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Item 5 of the provisional agenda

ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM OF ORGANIZATIONS  
IN THE FIELD OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Second Consolidated Report of the Industrial Development  
Activities of the United Nations System of Organizations

Report by the United Nations Economic Commission  
for Latin America

A. INTRODUCTION

The activities of ECLA in the field of industrial development are concentrated in the Industrial Development Division, which since 1964 has formed part of a Joint ECLA/INST/IDB Programme<sup>1/</sup> on the Integration of Industrial Development, hereafter referred to as the "Joint Programme". In addition, a small staff at ECLA's Mexico Office services the Central American Integration Programme in its industrial aspects.

The resources at the disposal of the Joint Programme during its second year in operation exceeded those applied in its first year by 50 per cent, thanks to funds contributed by the United Nations Centre for Industrial Development for engaging the services of consultants with a view to the preparation of the Latin American Symposium on Industrial Development. By virtue of this special contribution, it was possible to expand the activities of the Programme considerably during the second half of 1965 and to prepare a large number of studies in a relatively short time. This favourable circumstance is unlikely to recur in the near future, and a slowing-down of the previous tempo of the Programme's work will therefore have to be accepted as permanent.

<sup>1/</sup> ECLA (Economic Commission for Latin America); INST (Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning); IDB (Inter-American Development Bank).

The staff of ECLA's Industrial Development Division was slightly increased in 1966; but there was no change in the number of regional experts assigned to ECLA by the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations to work in the substantive units of the Programme corresponding to their specialities. In the ECLA/FAO/ITAO Pulp and Paper advisory Group for Latin America, however, the number of FAC experts was cut down to one at the beginning of the current year.

A report on the activities of the Joint Programme for the period September 1965-September 1966 is available in document E/CN.L/L.13.

Estimates of resources for the coming twelve-month period (1966-1967) show a substantial reduction in relation to the second year of the Programme and only a small increase over the first, as can be seen from the table presented below, in which the funds for engaging consultants contributed by the United Nations Centre for Industrial Development and the Inter-American Development Bank are converted into terms of man-years.

It should be noted that the table takes only professional staff members (economists and technical experts) into account. In addition to these, ECLA provides all the services involving administrative and auxiliary personnel that are needed for the operation of the Programme.

	1964-65 (twelve-month periods, reckoned approximately from August-September)	1965-66	1966-67 approximately
ECLA (Industrial Development Division)	8	10	10
United Nations Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations (regional experts assigned to ECLA)	4	4	4
United Nations Centre for Industrial Development (preparation of Latin American Symposium on Industrial Development) <u>a/</u>	-	8	-
Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning	1	1	1
FAO (ECLA/FAO/ITAO Pulp and Paper Advisory Group for Latin America)	2	<u>b/</u>	1
Inter-American Development Bank <u>a/</u>	4	4	6
<u>Total</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>22</u>

a/ Equivalent in terms of man-years of funds contributed for engaging services of consultants.

b/ Reduced to 1 in the last 5 months of this period.

B. ACTIVITIES CLASSIFIED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FRAMEWORK FOR A CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM OF ORGANIZATIONS

ECLA's work is based essentially on the resolutions of the Commission or its subsidiary bodies and, in the case of advisory services by regional experts, on requests by the Governments concerned. In the description of the projects listed below the references correspond to the appropriate resolutions of the Commission. In general, the projects referred to are those completed in 1966, those which are of a continuing nature and new ones initiated during that year. The figures relating to resources in terms of personnel are estimates and are presented primarily to illustrate the relative magnitude of the various projects in progress.

I. Surveys, Analytical Studies and Statistical Data of a General Character

- I.1 Analysis of the industrialization process - ECLA 116 (VII)  
ECLA 160 (VIII)

(This project also pertains to Chapter II)

Industrial development in Latin America was analysed in depth for the Latin American Symposium on Industrial Development (Santiago, March 1966, see document E/CN.12/755). Assistance was given to Governments for the preparation of the country monographs presented at the Symposium. Fourteen such reports were prepared: Argentina, Brazil, Central America, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Guyana, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela. At the Symposium, the secretariat was requested to revise and expand the reports for the purposes of comparing the experiences of the different countries and so that they might serve as a basis for further research in the industrial field, with particular reference to industrial policy. The reports were revised and standardized where possible, and the new versions will be presented at the International Symposium on Industrial Development.

