementation of United Nations General Assembly resolutions 32/197 and 32/162, concerning the decentralization of the resources of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements to the regional economic commissions.

223rd meeting
6 April 1984

463(XX) STRENGTHENING OF THE UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Bearing in mind the recommendations of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Population, 1984 */ regarding the further implementation of the World Population Plan of Action, and especially recommendation 80,

Reiterating the need to strengthen the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) so that it can give more effective financial and technical assistance to the countries of the region,

1. Recognizes the very important collaboration given by UNFPA in support of the efforts of the countries of the region in the field of population;

2. Urges governments and donor agencies, in view of the fact that the demand for greater financial assistance in the field of population exceeds the existing resources of UNFPA, to increase their contributions to the Fund so that it can respond more adequately to the growing assistance needs of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean;

3. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to give this recommendation prompt and fitting consideration.

223rd meeting
6 April 1984

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*/ Document E/1984/28/Add.1.

464(XX) ACTIVITIES OF THE CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION COMMITTEE

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Recalling its resolution 358(XVI) which established the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee,

Recalling also ECLA resolutions 372(XVII) and 399(XVIII) and resolutions 420 (PLEN.14) and 451 (PLEN.16) of the Committee of the Whole, which endorsed the Constituent Declaration, functions, rules of procedure and work programme of CDCC and the reports of the first through the sixth sessions of the Committee,

Bearing in mind resolution 1982/58 of the Economic and Social Council, which took note of the determination of the member governments of CDCC to pursue activities aimed at strengthening the Secretariat of the Committee, and General Assembly resolution 32/197 on restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system and decentralization of the functions of the United Nations, including those of the economic commissions,

I

1. Notes the progress achieved in the implementation of the approved work programme since the sixth session of the Committee;

2. Endorses with appreciation the report of the seventh session of CDCC and the resolutions contained therein;

3. Endorses also the programme of work approved for the biennium 1984-1985;

II

1. Notes with appreciation the recent advances in the delegation of authority to the ECLA Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean, the identification of most items of the budget as they relate to CDCC in the 1984-1985 Programme Budget document, and the issuance of separate budgetary allotments for the ECLA Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean;

2. Reiterates its concern that:

i) the entire work programme of the ECLA Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean for 1984-1985 continues to be subsumed as a subprogramme under the Programme "International Trade and Development Financing";

ii) delays are still being experienced in filling the vacant posts in the ECLA Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean;

3. Requests the Executive Secretary of ECLA to seek the revision at the earliest possible time of the United Nations medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 and the combined ECLA work programme, in order to re-establish a separate programme for the ECLA Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean, as was the case during the 1982-1983 biennium;

4. Further requests the Executive Secretary of ECLA to accelerate efforts to seek and to channel funding and resources to the ECLA Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean and also to accelerate the filling of vacant posts in that office, bearing in mind that several Caribbean countries are non-represented or under-represented on the staff of the United Nations;

5. Requests the Secretariat of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee to proceed with the implementation of the approved work programme for the biennium 1984-1985, observing the priorities set by the Committee.

223rd meeting
6 April 1984

465(XX) PROGRAMME OF WORK AND CALENDAR OF CONFERENCES OF ECLA

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Bearing in mind article 8 and rule 24 of the Terms of Reference and Rules of Procedure of ECLA, together with the relevant mandates issued by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council regarding the preparation and consideration of the programmes of work of all the bodies of the system,

Recalling resolution 419 (PLEN.14) of the Committee of the Whole of ECLA, in which it was determined that the Commission should decide at each of its sessions on the new calendar of conferences and meetings of the entire ECLA system, with a view to implementing it in a manner duly synchronized with the General Assembly's budget programming cycle and taking into account the objectives and priorities established in the various work programmes and regional action programmes approved by member governments,

Having considered the draft programme of work for the different areas of activity of the ECLA system for the period 1986-1987,*/ which covers also the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) and the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE),

Taking full account of the opinions expressed and adjustments proposed by member governments, as recorded in the final report of the twentieth session, and the changes deriving from the resolutions adopted at that session,

1. Approves the draft programme of work of the ECLA system (including the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning and the Latin American Demographic Centre) for the period 1986-1987 -with the adjustments reflected in the final report and taking account of the resolutions and decisions adopted at the twentieth session of the Commission- which constitutes the legislative authority of the Commission for the execution of the programmes and projects in it;

2. Notes that the work programme of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC) is not included in the work programme of the Commission and that after the CDCC work programme is approved at its eighth session, scheduled for June 1984, it will be submitted for the consideration and approval of the seventeenth session of the Committee of the Whole;

3. Takes note that the allocation of the resources needed for carrying out activities described in this work programme requires the approval of the pertinent bodies of the United Nations;

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*/ Document E/CEPAL/SES.20/G.7.

4. Also approves the calendar of conferences of the ECLA system as given in the annex to this resolution, with the observations and suggestions reflected in the report of the twentieth session;

5. Urges the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue to entrust ECLA with the responsibility for organizing and holding the Latin American regional preparatory meetings for United Nations world conferences;

6. Requests the Executive Secretary to submit to the pertinent bodies of the United Nations such proposals as may be necessary to enable the programme of work and the calendar of conferences thus approved to be carried out;

