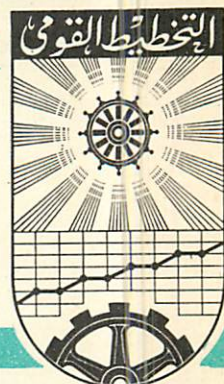


UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

THE INSTITUTE OF NATIONAL PLANNING



Memo. No. 641

A SELECT ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF UNITED
NATIONS PUBLICATIONS AND DOCUMENTS ON
GENERAL AND METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS
OF DEVELOPMENT PLANNING,
1955-1965.

Reprint

UN Economic & Social Council

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

- ESA - Department of Economic and Social Affairs
- ECA - Economic Commission for Africa
- ECAFE - Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East
- ECLA - Economic Commission for Latin America

I. GENERAL PLANNING STUDIES

1. ESA - Planning for Economic Development, Vol. I.: Sales No.: 64.II.B.3,
Vol. II.: Part 1, Sales No.: 65.II.B.3, Part 2, Sales No.: 65.II.B.4

Volume I of this report, which was prepared with the assistance of a group of experts, reviews the experience gained and the techniques in use in the planning of economic development by different countries. More explicitly, the study provides an exposition of the techniques of plan formulation, of methods of implementation and of the organization aspects of planning. Comments on the relationships between national plans and international policies are also included.

Volume II, issued in two parts, consists of a number of country studies of development planning. Some of these were prepared by members of the group; others were submitted, on request, by certain Governments to facilitate the work of the group. Part 1 contains studies of planning experience in Brazil, Colombia, France, India, Japan, the Netherlands, Pakistan, the United Arab Republic and the United States of America. Part 2 comprises studies of planning in Czechoslovakia, Hungary, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Yugoslavia.

2. ESA - Development Plans: Appraisal of Targets and Progress in Developing Countries, World Economic Survey, 1964, Part I, Sales No. : 65.II.C.1

This study provides a broad survey of economic planning in the developing countries. It consists of six chapters. Chapter 1, which is in the nature of background to the discussion, examines the major problems and policies that have a bearing on economic progress during the Development Decade. Chapters 2 to 5 analyse at some length targets and policies contained in the current economic plans of the developing countries. These include targets and policies for production and manpower, for foreign trade and payments, and for the supply of domestic and external resources for investment. In chapter 6, progress in the implementation of development plans is reviewed.

3. ECA - Economic Planning in Africa, Working Party on Economic and Social Development, Addis Ababa, 15-27 January 1962, E/CN.14/ESD/4

The information contained in this paper is based partly on replies to questionnaires sent out from the ECA Secretariat to members and associate members of the Commission, and partly on government and non-government publications. The historical background and the survey of current development planning in Africa are discussed. The institutional framework of planning is examined and its major weaknesses are indicated. Different approaches to formulation and financing of development plans in Africa are described. The paper also touches on certain problems in economic planning which are being faced by African countries.

4. ECA - Comprehensive Economic Planning in Africa, Meeting on Comprehensive Economic Planning, Addis Ababa, 15-20 October 1962, E/CN.14/CP/12

This paper prepared by ECA Secretariat is based mainly on the nine papers on national comprehensive planning submitted by Ghana, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Republic and Upper Volta at the meeting on Comprehensive Economic Planning held at Addis Ababa, 15-20 October 1962. The most important and the most controversial points on methodology used by these countries are raised in the paper. Some problems which affect the implementation of the plans of a number of African countries are pointed out.

5. ECA - Outlines and Selected Indicators of African Development Plans, E/CN.14/336

This study contains a synoptic review of African development plans; it represents the salient quantitative indicators and provides an inventory of the policy objectives which have been explicitly stated in these plans. The study aims at providing a broad framework for assessing the needs of these countries.

6. ECA - Problems Concerning Development Programming and Policies in African Countries, Working Party on Economic and Social Development, Addis Ababa, 15-27 January 1962, E/CN. 14/ESD/1

A general paper prepared by the secretariat (ECA) on problems concerning techniques of development planning in African countries. One chapter deals with the rationale of planning, another chapter with the techniques of formulating programmes, and the final chapter deals with the implementation of programmes and administrative and organizational requirements.