The study on different sectors of industry was brought up to date (E/CN.12/718/Rev.1 and Add.1) and has since been revised for publication and presentation at the International Symposium. The study on "The Process of Industrialization in Latin America" was presented at the regional symposium and

later published (Sales No.: C.II.G.4). Another study, on credit financing for the capital goods industry in some Latin American countries, was completed for the regional symposium (see ST/ECLA/Conf. 3/L.41) and was subsequently revised for publication in the Economic Bulletin for Latin America, Vol. XI, No. 2.

I.3 Economies of scale in the iron and steel industry - ECLA L.7 (VII)

(This project also pertains to Chapters II.3 and VI.1)

The completion of this study has been delayed owing to the decision to remodel the original outline and include smaller plants than was at first intended, in order to provide useful background information for Latin American countries with narrower markets that might be interested in analysing the viability of a steel-making project within the next few years. The study consists of two virtually independent parts, besides a general introduction embodying a general approach to the subject and a comparative analysis of the methods applied and the results obtained. The first part was prepared by an Indian iron and steel engineering firm, M. Dastur and Co., acting as a consultant to the programme, and considers small integrated mills. In relation to each capacity, the selection of the most appropriate equipment, both for reduction and steel-making and for the manufacture of rolled products, is discussed in detail on the premise that the same range of final goods (non-flats) is to be produced. (See document E/CN.12/764.)

The second part of the report was prepared by another consultant to the Programme, Mr. Armando Martijena, and relates to integrated mills with annual capacities ranging from 100,000 to 2,500,000 tons. It presents the same type of technical data and estimates as the first part, although in less detail. The overlapping of some scales of production in the two parts of the study is intentional, the aim being to facilitate comparison of the relevant estimates and of the criteria adopted in each case. The report has been published in document E/CN.12/766.

I.3 Economies of scale in the textile industry - ECLA 235 (X)

(This project also pertains to Chapter VI.12)

A report (E/CN.12/748) was issued in early 1966 and is being published in the Industrialization and Productivity Bulletin of the Centre for Industrial Development. The nature of the project was described in the previous Consolidated Report (E/C.5/L.125/Add.1).

II. Industrialization Policies

- II The Latin American Symposium on Industrial Development - G.A. 1940 (XVIII)  
ECLA 242 (AC.57)  
ECOSOC 1030 C (XXXVII)  
JCLA 250 (XI)

The Latin American Symposium on Industrial Development was held in Santiago, Chile, from 14 to 25 March 1966, and was attended by eighty-six representatives of States members of the Commission, eighteen observers from various countries and twenty from international agencies. During the first week, the present characteristics of industrialization in Latin America and its future prospects were discussed in plenary, and then parallel working groups were set up to discuss the present situation, problems and prospects of the main industrial sectors: the basic metals, chemical, pulp and paper, metal-transforming and textile industries. During the second week, problems relating to financing, exports and small-scale industry, the transfer of technical know-how, technological research and technical and financial assistance were dealt with. The item on the International Symposium on Industrial Development was the subject of a special debate and there was general support for the proposal that the ECLA secretariat should hold informal consultations with the member Governments of the Commission in order to study the possibility of adopting a common Latin American position at the International Symposium, to be defined in a document to be submitted for the consideration of the Commission at its 1967 session in Caracas.  
(Estimated staff requirements in 1967: 11 man-months).

II.4 Central American Integration Programme

The ECLA Mexico Office has continued to give support to the Central American Integration Programme in the field of industrial development.

II.5 Promotion of exports of manufactures

- ECLA 250, 253 and  
254 (XI),  
Trade Committee 18 (IV)

During the period under consideration, the Joint Programme participated in an UNCTAD/ECLA project for the promotion of exports of Latin American manufactures.