7. Instructs the Executive Secretary to report to the 21st session of ECLA on the fulfilment of this resolution.

223rd meeting
6 April 1984

CALENDAR OF ECLA INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONFERENCES FOR THE PERIOD 1984-1986

Year	Title	Place and date	Legislative authority	Source of financing
1984	Eighth Session of the Committee of High-Level Government Experts (CEGAN): Appraisal of the implementation of the International Development Strategy for Latin America and the Caribbean, taking into account the current international economic crisis	Montevideo 18-23 January	ECLA resolutions 419 (PLEN. 14); 422 (XIX); 425 (XIX); 432 (XIX) and 449 (PLEN. 16)	ECLA regular budget
1984	Ninth Session of the Committee of High-Level Government Experts (CEGAN): Science and technology for development	Montevideo 23 and 24 January		
1984	Twentieth Session of ECLA	Lima, 29 March - 6 April	ECLA resolutions 432 (XIX) and 449 (PLEN. 16)	ECLA regular budget
1984	Eighth Session of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC)	Port au Prince June	ECLA resolutions 358 (XVI); 432 (XIX) and 449 (PLEN. 16)	
1984	Latin American Technical Meeting for the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO	7-10 May ECLA Headquarters	United Nations General Assembly resolution 38/192	
1984	Latin American Regional Preparatory Meeting for the World Conference to review and appraise the achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women	Cuba a/	The Conference was set up as a permanent subsidiary organ of ECLA, by decision of the Eleventh Extraordinary Session of the Committee of the Whole (E/CEPAL/AC.71/4)	United Nations Headquarters budget b/
	Seventeenth Session of the ECLA Committee of the Whole	United Nations Headquarters, New York a/		
1984	Central American Economic Co-operation Committee	c/	ECLA resolution 9 (IV)	ECLA regular budget
1985	Latin American Regional Meeting to review the implementation of the Plan of Action for Youth	Spain a/	Para. 97 of the Regional Plan of Action for Latin America and the Caribbean for the International Youth Year (document E/CEPAL/SES.20/G.22)	
1985	Tenth Session of the Committee of High-Level Government Experts (CEGAN)	c/	ECLA resolutions 310 (XIV); 419 (PLEN.14); 422 (XIX); para. 204; 425 (XIX)	ECLA regular budget
1985	Ninth Session of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC)	c/	ECLA resolution 358 (XV)	ECLA regular budget
1985	Eighteenth Session of the ECLA Committee of the whole	c/	ECLA resolution 419 (PLEN. 14)	ECLA regular budget
1986	Eleventh Session of the Committee of High-Level Government Experts (CEGAN)	c/	ECLA resolutions 310 (XIV); 419 (PLEN.14); 422 (XIX); para. 204; 425 (XIX)	ECLA regular budget
1986	Tenth Session of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC)	c/	ECLA resolution 358 (XVI)	ECLA regular budget
1986	Twenty-first Session of ECLA	c/	ECLA resolution 449 (PLEN. 16)	ECLA regular budget

a/ Date to be decided.

b/ A request has been made for the transfer of funds to ECLA.

c/ Place and date to be decided.

466(XX) STRENGTHENING OF THE LATIN AMERICAN DEMOGRAPHIC CENTRE (CELADE)

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Bearing in mind the conclusions and recommendations of the regional meetings on population, and especially those designed to implement the principles and objectives of the World Population Plan of Action,

Also bearing in mind the fact that the recommendations mentioned above highlight the need to approach population problems as an inseparable part of development strategies, the planning process and general policies,

Considering the Latin American Regional Population Programme's objectives of collaborating with the countries of the region in providing information on their demographic situation and in formulating and appraising development plans and programmes in the field of population, the implementation of which was entrusted by the Secretariat to the Latin American Demographic Centre,

Recognizing how important it is for the member countries of the Commission to continue to enjoy the services of a suitable regional body endowed with appropriate resources for meeting needs as regards technical co-operation, diversified training, the development and adaptation of analysis techniques suited to the conditions of the region, the generation, processing and retrieval of information on population, and the incorporation of demographic variables into development plans and strategies,

Aware that the decentralization of population activities from the central bodies of the United Nations Secretariat towards the regional commissions and in particular towards the Economic Commission for Latin America, as recommended by the General Assembly in its resolutions 32/197 and 37/214, has not yet achieved significant progress which would make it possible to strengthen regional action in this area,

Concerned by the fact that in recent years the Latin American Demographic Centre has suffered a reduction in the funds granted to it by financing bodies,

Bearing in mind that the Latin American Regional Preparatory Meeting for the International Conference on Population, held within the seventh session of the Committee of High-Level Government Experts (Havana, November 1983) recommended that at the twentieth session of ECLA the member countries should study the advisability of adopting forms of financial co-operation designed to strengthen the activities of CELADE,

1. Recommends that the member countries of the Commission which were able and willing to do so, inspired by the spirit of technical co-operation among developing countries, should make direct contributions to ECLA which would primarily be used to finance technical co-operation missions and training programmes carried out by CELADE in the countries;

2. Instructs the Executive Secretary to study and adopt appropriate measures for the timely implementation of such contributions, in consultation with the countries prepared to make them.

223rd meeting
6 April 1984

467(XX) NEW PROGRAMME OF WORK AND SUPPORT FOR THE LATIN AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PLANNING (ILPES)

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Recalling that in June 1983 the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) -a permanent United Nations body functioning with its own identity within the ECLA system- completed twenty-one years of valuable service to the region,

Bearing in mind the results of the Fourth Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning (Buenos Aires, 9-10 May 1983), which is the highest-level forum of the System of Co-operation and Co-ordination among Planning Bodies of Latin America and the Caribbean,

Also bearing in mind the resolutions adopted by the Fifth Meeting of the Technical Committee of ILPES (Buenos Aires, 10 May 1983) and the Sixth Meeting of the Technical Sub-Committee of ILPES (Mexico City, 28-29 November 1983) regarding the main lines of the programme of work and the future financing of ILPES,