7. ECA - Survey of Development and Policies in Selected African Countries and Territories, Economic Bulletin for Africa, Vol. I, No. 1, E/CN.14/67.

The purpose of this study is to classify and describe the development programmes and policies laid down for a number of countries and territories in Africa. The plans are classified in two broad groups. The first group includes plans which largely represent public expenditure programmes and do not contain projections, objectives or targets for the private sector. The second group includes plans which are comprehensive in the sense that they contain projections for the economy as a whole within a consistent framework. Following this broad framework, the study provides a survey of programmes and policies for economic development.

8. ECA - Notes on Planning in the Republic of Guinea and Some Ideas on Comprehensive Planning, Meeting on Comprehensive Economic Planning, 15-20 October 1962, E/CN.14/CP/3

The purpose of this note, prepared by Mohamed Sow, is to give an outline of planning in the Republic of Guinea and some ideas on comprehensive planning in under-developed countries in the light of Guinea's experience.

9. ECA - Comprehensive Economic Planning in the United Arab Republic, Meeting on Comprehensive Economic Planning, Addis Ababa, 15-20 October 1962, E/CN.14/CP/11

This paper by I. H. Abdel-Rahman is an outline of the planning methodology currently practiced in the United Arab Republic. It includes a description of the specific problems of sectoral planning, and different ways of co-ordinating comprehensive development planning. A variety of administrative and management actions for policies implementation are also pointed out. Statistical tables relevant to the United Arab Republic five-year plan (1960-1965) are presented at the end.

10. ECAFE - Problems and Techniques of Economic Development Planning and Programming, with Special Reference to ECAFE Countries, Working Party on Economic Development and Planning, EC/11/535

This paper discusses the process of formulating a consistent development plan or programme. It examines the major determinants of economic growth, and describes in some detail the process of plan formulation. The methods and techniques of setting targets, both over-all and sectoral, are discussed at length. The paper also deals with the various aspects of the formulation of an investment programme for achieving the established goals. Attention is devoted to investment criteria as well as to manpower budgeting and foreign exchange budgeting. The administrative aspects of planning are also reviewed.

11. ECAFE - Development Planning in the ECAFE Countries in the Recent Past - Achievements, Problems and Policy Issues, 1964, E/CN.11/CAEP.2/L.3

This report discusses the general problem of economic development and planning in the context of growth and structural changes in member countries of ECAFE, appraises the actual results in relation to planned targets, and makes policy recommendations, particularly those designed to re-vitalize the lagging agricultural sector in member countries and to co-ordinate efforts in planning at the regional level.

12. ECLA - Development Policies and Programmes, Economic Bulletin for Latin America, Vol. II, No. 1, March 1958.

This article by Hollis B. Chenery, examines the role of government policies for economic development. It reviews (i) the defects in the free-market mechanism for determining the best use of resources; (ii) the logical basis for development policy; (iii) the range of policy instruments used by Governments; (iv) some of the analytical techniques available for formulating development programmes; and (v) some of the problems relating to the execution of development policies.

13. ECLA - Economic Policy and Planning in Latin America, Economic Survey of Latin America, 1964, Part III, E/CN.12/711/Add.2

This is the first in a series of studies which are being undertaken on economic planning and policies in Latin America. In this study, an account is given of existing planning agencies in the countries of the region, and the development plans already formulated are discussed together with some aspects of their execution.

14. ECE - Economic Planning in Europe, Economic Survey of Europe, 1962, Part II, Sales No.: 65.II.E.4

This study contains a review of planning objectives and of methods of plan construction and plan implementation in European countries during the post-war period. The description of the general characteristics of planning in Europe is followed by brief case studies of the planning experience of some western European countries and by discussion of recent methodological innovations in the fields of foreign trade efficiency criteria and investment programming in eastern Europe. A separate review of planning in Yugoslavia is also included in this study.

15. ECE - Long-Term Plans in Western Europe, Economic Bulletin for Europe, Vol. 14, No. 2, November 1962, Sales No. : 62.II.E.12

The purpose of this article is to provide a general, comparative account of the economic content of the long-term plans in Western Europe, and to bring out their salient features, so as to convey an idea of the pattern and rate of economic growth that is envisaged, or in some cases deliberately sought. The techniques employed in drawing up the plans are not discussed and are touched upon only in so far as they are relevant to a consideration of the plan objectives. Similarly, the policies and instruments for implementing the plan are in principle left out of account, though they are briefly referred to when the objectives of the plans clearly depend on them; nor are the merits of alternative policies or instruments discussed in this context.