In its first stage, this joint project is preparing a series of studies on the short-term prospects for the exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures in several Latin American countries, an undertaking endorsed by the second meeting at the Ministerial Level of the Ad Hoc Committee on Latin American Co-ordination (CECLA) held in Buenos Aires in May 1966 (resolution 2/66). The countries studied so far are Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Uruguay and Venezuela. The studies are mainly focussed on the question of supply and their purpose is to illustrate the potential short-term export capacity of the countries, and the extensive field of action open to the Governments concerned over the short term, rather than to propose specific export programmes. As the studies analyse the ability of manufactures to compete on the world market, their conclusions in this respect are also valid for the more favourable conditions of the ALALC countries' market, and the estimates thus relate to total export capacity, or exports to any part of the world.

The preliminary versions of the studies on Argentina, Brazil and Chile, the first drafts of which were submitted to the third meeting at the Expert Level of CECLA in Mexico City, 11-23 July 1966, are nearing completion, and considerable progress has been made in relation to the studies on Colombia, Uruguay and Venezuela. The first three studies will be presented at the second session of the UNCTAD Committee on Manufactures, in accordance with the agreement made with the UNCTAD secretariat. Finally, if satisfactory progress is made, preliminary versions of the studies on Colombia, Uruguay and Venezuela will be presented at the same session.

(Estimated staff requirements in 1967: 11 man-months.)

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### III. Industrial Planning and Programming

ECLA's work on industrial planning and programming is closely related to the activities on specific sectors of industries. As is shown under the heading of activities by industrial branches, the studies undertaken contribute to the development of programming data and assist in the formulation and implementation of industrial plans and programmes.

### IV. Small-Scale Industry

- IV.1 Problems of small and medium-scale industries in less developed countries - ECLA 116 (VII),  
127, 137 (VII)

(This project also pertains to Chapter II.1)

A preliminary analysis of small-scale industry in Latin America was completed for the regional symposium and subsequently revised and expanded for presentation at the Seminar on Small-Scale Industries (Quito, 28 November-5 December 1966). Assistance was given to the following countries in the preparation of monographs: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela.

- IV.1 Seminar on Small-Scale Industry in Latin America  
(Quito, 28 November-5 December 1966)

(This project also pertains to Chapter II.1)

A Seminar on Small-Scale Industry in Latin America, with the co-operation of the Centre for Industrial Development and the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations and the active support of departments of the Government of Ecuador, was held in Quito in late 1966. The purpose of the Seminar was to examine the present situation of small-scale industry, the problems arising from its size, and its future prospects within the process of industrial development in the Latin American countries. In the course of its discussions, the Seminar considered the industrial policy measures and decisions that should be adopted in each country for the promotion and development of small-scale industry, and the form that international co-operation should take if these aims are to be achieved. The conclusions reached in the course of the exchange of views on these subjects were

presented in a final report (E/CN.12/763) that was submitted to the Governments for their consideration. The Seminar was attended by experts and officials from the Latin American countries who have direct responsibility in the field of small-scale industry. Extensive documentation was prepared for the Seminar, with the co-operation of consultants and the Centre for Industrial Development.

#### V. Training

ECLA does not undertake directly training activities in the field of industry. Nevertheless close contact with the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning is maintained and the staff of ECLA's Industry Division participates actively in the training courses in the field of industry offered by that Institute.

#### VI. Activities by Branches of Industry

##### VI.1 Iron and steel

VI.1 Study of the economics of steel-making in Latin America - ECLA 127 (VII)

(This project also pertains to Chapters II.4 and III.3)

This study, circulated in provisional form early in 1965, was completed in February 1966 (see E/CN.12/727). (Follow-up work in 1967 is estimated to require 8 man-months.)

VI.1 Study on sources of supply of pig iron in Latin America - ECLA 127 (VII)

(This project also pertains to Chapter II.3)

The object of the study, which should be started in about February 1967, is to make a survey of the sources of supply from which pig iron is obtained by the metal transforming industry in each of the Latin American countries, and to analyse the possibility of creating other sources, either at the national level, through the development of adequate production facilities or the technological improvement of those already in existence, or on a regional scale, through the promotion of sources of supply particularly appropriate for this line of production.

(Estimated staff requirements in 1967: 10 man-months.)