Recognizing that in the sphere of economic and social planning ILPES is an intergovernmental body of fundamental importance for strengthening the co-ordination of economic and social policies and strategies as instruments of development and co-operation among the countries of the region,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report on the activities of ILPES during the period 1981-1984 contained in documents E/CEPAL/ILPES/G.21 and E/CEPAL/SES.20/G.23;

2. Notes with approval the main lines of the programme of work of ILPES for the triennium 1984-1986 laid down by the governments and the Director of the Institute, as well as the main functional areas in which it will concentrate its activities: economic policy and planning; public sector planning; regional and sectoral planning; and pre-investment and projects;

3. Likewise notes with approval the core topics to which ILPES will give priority: articulation of the short, medium and long-term policy formulation processes; the place of the region in the world economy in the near future; the territorial and social effects of global and sectoral economic policies, and the role of the public sector in the region, with emphasis on its social development policies;

4. Expresses its satisfaction at the results of the Fourth Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America and the Caribbean (Buenos Aires, 9-10 May 1983), which once again confirm the great importance for regional co-operation assumed by this multilateral forum for technical discussion on the shared problems of development and for the exchange of experience regarding public policies;

5. Endorses the recommendations of the Fifth Meeting of the Technical Committee of ILPES and the Sixth Meeting of the Technical Sub-Committee of ILPES, and hence:

a) Urges the governments of the region to give the highest priority to defending the financing of ILPES at meetings of international organizations;

b) Notes with approval the establishment and implementation of the new regular system of financing of ILPES on the basis of voluntary contributions determined by each country, as approved at the Fifth Meeting of the Technical Committee;

6. Expresses its satisfaction at the decision taken by the countries which have signed the Memorandum of Understanding with ILPES or have already pledged their contributions for 1984, recommends those countries of the region which have not yet done so to take a decision on their voluntary contributions as soon as is convenient, and urges all member countries to make actual payment of their contributions in 1984 with the greatest possible promptness;

7. Recommends the member countries to seek additional resources in order to finance activities they plan to carry out with ILPES, also using, in so far as possible, resources from the UNDP indicative national planning figures;

8. Renews the expression of its special gratitude to UNDP for the whole-hearted support given to ILPES since its establishment, and urges it to continue to give the Institute its valuable technical and financial support;

9. Reiterates its satisfaction at the support given by the whole region to ILPES, at the co-operation agreements which the Institute is signing with some member governments, at the important backing given to it by the Inter-American Development Bank, and at the collaboration of countries which are not members of ILPES, such as Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Japan, the Netherlands, and Spain;

10. Requests the Executive Secretary of ECLA to approach the relevant bodies of the United Nations with a view to expanding the technical staff of ILPES paid for from the regular budget of the United Nations;

11. Notes and approves the bases for promoting horizontal co-operation given in the report prepared on this subject for the Sixth Meeting of the Technical Sub-Committee */ and recommends national planning bodies to continue to promote the necessary measures to strengthen this co-operation in so far as they are able, in line with those bases;

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*/ See ILPES, New services for horizontal co-operation, document VI-ST/5.

12. Notes with satisfaction and approves the report on the activities of ILPES during 1983 and its programme of work for 1984, as laid down at the Fifth Meeting of the Technical Sub-Committee (San José, 29-30 November 1982), the Fifth Meeting of the Technical Committee (Buenos Aires, 10 May 1983) and the Sixth Meeting of the Technical Sub-Committee (Mexico City, 28-29 November 1983);

13. Also notes with satisfaction the greater emphasis which will be given by ILPES to programmes for Central America and the Caribbean, including the carrying out of specific technical and financial studies with a view to the decentralization of its activities in these areas;

14. Takes note with satisfaction of the recommendations of the Third Meeting of Caribbean Planning Experts (Port of Spain, 28 April-2 May 1983) and repeats its request to ILPES and the Governments of the Caribbean to ensure, in so far as it is possible for them to do so, conditions such as to permit greater activity in the region, including the initiation of activities in the Caribbean in conjunction with the ECLA Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean;

15. Likewise notes with satisfaction that the Government of Brazil has proposed that the Seventh Meeting of the Technical Sub-Committee, to be convened in the second half of 1984, should be held in Brasilia and that the Government of Mexico has offered to host the Fifth Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America and the Caribbean and the Sixth Meeting of the Technical Committee, which will consequently be held in Mexico City in the first half of 1985.

223rd meeting
6 April 1984

468(XX) INTEGRATION OF WOMEN INTO DEVELOPMENT

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that the objectives and targets of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade cannot be achieved without the effective participation of women in national, regional and international efforts,

Bearing in mind that, in spite of the activities that have been carried out in the implementation of the World Plan of Action for the United Nations Decade for Women, insufficient progress has so far been made and that it is therefore necessary to intensify action, optimize resources and reformulate strategies in the light of the circumstances currently prevailing in the region and of its pressing needs,

Recognizing the work that ECLA has carried out to further the application of the Regional Plan of Action for the integration of women into the development of Latin America and the Caribbean,

Stressing that the serious economic crisis affecting the region has caused a gradual deterioration of the quality of life of a high percentage of its population,

Appreciating the support that has been provided by the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women, yet aware of the countries' increasing requirements for financial assistance for the execution of comprehensive promotion projects giving priority to women in the marginal urban areas and in rural areas,

Stressing the vital importance of the governments' policies at the national level to ensure the effective participation of women in development,

Taking into consideration the convening of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, to be held in 1985,

Reaffirming the recommendations of the Third Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Mexico City, from 8 to 10 August 1983,