The main countries considered are: Finland (draft plan for 1960-1970), France (fourth plan for economic and social development, 1962-1965), Greece (1962-1966), the Netherlands (1960-1970), Norway (fourth plan, 1962-1965), Portugal (second development plan, 1959-1964), Sweden (1961-1965) and Turkey (1963-1967).

16. ECE - Economic Planning Management in Yugoslavia, Economic Bulletin for Europe, Vol. 10, No. 3

This paper is a commentary on certain aspects of the Yugoslav system of economic planning and management. It discusses such questions as central and local planning and the instruments of policy, management at the Enterprise and intermediate levels and the organization of agriculture. The paper concludes with an assessment of the economic merits of the Yugoslav system.

II. METHODOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

a. General Planning Methodology

1. ESA - Methodological Problems in Long-term Economic Development Programming. with Examples from the Yugoslav Economy, Industrialization and Productivity, Bulletin No. 5, Sales No.: 62.II.B.1

This article by Branko Horvat opens by emphasizing the importance of long-term programming. Various considerations of politico-economic and methodological nature are described. This is followed by a discussion of the optimal period of programming and the feasible rate of economic growth. The article also examines the general methodology of constructing a development model of the Harrod-Domar type for the whole economy. The initial model is subsequently enlarged by the introduction of additional variables. Three variants of the model are discussed in some detail in the appendix.

2. ECA - Notes on a Method of Comprehensive Planning in Tropical Africa, Economic Bulletin for Africa, Vol. II, No. 2, June 1962, Sales No.: 62.II.K.3

This article is related to document E/CN.14/ESD/1 "Problems Concerning Development Programming and Policies in African Countries". However, it assumes that countries of Tropical Africa are sufficiently similar to be treated as a group. It examines factors that influence growth rates and indicates how to choose a rate of growth. It also presents a method of structural analysis, a mixture of the over-all and the project approaches, which is a starting point for development planning. A method of projection is then described. Finally, the paper comments briefly on factors that should determine government policies.

3. ECA - Planning and Statistical Techniques of Projection, Working Party on Economic and Social Development, Addis Ababa, 15-27 January 1962, E/CN.14/ESD/11

According to this paper by R. O. Olivier, there are three successive stages in which planning must be carried out: (1) Preparation stage, which in turn has two aspects, namely, (a) the preparation of targets and (b) the practical means of achieving them. (2) Execution stage, which consists in the application of the various directives and instructions that have been indicated in the preparation stage. (3) Checking (and adjustment stage), which consists in comparing the targets selected in the preparation stage with the results actually achieved; this provides some idea of the changes to be introduced in subsequent years either in the targets themselves or in the means of implementation.

4. ECFAE - Programming Techniques for Economic Development, with Special Reference to Asia and the Far East, Report of the First Group of Experts on Programming Techniques, Sales No.: 60.II.F.3

This report considers the variety of analytical methods available for drawing up development plans, and in particular a series of growth models beginning with the simplest and proceeding to increasingly complex ones. The starting point is the discussion of the different approaches in the formulation of aggregate and sectoral targets. Different techniques of integrating separate programmes and projects into a plan are closely examined, together with the discussion of interrelations between individual investment projects and other types of inter-industrial relations. A special chapter is devoted to the problems of planning manpower, education and income distribution. Planning the development of different regions and short-term adjustments to external disturbances are examined in another chapter. Mathematical descriptions of the standard growth models are provided in appendices. These include the description of two-sector and three-sector models, dynamic input-output and linear programming models, multi-regional and multi-sectoral dynamic input-output models for medium-term, and general macro-economic models.

5. ECLA - Analyses and Projections of Economic Development: I. An Introduction to the Technique of Programming, Sales No. : 55.II.G.2.

A general introduction to the technique of programming as applied to a number of Latin American countries. The nature and methodology of both aggregate and sectoral projections are discussed, including demand as well as output projections of various categories of goods and services.