**VI.1 Advisory assistance in the field of steel-making**

Technical personnel attached to the Programme took part in the proceedings of the Study Group on the Iron and Steel Industry set up by ALALC's Advisory Committee on Industrial Development (ADI), and are following up, in contact with Central American agencies, the steel-making project or projects under consideration in relation to the Central American Common Market.

**VI.2 Non-ferrous metals, including aluminium**

**VI.2 Aluminium industry: development prospects - ECLA 57 (V)**

(This project also pertains to Chapter II.4)

A first study on development prospects for this industry and the possibilities for regional integration was completed at the beginning of 1966 and presented at the regional symposium. (See ST/ECLA/Conf.23/L.26.)

(Follow-up work in 1967 is expected to require 7 man-months.)

**VI.2 Development prospects and regional integration possibilities of the copper transforming industries - ECLA 57 (V)**

(This project also pertains to Chapter II.4)

Work has been under way on the above project although, due to the complex nature of the subject-matter, progress has not been as rapid as was originally foreseen. One of the aspects that was dealt with relates to the economies of scale in the copper transforming industry, for which a consultant prepared a document published in late 1966 (E/CN.12/765).

(Continuing work will require 4 man-months in 1967.)

**VI.2 Development prospects and regional integration possibilities for the tin, zinc and lead industries - ECLA 57 (V)**

(This project also pertains to Chapter II.4)

The need to embark upon studies dealing with those non-ferrous metal industries for which conditions are especially favourable in the Latin American countries at less advanced stages of economic growth is particularly urgent in view of the

necessity of giving priority to the promotion of these countries' development. The programme of work for the coming twelve months includes a preliminary analysis of resources, markets and smelting techniques for the tin, zinc and lead industries. At a later stage, this provisional report will probably be supplemented by an analysis of production costs in relation to different sitings, and any other studies that may prove needful. This work should be started early in 1967 and is expected to require staff resources equivalent to 12 man-months during that year.

VI.5 Mechanical engineering industries, including manufacture of plants and equipment and machine tools

VI.5 Study on the machine-tool industry in Argentina - ECLA 207 (IX)

(This project also pertains to Chapter III.3)

This study was completed in early 1956 and issued as document E/CN.12/747. The National Development Council (CONADE) and the Banco Industrial of Argentina have co-operated in this study.

VI.5 The metal-transforming industry in Colombia - ECLA 207 (IX)

(This project also pertains to Chapter III.3)

In response to the request from the Colombian authorities, a study was undertaken on the metal-transforming industry in that country and a provisional version was completed in October 1966 and sent for comments to Colombia. It is expected that the final report will be published early in 1967.

VI.5 The metal-transforming industry in Ecuador - ECLA 207 (IX)

(This project also pertains to Chapter III.3)

As in the case of Colombia, the official agencies of Ecuador attached priority to the study on the metal-transforming industry in that country as a result of which field work was initiated in 1966 and a preliminary version completed in early 1967.

VI.5 The basic equipment industry in Latin America: regional report - ECLA 207 (IX)

(This project also pertains to Chapter II.4)

The preparation of the regional study on the manufacture of basic industrial equipment has been going ahead with the co-operation of national institutions in

Argentina, Brazil and Chile. Nevertheless the work will have to be extended at least until the end of the first quarter of 1967. Besides the various difficulties confronting the agencies that are collaborating in this project, it has proved impossible to make the necessary arrangements in some countries; therefore, the the final report scheduled to be finished in 1967 is unlikely to cover the whole of Latin America.

(Estimated staff requirements in 1967: 10 man-months.)

### VI.3 Symposium on the manufacture of machinery

(This project also pertains to Chapter III.3)

Experts on the Joint Programme took part in the Inter-Regional Symposium on the Development of Metal-Working Industries in Developing Countries, which was held at Moscow in September 1966. The Joint Programme presented six documents, two of which were prepared specially for the Symposium. In these last two documents consideration is given to the most suitable methods and criteria for programming the development of the machinery industry in general and the machine-tools industry in particular. (See CID/SYMP.D/C.4 and CID/SYMP.D/C.11.)