1. Urges governments:

a) in the design and implementation of new development strategies that are consistent with the accelerated pace of progress in science and technology and culture, to encourage the full integration of women into the economic and social processes of their countries;

b) to adopt short and medium-term policies aimed at carrying out the activities pertaining to women that are envisaged in the Regional Programme of Action for the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean, in order to ensure the continuation of these activities beyond the United Nations Decade for Women;

c) to prepare a comprehensive diagnosis of the situation of women which should bring together the scattered efforts that have been made in this field in order to make it possible to formulate policies that are consistent with the real situation of each country;

d) within the framework of comprehensive development strategies, to plan and implement projects of national, regional and zonal scope in order to slow down the migration to the cities of women and their families and to prevent them from being exploited and marginated;

e) to adopt immediately measures aimed at improving working conditions and the working environment of women in the rural areas, and, in particular, to avoid the damaging effect of the uncontrolled use of insecticides and pesticides, especially among pregnant peasant women;

f) to carry out more thorough research and diagnostic studies on the issue of female minors in their family and social contexts, with emphasis on illiteracy, dropping out of school, exploitation, fertility and health, in order to make it possible to plan and implement duly co-ordinated multisectoral programmes;

g) to carry out research studies on the effect which working conditions and the working environment have on women's health, as well as studies on social security coverage for women;

h) if they have not already done so, to sign, ratify and put into effect as soon as possible the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women and to promote its dissemination;

i) to extend or increase effectively the coverage of social security schemes to family members at all stages in their lives, stressing the situation of women who are housewives;

j) to carry out activities and projects designed to promote a sense of responsibility among fathers by educating couples as regards their obligations to society;

k) to participate actively in the process of preparing for the World Conference;

2. Requests the ECLA Secretariat to provide Governments with technical support in the process of requesting technical and financial co-operation from the United Nations Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women for the

purpose of carrying out projects to ensure the improvement of living conditions for women and their families; such projects should include, among others, the following components:

a) The training of women, particularly for the middle level of management;

b) The creation of jobs for women, especially through the creation of self-managed and other enterprises;

c) Training to secure access to credit by enterprises managed by women;

3. Requests the Chairpersons of the Third Regional Conference on the Integration of Women (Mexico City, August 1983) and the Regional Preparatory Meeting for the World Conference to transmit the conclusions and results of their respective conferences to the World Conference;

4. Reiterates its support for the work being done by the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW) to promote better living conditions for women and their more effective integration into development.

223rd meeting
6 April 1984

469(XX) REGIONAL SYSTEM OF FOREIGN TRADE STATISTICS FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering the urgent need to accelerate efforts aimed at achieving economic integration among the countries of the region, both in order to deal with the current international crisis and to reduce the future vulnerability of the member countries to fluctuations in the world economy,

Recognizing that the consolidation of a structure of intra-regional commercial relations is an important step towards achieving the economic integration of the region,

Recognizing the key importance, in orienting these efforts, of having reliable and timely statistics on each country's foreign trade, by areas and by trading partners, developed in accordance with uniform classifications and at a level of detail that satisfies trade policy requirements,

Bearing in mind that despite the progress achieved in recent years in the field of foreign trade statistics by most of the countries of the region, statistics are not always available at the right time and in the detail required for adopting decisions pertaining to trade policy,

Bearing in mind ECLA resolution 437(XIX) on the possibilities for access by member countries to updated economic and trade information,

Having examined the report on "Access to information sources on Latin American foreign trade statistics" (E/CEPAL/SES.20/G.28 - E/CEPAL/G.1301), prepared by the Secretariat in compliance with the aforementioned resolution 437(XIX),

Stressing the efforts that have been made by the subregional integration bodies (ALADI, CARICOM, JUNAC and SIECA) and the member countries of each one of them to harmonize foreign trade statistics and accelerate the flow and dissemination of these statistics in support of integration efforts,

Bearing in mind that the most effective way to maximize the possibilities for member countries to have access to available statistics on each country's foreign trade is to articulate a regional system of foreign trade statistics,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the work done by the Secretariat of the Commission in setting up the External Trade Data Bank for Latin America and the Caribbean (BADECEL), and of the progress made in putting it underway;

2. Urges the Governments of member countries to give priority to the improvement and processing of their foreign trade statistics, to supply them rapidly and in the necessary detail to the subregional integration and co-operation bodies to which they belong and to ECLA's External Trade Data Bank for Latin America and the Caribbean (BADECEL), and to collaborate with the subregional and regional programmes aimed at harmonizing these statistics and making them compatible;

3. Urges the national and international technical co-operation agencies to provide support for projects carried out by member countries for the purpose of improving the reception, systematization and processing of their foreign trade statistics;

4. Urges the secretariats of the integration bodies of the region to continue collaborating with the Secretariat of ECLA in its efforts to set up and perfect a regional system of foreign trade statistics;

5. Requests the Executive Secretary:

a) to take appropriate steps to ensure that the External Trade Data Bank for Latin America and the Caribbean (BADECEL), maintained by the Secretariat, can incorporate as rapidly as possible the information produced by member countries on their foreign trade;

b) to take appropriate steps to ensure that the data base incorporated into BADECEL is made accessible, with the greatest possible detail, flexibility and speed, to the official agencies of the member countries and with a periodicity of at least two years with the data available;

c) to set up, in collaboration with the subregional integration bodies, a programme aimed at fully developing a regional system of foreign trade statistics which would be easily and rapidly accessible to the member countries and to help them overcome the obstacles they encounter in the reception, systematization and processing of their foreign trade statistics and in the establishment of appropriate procedures for harmonizing these statistics and facilitating their distribution and dissemination.