This volume is the first of a series on the analysis and projections of Economic Development. Subsequent volumes deal with individual Latin American countries. The following have been published:

The Economic Development of Brazil (Sales No. : 56.II.G.2)

The Economic Development of Colombia (Sales No. : 57.II.G.3)

El desarrollo económico de Bolivia (Sales No. : 58.II.G.2)

El desarrollo económico de la Argentina
Volumen I (Sales No. : 59.II.G.3/Vol. I)

Volumen II (Sales No. : 59.II.G.3/Vol. II)

Volumen III (Sales No. : 59.II.G.3/Vol. III)

The Industrial Development of Peru (Sales No. : 59.II.G.2)

El desarrollo económico de Panamá (Sales No. : 60.II.G.3)

El desarrollo económico de El Salvador (Sales No. : 60.II.G.2)

El desarrollo económico de Honduras (Sales No. : 61.II.G.8)

6. ECLA - Special Note on the Concepts and Methods Used by ECLA in its Analysis of Economic Development, Economic Bulletin for Latin America, Vol. I, No. 2, September 1956.

According to this article, ECLA makes use of certain analytical methods and concepts which differ, in some respects, from the usual approaches to research in this field. Great importance is attached to such macro-economic concepts as gross product, gross income, available goods and services, stock of capital, product-capital ratio, etc. The theme of the article, therefore, is to present a more detailed explanation of these concepts and of their background, significance and rationale, as well as to describe the nature of the underlying data and methodology.

7. ECE - A Note on the Introduction of Mathematical Techniques into Soviet Planning, Economic Bulletin for Europe, Vol. 12, No. 1, 1960.

This is a review of the techniques which have recently come into use in the USSR and not an analysis of the range of procedures capable of use in centrally planned economies. The article traces the pre-conditions for the use of mathematical techniques in the Soviet planning. Planning independently of prices, a system based on qualitative rather than quantitative analysis which used to be the approach of the Soviet Government from its earlier days, is described. This is followed by an account of the approaches based on mathematical techniques, such as (1) transformation functions and optimal programming; (2) the collection of input-output data; (3) demand and resource maps, and (4) the use of linear programming. The article concludes with a brief review of the debate among economists and mathematicians in the Soviet Union about the pricing problems in the optimization of resource use.

8. ECE - National Budgets in Western Europe, Economic Bulletin for Europe, Vol. 5, No. 2, 1953.

This is a survey article on post-war experiments in national income forecasting in the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Scandinavia. It gives an illuminating insight into the techniques of forming economic policy in these countries and its success, and, more generally, into the thinking behind their normal administrative operations.

b. Aggregative Models

1. ESA - Studies in Long-term Economic Projections for the World Economy: Aggregative Models, Sales No. : 64.II.C.2

This study aims at developing an aggregative framework for projections of world production and world trade to serve, inter alia, as a basis for estimating the external environment within which the developing countries may plan their programmes of economic development. Chapter 1, prepared by E. S. Kirschen, discusses a projection model for the developed market economies consisting of six basic equations. In chapter 2, Józef Pajestka describes the methods of long-term economic planning employed in the countries with centrally planned economies; this is followed by a discussion of the methods of long-term economic projections to be applied for these countries in world economic projections. Chapter 3, prepared in the Secretariat, sets forth the basic economic model used for estimating the trade needs of the developing countries in order to achieve the acceleration in economic growth implicit in the United Nations Development Decade objectives. The chapter discusses a number of questions arising in the construction of aggregative models for making long-term economic projections in the developing countries.

2. ESA - Use of Models in Programming, Industrialization and Productivity, Bulletin No. 4, Sales No. : 60.II.B.2

The article provides a brief review of the representative types of models that are now being used for planning purposes in the developing countries. Particular attention is given to the models used for determining the most appropriate policy measures to achieve a certain set of objectives. Several types of models are briefly examined: aggregate models with capital-centred growth, employment-centred models, foreign exchange-centred models. The applicability of other types of models to the special conditions of the developing countries is also considered.