### VI.3 Advisory services

(This project also pertains to Chapter III.2)

Frequent consultations were held with institutions in Argentina (CONADE, The Machine-Tools Manufacturers' Association and the Banco Industrial) and Brazil (Banco Nacional do Desenvolvimento Economico - BNDE), with a view to the implementation in both countries of a recommendation similar to that included in the respective reports on the machine-tools industry. In accordance with this recommendation, institutions would be set up mainly to provide technical assistance to the small and medium establishments which make up the bulk of the machine-tools industry, to carry out research on the adaptation of technique and metal-working equipment to the particular conditions prevailing in each country, and to offer the industry extensive facilities for methodological trials. As a result of these consultations, requests would be prepared enlisting the support of the United Nations Development Programme for technical machine-tools institutes in those countries.

(Estimated staff requirements in 1967: 8 man-months.)

#### VI.7 Transport equipment

VI.7 Study on the motor-vehicle industry in Latin America - ECLA 207 (IX)

(This project also pertains to Chapter III.3)

It is hoped that the first stage of the work will be completed in the course of 1967. It will probably comprise market studies and the calculation of demand projections for each individual country; a detailed review of existing industry, its structure, investments and other basic features; and a description of all the projects and programmes for the industry's development which have been prepared in nearly all the Latin American countries. If resources permit, an attempt will be made to include in this stage a study of the incidence of economies of scale in the manufacture of the main parts and components, and also in the assembly of vehicles. On the basis of these criteria - a thorough knowledge of the market, of existing industry and of the incidence of economies of scale in manufacturing costs - in the next stage it would be possible to deal with such questions as forms of regional integration and the instruments best calculated to promote it.

(Estimated staff requirements in 1967: 34 man-months.)

#### VI.8 Petrochemical industries

VI.8 Petrochemical industry

(This project also pertains to Chapter III.3)

An analysis of recent trends and current state of the petrochemical industry was published in March 1966 (E/CN.12/744).

(Follow-up work in 1967 is expected to require 6 man-months.)

#### VI.9 Fertilizers

VI.9 Supply of fertilizers in Latin America

- ECLA 137 (VII),  
162 (VIII)

(This project also pertains to Chapters II.4 and III.3)

A first study on this subject was prepared for the second session of the ICAP Working Group on Fertilizers (May 1966) (see E/CN.12/L.10). A revised version of the same study was completed in October 1966 for the third session of the Working Group.

VI.9 ICAP Working Group on Fertilizers (Second Meeting)<sup>2/</sup>

(This project also pertains to Chapter II.4)

The Working Group held its second meeting in Washington towards the end of May 1966 with the twofold purpose of reviewing the activities of the various international and inter-American organizations that are concerned with the use and production of fertilizers and of considering the possible balance of supply and demand in respect of nitrogenous, phosphate and potassium fertilizers in 1970 and 1975 in the light of the studies requested at the previous meeting.

The Joint ECLA/Institute/IDB Programme was asked to prepare a full report on the present situation and future prospects of the fertilizers industry, with special reference to production costs and the way in which the industry should develop if its output was to be priced at international market levels. The results are embodied in the above-mentioned report. All that remains to be done is to add the conclusions of the meeting, and the work programme for the coming months. (Estimated staff requirements in 1967: 13 man-months.)

VI.10 Basic and other chemical industries

VI.10 Regional report on the sodium alkalis industry

- ECLA 137 (VII),  
162 (VIII)

(This project also pertains to Chapters II.4 and III.3)

A survey has been made of the sodium carbonate, caustic soda and chlorine markets in each of the Latin American countries, in the light of the estimated growth of demand over the next ten years. An evaluation has also been made of the main producer centres and of the projects now under consideration with special reference to the possible location of future plants in terms of the availability and cost of the raw materials needed for the production of sodium alkalis.

Consideration has been given to the possibility of submitting the report to working groups or meetings of regional experts on the subjects, and of examining the regional implications of certain solutions to the problem of supplying these basic products. The report was issued in early 1967.

(Estimated staff requirements in 1967: 7 man-months.)

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<sup>2/</sup> Inter-American Committee Alliance for Progress.