223rd meeting
6 April 1984

470(XX) ACTIONS AFFECTING THE FREEDOM OF TRADE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF CENTRAL AMERICA

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Reaffirming the brotherhood and solidarity of the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean and their desire to live in keeping with democratic principles,

Reiterating the sovereign right of all the nations of Latin America and the Caribbean to follow their own economic, social and political paths in peace and freedom, free of all kinds of outside interference, rejecting all economic measures which are discriminatory or coercive for political reasons, and assuring all their inhabitants the full enjoyment of human rights and the benefits of progress, in an atmosphere free of pressures, threats and aggression from without,

Reaffirming that full respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries, refraining from the threat or use of force against any State, non-intervention in the internal affairs of other States and the peaceful settlement of international disputes are of capital importance for the success of the International Development Strategy,

Bearing in mind that there is an essential link between peace and development, since without peace there can be no development, and without development peace will always be precarious,

Taking into account the statements made by several Central American countries regarding actions perpetrated against their economic activities and to the detriment of their port, marine and air facilities, including the mining of their ports,

Considering that such activities strike at the free exercise of international trade and are at variance with the principles and objectives laid down in the International Development Strategy, the recommendations of the Action Committee in Support of the Economic and Social Development of Central America (CADESCA), and other international norms,

Also considering the urgent need of the Central American countries for economic and financial support to help them not only to surmount the present situation but also to resume on a sustained basis the path of progress and economic and social development,

1. Energetically rejects the actions and threats against the economic activities of the Central American countries, be they in the industrial, commercial, agricultural or fishery fields, and also those which restrict free international trade by land, sea or air transport;

2. Adheres to the statements of principle adopted in other international forums to the effect that it is necessary to banish from Central America all foreign intervention which strikes against the peace and economic development of the subregion and reiterates its support for the efforts being made by the Contadora Group, in conjunction with the Foreign Ministers of the region, in favour of the peace, security and economic and social development of Central America;

3. Repeats the appeal to all States, agencies of the United Nations system and other international organizations to continue and increase their economic assistance to the Central American countries and urges them, in this connection, to support the programme of work of CADESCA, to be carried out in due co-ordination with the other Central American integration bodies.

223rd meeting
6 April 1984

471(XX) PLACE AND DATE OF NEXT SESSION

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Bearing in mind article 15 of its Terms of Reference and rules 1 and 2 of its Rules of Procedure,

Considering that at its twentieth session the Commission has not taken a decision on the venue for its next biennial meeting, since conversations are still in progress with some member Governments to this end,

Decides to authorize the Executive Secretary to hold the necessary consultations with member States to fix the place of the 21st session, which will be held at the most convenient date in 1986, subject to the agreement of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

223rd meeting
6 April 1984

/Annex

Annex

CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS SPONSORED OR CO-SPONSORED BY ECLA SINCE MAY 1981

Title	Date	Place	Sponsoring agency	Symbol of report a/
Nineteenth session of ECLA	4-15 May (1981)	Montevideo	ECLA	E/1981/56 E/CEPAL/G.1176 b/
INFOPLAN Training Course-Seminar	11-29 May	Santiago	ECLA/CLADES	
Workshop on Environmental Statistics for Development	22-26 June	Santiago	ECLA/UNEP/Government of the Dominican Republic	
Round Table Meeting on Financing of Exports of Manufactures in Latin America	29 June-1 July	Santiago	ECLA/ITC	E/CEPAL/R.282
Technical Meeting on Terminology for Development: The OECD Macrothesaurus	1-3 July	Santiago	ECLA/CLADES	E/CEPAL/CLADES/R.19
Ad Hoc Meeting of the Central American Economic Co-operation Committee	3 July	Mexico City	ECLA/Central American Economic Co-operation Committee	E/CEPAL/G.1182 E/CEPAL/CCE/404/Rev.1
Meeting of the Latin American Forum and RIAL Seminar on International Trade Negotiations	20-23 July	Mexico City	UNDP/ECLA/RIAL/CEESTEM	
Latin American Seminar on Consortia and other Forms of Joint Exports	3-7 August	Mexico City	ECLA/ITC	E/CEPAL/R.303

Annex (cont. 1)

Title	Date	Place	Sponsoring agency	Symbol of report a/
Latin American Seminar on National Accounts	10-14 August	Mexico City	ECLA/UNDP/Government of Mexico	
Workshop on Environmental Statistics	24-28 August	Santo Domingo	ECLA/UNEP/Government of the Dominican Republic	
Inter-Agency Seminar on the Integration of Women into the Process of Social Planning in Latin America	7-8 September	Santiago	ECLA/Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women	E/CEPAL/R.286
UNESCO-PGI and ECLA/CLADES Joint Seminar on Methodologies for Evaluating Information Infrastructures and Related Experiences in Latin America	30 September-2 October	Santiago	ECLA/CLADES/UNESCO	E/CEPAL/CLADES/R.16
Regional Seminar on Environmental Management and Large Water Projects	1-3 October	Concordia, Argentina	ECLA/UNEP	E/CEPAL/L.262 and Cor
Seminar on Systems of Operational and Management Information for Latin American and Spanish Railways	5-9 October	Santiago	ECLA/ALAF/IBRD	
Preparatory Meeting of Government Experts for the Ibero-American Conference on Economic Co-operation	15-17 October	Santiago	ECLA/ICI	
Seminar on New Forms and Agents of Latin American Regional Co-operation	26-27 October	Santiago	UNDP/ECLA/RIAL	

Annex (cont. 2)