VI.9 La industria química latinoamericana en 1962-64 - ECLA 162 (VIII)  
(F/CR.12/750)

(This project also pertains to Chapter III.3)

This study, completed in July 1966, assembles, evaluates and summarizes scattered and fragmentary data that cannot be obtained from a single source in any country. The over-all picture it presents is the result of a detailed survey of a whole host of public and private agencies connected with the chemical industry in each of the Latin American countries, frequently supplemented by a body of primary data obtained from the enterprises themselves.

VI.10 Evolution of the chemical industry in Latin America, - ECLA 162 (VIII)  
1959-65

In order to provide an easily accessible compendium of information on the development of the chemical industry between 1959 and 1965, a detailed survey will be made of production and consumption in 1965, with some preliminary estimates of trends in 1966. The aim of this study will be to provide more precise data than those supplied in earlier studies by presenting statistical series on production, imports and consumption of chemical products in the Latin American countries. In addition, other aspects of the chemical industry will be quantified, such as manpower, current price levels and real and projected capacity, in order to provide an up-to-date picture of its development in the region.

Owing to difficulties and delays in obtaining the figures for 1965, the study will be completed in the second half of 1967.

VI.10 Advisory services

Advisory services are being provided for carrying out development programmes in the chemical industry in Latin America, on the basis of the data and analysis obtained through the studies undertaken for that industry on a regional level. (Estimated staff requirements in 1967: 11 man-months.)



VI.12 Textiles

VI.12 The textile industry in Latin America - ECLA 235 (X)

(This project also pertains to Chapter III.3)

National reports: The reports on Venezuela (volume X) and Mexico (volume XI) were completed and published. This completed the series of country studies covering Chile, Brazil, Colombia, Uruguay, Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, Argentina and Ecuador, in that order.

VI.12 Regional report - ECLA 235 (X)

(This project also pertains to Chapter II.4)

A regional report on the Latin American textile industry is being prepared, on the basis of the information gathered in the various regional studies and in the techno-economic studies referred to below. This report is nearly completed and a preliminary version was sent by the end of 1966 to the institutions and agencies concerned for their criticisms and observations before proceeding to final publication. In this way, it is hoped to have the observations of the official agencies and textile associations of the different countries for which national reports have already been prepared.

(Estimated staff requirements in 1967: 6 man-months.)

VI.12 Choice of alternative techniques in the Latin American textile industry - ECLA 235 (X)

(This project also pertains to Chapters VII and III.3)

Completed in February 1966 (see E/CN.12/746).

VI.12 Exports to the world market: prospects for developing Latin America's textile industry - ECLA 235 (X)

(This project also pertains to Chapter II.5)

This study was completed by a consultant for presentation at the regional symposium (see ST/ECLA/Conf.23/L.43).

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#### VI.14 Advisory services

Once the regional report is completed, it is planned to convene a group of experts from Latin America and other regions of the world in order to consider the documentation prepared under the Joint Programme. This group of experts will discuss two main problems: the different technological possibilities open to the industry in respect of capital-intensive production and an economic evaluation of those possibilities; and the means and procedures for establishing a regional specialization programme.

It is hoped to collaborate with the Inter-American Productivity Association (AIP) and the Inter-American Development Bank in a joint industrial productivity programme. Under this programme, which would be closely linked with regional integration, an analysis would be made of industrial productivity and technical assistance would be provided. One of the main sectors that could be covered by such a programme would be the textile industry, in view of the extensive productivity data available in that sector.

(Follow-up work in this field is expected to require 10 man-months in 1967.)

#### VI.15 Pulp and Paper

VI.15 Present situation and future trends of demand, production and trade in the pulp and paper industry - ECLA 236 (X)

(This project also pertains to Chapters II.3 and III.3)

The up-dated version of this study was completed early in 1966 (see E/CN.12/570/Rev.3).

VI.15 Problems of size and modernization in the pulp and paper industry - ECLA 236 (X)

(This project also pertains to Chapters I.3 and III.3)

Three papers were prepared for the consultative meeting on the industry held in March 1966 (see ECLA/BTAO/FAO PREP CONS/PAPERS II/1, II/2 and II/3).

VI.15 Export prospects for the pulp and paper industry - ECLA 236 (X)

(This project also pertains to Chapter II.5)

A consultant was asked to prepare a preliminary study on the Prospects for Latin American pulp and paper exports to overseas (ST/ECLA/Conf.23/L.40).

For lack of the necessary information to make a more comprehensive study on this question, the above-mentioned paper will be expanded and brought up to date.

VI.15 Review consultation on pulp and paper development in Latin America

This meeting was held at Santiago, Chile, from 17 to 22 March 1966.

The purpose of the meeting was to assess the progress made since the Latin American Meeting of Experts on the Pulp and Paper Industry, held in 1954 at Buenos Aires and to review the present situation of the industry as regards its markets, plans for expansion and factors influencing the efficiency of its operations. It was attended by representatives from most of the Latin American countries and observers from countries outside the region.

The final report appears as annex IV of the report of the Latin American Symposium on Industrial Development, which was held at the same time as the Review Consultation.

VI.15 Advisory services

In response to a request from the Inter-American Development Bank, the Advisory Group undertook a mission to Brazil to evaluate the market for pulp and paper products there. The mission lasted for two months, concluding with the preparation of a report and its submission to FAO in Rome and IDB in Washington.

In answer to government requests, the Advisory Group lent its services to the following countries:

Cuba. The possibility of improving operational conditions in existing integrated mills studied, and the exploitation of the coniferous plantations as a source of raw material for long-fibre pulp was recommended.

Honduras. The advisability of using earlier reports as a basis for the establishment of an integrated kraft paper mill to supply the Central American market was weighed against the possibility of making new studies.

Panama. Advice and assistance were given on the question of whether to set up a group of representatives of different government bodies to promote the pulp and paper industry, and suggestions were made on the possible development of the sector.

(Estimated staff requirements in 1967: 12 man-months.)

## VII. Industrial Research

### VII.1 Application of new technological developments to industry in developing countries

#### VII.1 Problems relating to the transfer of technical know-how and applied technological research

The problems relating to the transfer of technical know-how and applied technological research have always been part of the Joint Programme's field of activity and study. A number of studies were undertaken by consultants, with a view to elucidating certain important aspects. These studies were presented at the Latin American Symposium on Industrial Development.

These studies deal with partial aspects of the general problem of technology and its transfer from abroad, and analyse them from different standpoints. Nevertheless, they represent an important contribution to the gradual building-up of a systematic picture of this important problem, which takes many different forms and requires different kinds of practical solutions in the various sectors of industry. The analytical knowledge thus being acquired will largely determine the effectiveness of the advice given to Latin American Governments on, inter alia, policy formulation and the promotion of institutions for applied technological research.

#### VII.2 Advisory services

(This project also pertains to Chapter VII.1)

The Regional Adviser on Technological Research assigned to ECLA carried out missions in Uruguay and Paraguay. In the former country he made a brief survey of industrial problems needing research before they could be overcome, inspected the existing institutes and laboratories and the work being done and, finally, made recommendations for co-ordinating and strengthening the system. In Paraguay, he advised the Government on the reform of the institutional framework within which the Research and Technical Standards Institute of Paraguay operates.

Another function of the Regional Adviser is to co-ordinate the activities of all ECLA divisions and programmes in the field of science and technology with the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, a committee appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and reporting to the Economic and Social Council. At the Advisory Committee's request, an attempt is being made to extend those co-ordination functions, on behalf of ECLA, to all the United Nations specialized agencies with regional offices in Latin America; and to that end a meeting between the Latin American representatives on the Advisory Committee and representatives of the United Nations specialized agencies in Santiago has been planned. This meeting, for which some preparatory work has been done, will be held early in 1967 and will deal with the strengthening of regional activities in the field of science and technology within the framework of a plan of immediate action proposed by the Committee.

In the field of technological research, mention should also be made of the Conference on the Application of Science and Technology to the Development of Latin America, sponsored by UNESCO and held in Santiago in September 1965, at which several documents prepared by the Joint Programme were discussed.  
(Estimated staff requirements in 1967: 15 man-months.)

VIII. Industrial Institutions

IX. Capital Investment Activities

X. Other Activities Related to Industrial Development

ECLA does not undertake direct activities in the fields covered by the above chapters, although some projects described earlier may touch upon certain aspects of those subjects.

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