Title	Date	Place	Sponsoring agency	Symbol of report a/
Meeting of Experts on Facilitation Problems and the Strengthening of Transport Institutions	27-30 October	Paramaribo	ECLA	E/CEPAL/G.1192
Seminar on Policies for Attaining a Minimum Level of Well-Being	2-6 November	Santiago	ECLA	
Sixth Session of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC) c/	4-10 November	St. George's, Grenada	ECLA	E/CEPAL/G.1202 and A E/CEPAL/CDCC/91 and Add.1
Regional Seminar on Expansion of the Agricultural Frontier and the Environment in Latin America	10-13 November	Brasilia	ECLA/UNEP/ANPEC/University of Brasilia/Government of Brazil	E/CEPAL/L.261 and Co
Regional Seminar on Metropolitanization and the Environment	16-19 November	Curitiba	ECLA/UNEP/Municipal Prefecture of Curitiba/IPPUC	E/CEPAL/L.266 and Co
First Latin American Seminar on Regional and State Planning	30 November-3 December	Brasilia	CENDEC/IPEA and ILPES/ECLA/UNDP	
Latin American Meeting of Export Credit Insurance Bodies	2-4 December	Santiago	ECLA/ITC	E/CEPAL/R.305
Seminar on Options for Negotiations with Foreign Investors and Transnational Corporations in the Copper and Tin Industries	9-11 December	Santiago	ECLA/CTC	E/CEPAL/R.306
Second Regional Meeting on Information Systems for Co-operation and Co-ordination in Environmental Matters	9-11 December	Santiago	UNEP/ORPAL/ECLA/CLADES	d/

Annex (cont. 3)

Title	Date	Place	Sponsoring agency	Symbol of report a/
Second Latin American Seminar on Horizontal Co-operation for the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade	11-14 January (1982)	Santo Domingo	ECLA	E/CEPAL/G.1199
International Seminar on Private Universities: The Latin American Background and Experience	18-20 January	Santiago	ECLA/UNDP/RIAL/CPU	
Regional Training Workshop on Projects and Programmes for Women	18-27 January	Panama	ECLA/Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women	E/CEPAL/MEX/SEM.7/R.
Sixth Session of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC) e/	3-4 February	New York	ECLA	E/CEPAL/G.1202 and A E/CEPAL/CDCC/91 and Add.1
Workshop on the Study of Supply and Demand for Andean Products	8-12 February	Lima	ECLA/JUNAC/ITC	
Latin American Regional Preparatory Meeting for the World Assembly on Aging	8-12 March	San José	ECLA	E/CEPAL/G.1201 E/CEPAL/Conf.74/L.4
Regional Seminar on Agrarian Policies and Peasant Survival in High-Altitude Ecosystems	23-26 March	Quito	ECLA/UNEP/Government of Ecuador	E/CEPAL/L.273
International Symposium on Social Development Policies in Latin America and the Caribbean during the 1980s	12-15 April	Santiago	ECLA/ILPES/UNICEF	f/

Annex (cont. 4)

Title	Date	Place	Sponsoring Agency	Symbol of report a/
Round Table Meeting on the Obstacles Affecting the Access of Latin American Exports of Manufactured and Semi-manufactured Leather Products to the Markets of the Industrialized Countries	14-16 April	Buenos Aires	ECLA/ITC	E/CEPAL/SEM.2/R.5 g/
Seminar on the Establishment of Container Repair and Maintenance Enterprises	15-16 April	Rio de Janeiro	Ministry of Transport (CIDETI)/ECLA	
Seminar on the Establishment of Container Repair and Maintenance Enterprises	19-20 April	Bogotá	ECLA/Consejo Colombiano de Usuarios del Transporte (CUTMA)/Flota Mercante Gran Colombiana	
First South American Road Transport Conference	20-22 April	Montevideo	ECLA/IRU/Government of Uruguay	h/
Seminar on the Establishment of Container Repair and Maintenance Enterprises	22-23 April	Santo Domingo	Asociación de Navieros de Santo Domingo/Autoridad Portuaria Dominicana/ECLA	
Meeting of Latin American Businessmen	26-28 April	Santiago	ECLA/UNDP/UNIDO	
The International Recession and Economic Policies in Latin America (internal meeting)	3-4 May	Santiago	ECLA	
Regional Seminar of Experts on Comparisons of the System of National Accounts and the System of Balances of the National Economy in Latin America	6-11 May	Havana	ECLA/ICI/Government of Cuba	E/CEPAL/G.1213

Annex (cont. 5)

Title	Date	Place	Sponsoring Agency	Symbol of report a/
Seminar on Policy and Negotiations with Transnational Corporations in the Mining and Metallurgical Sector of Bolivia	17-21 May	La Paz	ECLA/CTC/Government of Bolivia	E/CEPAL/G.1216 E/CEPAL/SEM.3/L.8
Regional Workshop on the Measurement of Rural Employment and Income	24-28 May	Ixtapan de la Sal, Mexico	ECLA/PREALC/Government of Mexico	E/CEPAL/G.1220
Joint Meeting of Governmental Experts from Africa and Latin America on Economic and Technical Co-operation	1-4 June	Addis Ababa	ECLA/ECA/UNDP	E/CEPAL/G.1212
UNIDO/ECLA Expert Meeting on the Implications for Latin America of Advances in Microelectronics	7-11 June	Mexico City	ECLA/UNIDO	i/
Meeting on Horizontal Co-operation for the Development of the Mineral Resources of Latin America	14-18 June	Bogotá	ECLA/ECOMINAS	E/CEPAL/G.1207 E/CEPAL/SEM.3/R.9/Rev.
First Latin American Seminar on Transport Planning	21-25 June	Buenos Aires	ECLA/Government of Argentina	E/CEPAL/G.1219
Multidisciplinary Preparatory Seminar for the World Assembly on Aging	29 June-2 July	Santiago	ECLA/UNDP/CONAPRAN	E/CEPAL/SEM.7/L.1
Fifteenth Extraordinary Session of the Committee of the Whole	22-23 July	New York	ECLA	E/CEPAL/G.1209/Rev.2
Second Session of the Inter-Secretariat Working Group on Water Resources in Latin America	16-17 August	Santiago	ECLA	E/CEPAL/G.1225

Annex (cont. 6)

Title	Date	Place	Sponsoring agency	Symbol of report a/
Seminar on the Law of the Sea and Latin American Development	13-15 September	Santiago	UNDP/ECLA/RIAL	
Meeting on the Programme of Ibero-American Scientific and Technological Co-operation	15-17 September	Santiago	ECLA/CCI	
High-Level Meeting on the International Economic Situation and Latin America	23-25 September	Buenos Aires	UNDP/ECLA/RIAL and UNCTAD/SELA	
Fourth Annual Meeting of Member Centres of RIAL	4-6 October	Caracas	UNDP/ECLA/RIAL/Universidad Simón Bolívar	
Seminar on Transnational Corporations and Central American Development	20-27 October	San José	ECLA/CTC	
Technical Seminar on Regional Tariff Preferences within the Framework of the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI)	4-5 November	Santiago	ECLA/ALADI	
Regional Seminar to Evaluate INFOPLAN	8-10 November	Santiago	ECLA/CLADES	
Second Meeting on Systems of Operational and Management Information for Latin American and Spanish Railways	22-26 November	Santiago	ALAF/IBRD/ECLA	
Sixteenth Session of the Committee of the Whole	2-3 December	New York	ECLA	E/CEPAL/G.1239 E/CEPAL/PLEN.16/L.8

Annex (cont. 7)

Title	Date	Place	Sponsoring agency	Symbol of report a/
Second Meeting of Latin American Sectoral Business Associations	6-7 December	Lima	UNDP/ECLA/RIAL and ALIDE	
Sixth session of the Committee of High-Level Government Experts (CEGAN)	6 December	New York	ECLA	E/CEPAL/G.1260 E/CEPAL/CEGAN.6/L.3
Expert Meeting to Prepare Permanent Machinery for Horizontal Co-operation among Metropolitan Authorities of Latin America and the Caribbean	14-15 December	Santiago	ECLA	
Working Group of the Committee for Development Planning	10-14 January (1983)	Santiago	ECLA/UN	
Seventh session of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC)	19-22 January (technical level) 24-25 January (ministerial level)	Port of Spain	ECLA	E/CEPAL/CDCC/99 E/CEPAL/G.1237
58th Meeting of the Council of the International Union of Architects	24-26 January	Santiago	UIA/ECLA/Colegio de Arquitectos de Chile	
Meeting of Latin American Foreign Trade Officials	10-12 March	Santiago	ECLA/ALADI	E/CEPAL/SEM.7/R.5
INFOPLAN Training Course/Seminar	14-18 March	Montevideo	ECLA/CLADES	
INFOPLAN Training Course/Seminar	21-25 March	Asunción	ECLA/CLADES/CIID	

Annex (cont. 8)

Title	Date	Place	Sponsoring agency	Symbol of report
Seminar on the Environment and Arid Zones Settlement Technologies: Research and experience in Argentina and Chile	22-23 March 18-19 April	Antofagasta	ECLA/UNEP/Universidad de Antofagasta	
Round Table Meeting of Editors from Latin America and the Caribbean	24-26 March	Santiago	ECLA/UN	
Meeting on the Financial Problems of Latin America	14-15 April	Santiago	ECLA	
Meeting on Energy and Development in Latin America	18-20 April	Santiago	ECLA/OLADE/CIID	
First Meeting of the Follow-up Group on the Formulation of a Regional Co-operation and Information Programme	18-22 April	Caracas	ECLA/CLADES/UNESCO/PGI	
INFOPLAN Training Course/Seminar	25 April- 6 May	Brasilia	ECLA/CLADES/CIID	
Seminar on the International Relations of Latin America in Long-term World Scenarios	5-6 May	Santiago	ECLA/RIAL	
Fourth Meeting of Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America and the Caribbean	9-10 May	Buenos Aires	ILPES	E/CEPAL/ILPES/ Conf.4/L.7
Meeting of Leading Personalities to Discuss the World Crisis and Latin America	18-23 May	Bogotá	ECLA/Government of Colombia	
Pan-American Transport Congress	30 May- 3 June	Buenos Aires	ECLA/ALADI/ALAF/CEC	

Annex (cont. 9)

Title	Date	Place	Sponsoring agency	Symbol of repor
Seminar on the Project on Agricultural Processes of Importance from the Environmental Standpoint in Latin America	28-30 June	Santiago	ECLA/UNEP/CIFCA	
Meeting of the Group of 77 Expert Group on New and Renewable Sources of Energy	5-8 July	Santiago	ECLA/Group of 77	
Working Meeting on Crisis and Debt in Latin America	6-8 July	Mexico City	ECLA/RIAL/Colegio de México	
Working Meeting on Peasant Agriculture and Food Markets	11-15 July	Santiago	ECLA/FAO	
Meeting of Personal Representatives of Heads of State and Government of Latin America and the Caribbean	1-3 August	Santo Domingo	ECLA/SELA/Government of the Dominican Republic	
Seminar on Road Maintenance Experience in Latin America	1-6 August	Santiago	ECLA/World Bank	
Fifth Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean	6 August	Mexico City	ECLA	E/CEPAL/CRM.3/ L.2/Corr.1
Third Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean	8-10 August	Mexico City	ECLA	E/CEPAL/G.1265 E/CEPAL/CRM.3/L.

Annex (cont. 10)

Title	Date	Place	Sponsoring agency	Symbol of repo
Seminar/Workshop on Appropriate Technology for Building Human Habitat	8-20 August	Bogotá	ECLA/Centro Hábitat de la Universidad Nacional de Colombia	
Meeting on International Economic Law	22-23 August	Santiago	ECLA/RIAL/CINDA	
Seminar on the Use of Outer Space and Communications: New Prospects and Problems	24-26 August	Santiago	ECLA/Instituto de Estudios Internacionales de la Universidad de Chile	
Third Meeting of Latin American Sectoral Business Associations	1-2 September	Montevideo	ECLA/RIAL/SELA	
Seminar on Recent Changes in Social Structures and Stratification in Latin America. Comparative Analysis of Countries and Regional Prospects in the 1980s	12-15 September	Santiago	ECLA	E/CEPAL/SEM.10
Meeting on Experience in Stabilization and Reactivation Processes in the Southern Cone	22-24 September	Santiago	ECLA	
Course/Workshop on Current Development Problems and Strategies in Latin America	26 September-2 December	Santiago	ILPES	
Latin American Regional Preparatory Meeting for International Youth Year	3-7 October	San José	ECLA/UN	E/CEPAL/Conf.7 L.4/Rev.1
Meeting of Experts on Makeshift Urban Settlements	17-19 October	Santiago	ECLA/Colegio de Arquitectos de Chile	

Annex (cont. 11)

Title	Date	Place	Sponsoring agency	Symbol of repo
First Meeting on Regional Maritime Co-operation among the Countries of South America, Mexico and Panama	17-21 October	Santiago	IMO/ECLA	E/CEPAL/R.347
External Sector Policy Options: The Case of Latin America	24-27 October	Santiago	ECLA/DSE	
The Outlook for Latin America vis-à-vis the Process of Change in Developed Economies and Societies	20-22 October	Rio de Janeiro	ECLA/RIAL/CEPII/Universidad Cândido Mendes	
ECLA/FAO Expert Consultation on Agricultural Policies and Styles of Development	7-11 November	Santiago	ECLA/FAO	
Seminar on the Uniform System of Maritime Transport Statistics	7-11 November	Lima	ECLA/United Nations Statistical Office/Government of Peru	
Intra-Latin American International Co-operation vis-à-vis the Problem of External Indebtedness	9-11 November	Bogotá	ECLA/RIAL/Ebert Foundation	
Seminar on Human Settlements and Development in Arid Ecosystems	9-12 November	Mendoza	ECLA/Universidad de Mendoza/ Universidad del Norte (Chile)	
Latin American Regional Preparatory Meeting for the International Conference on Population, held within the Seventh Session of the Committee of High-Level Government Experts (CEGAN)	16-19 November	Havana	ECLA/CELADE	E/CEPAL/SES.20/
Meeting of the International Jury of the UIA	21-23 November	Santiago	ECLA/Colegio de Arquitectos de Chile	

Annex (concl.)

Title	Date	Place	Sponsoring agency	Symbol of rep
Latin American Economic Conference	9-13 January (1984)	Quito	ECLA/SELA	
Eighth Session of the Committee of High-Level Government Experts (CEGAN)	18-20 January	Montevideo	ECLA	
Ninth Session of the Committee of High-Level Government Experts (CEGAN): Science and Technology for Development	23-24 January	Montevideo	ECLA	
North-South Round Table: Development of Human, Monetary and Financial Resources	27-29 February	Santiago	ECLA	
Meeting on Global-level Energy Issues and their Links with Energy Policies and Options in Latin America	1-3 March	Santiago	ECLA/North-South Round Table	
ECIEL Seminar	19-22 March	Santiago	ECLA/ECIEL	

a/ No symbol is given when the report is not available.
b/ Covers the period 27 April 1979-15 May 1981.
c/ At the technical level.
d/ ORPAL/SIA.2/5 was prepared by the UNEP Regional Office for Latin America (ORPAL).
e/ At the ministerial level.
f/ To be published as a book.
g/ Draft final report.
h/ Prepared by the Ministry of Transport and Public Works of Uruguay.
i/ ID/WG.372/17 was prepared by UNIDO.

Annex (cont. 12)

Title	Date	Place	Sponsoring agency	Symbol of repo
ECLA/PCSP Workshop on Appraisals of the Environmental Impact on the Marine Environment and Coastal Areas of the South-East Pacific	21-25 November	Santiago	ECLA/Permanent Commission for the South Pacific (PCSP)	
ECLA/UNESCO Expert Meeting on the Implications for Latin America of Progress in Bio-technology, including Genetic Engineering	21-25 November	Montevideo	UNESCO/ECLA	
Fifth Annual Meeting of RIAL Member Centres	23-25 November	Buenos Aires	ECLA/RIAL/Universidad de Belgrano	
Meeting on the Peasant Economy and the Role of Women	22-25 November	Bogotá	ECLA	
Sixth Meeting of the Technical Sub-Committee of ILPES	28-29 November	Mexico City	ILPES	
Meeting on Comparative Adjustment Policies in Latin America	28-30 November	São Paulo	ECLA/RIAL/CEBRAP	
Regional Technical Seminar on Women and Families of Popular Urban Strata in Latin America	28 November-2 December	Santiago	ECLA/IDRC	
Expert Group on Operational Strategies for Promotion of the Status of Women up to the Year 2000	3-5 December	Santiago	ECLA/CSDHA	
ECLA/UNIDO Expert Meeting on Capital Goods Industries in Latin America	5-7 December	Santiago	ECLA/UNIDO	E/CEPAL/SEM.13

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