3. ECA - Comprehensive Development Planning, Working Party on Economic and Social Development, Addis Ababa, 15-27 January 1962, E/CN.14/ESD/6

In this paper, W. F. Stolper discusses the use of aggregative models in providing a planning framework into which individual projects and programmes can be integrated. The author also provides some idea of inter-industry flow analysis and its translation into pay-off studies. He discussed examples where pay-off calculations are possible. This leads to a discussion of how to make various individual programmes consistent with one another. Examples where pay-off calculations cannot be made are also given. The paper is concluded with remarks on certain major policy questions.

4. ECAFE - Growth Models for Illustrating the Effects of Alternative Employment and Investment Policies, Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East, Vol. IX, No. 1, June 1958.

The paper illustrates with hypothetical figures the effects on the rate of economic growth of alternative employment and investment policies under various assumed conditions. The Cobb-Douglas function is used for these hypothetical projections. Six independent variables, among which are the rate of population growth, the rate of increase in employment and the saving-investment function, are considered in different growth models and under various assumptions for each of these variables. National income, per capita income, per capita consumption, marginal productivity of labour and other dependent variables are projected. The discussion may be useful for the formulation of the plans in the developing countries.

5. ECAFE - Problems of Long-term Economic Projections with Special Reference to Economic Planning in Asia and the Far East, Report of a group of experts, Sales No. : 63.II.F.6

The report suggests practical procedures for projecting and checking the major variables relevant to economic growth policy and the ways in which such projections can be used for effective long-term planning. Different projection techniques useful in government planning are explored in great detail. The analysis and recommendations are given in general terms in order to make them applicable to the varied circumstances of the ECAFE countries. The first chapter is devoted to describing a few simple aggregate models which are generally used for testing the feasibility of alternative growth strategies. The next chapter, entitled "Projections for strategic components", is focused on the long-term projection of the main economic indicators: population and manpower, the structure of consumer demand, capital requirements and foreign resources. The problem of integrating these detailed projections with the projection of aggregate national product is also discussed. In another chapter, considerable attention is given to the financial aspects of long-term projections. Some of the problems involved in the integration of national projections with those for the region are briefly discussed in a separate chapter.

c. Input-output, Linear Programming and Commodity Balance Techniques

1. ECAFE - Standard Unit Requirements of Factors of Production as a Technique of Resource Budgeting with Special Reference to Japan, Working Party on Economic Development and Planning, DPWP.1/15

This short paper discusses the techniques of resource allocation applicable to the specific conditions of developing countries. Instead of the input-output approach which is too refined and difficult to be applied at the present stage of development of the ECAFE countries, it is suggested that the method of estimating input requirements for standard units of key commodities (steel, coal, oil, etc.) be employed. This method is simple and useful for planning purposes. The experience of Japan in the application of this method is cited, and the statistical data on standard unit requirements in this country are presented. The limitations and drawbacks of the method are also discussed.

2. ECLA - The Input-output Model, Economic Bulletin for Latin America, Vol. I No. 2, September 1956.

This article discusses some aspects of the application of input-output model to the case of a Latin American country. The construction and utilization of the model are found to involve certain special difficulties, connected mainly with the external sector. But it is concluded that this drawback may be fully offset by the possibility - and in some cases the necessity - of utilizing the model in the analysis of several basic problems, such as the structural changes that accompany the growth per capita income and the questions that arise in connexion with import replacement.

3. ECE - Input-output Tables: Recent Experience in Western Europe,
Economic Bulletin for Europe, Vol. 8, No. 1, May 1956.

This article is based on a paper prepared by the ECE Secretariat with the assistance of a consultant, Mr. Odd Aukrust. The input-output work viewed as a developing field of statistics is examined, particularly the purposes which it can serve, and whether such a system could be standardized for adoption as a framework for national work. The article notes, however, that it is apparently neither possible nor desirable to set up a standardized system that covers all the fundamentals of the work. Reasons for this are advanced, especially the impossibility of judging a priori what activities or commodities can properly be grouped together, or of attaining the degree of aggregation needed for a satisfactory coefficient matrix which can offer essentially one optimum solution for all purposes. The whole input-output approach is based on the assumption that input-coefficients have a certain stability. The argument of this article is about the flexibility of such a model. The type of data used for constructing input-output tables in various western European countries are depicted in the Annex.

d. Investment Criteria

1. ESA - Choice of Technology in Industrial Planning, Industrialization and Productivity, Bulletin No. 1, April 1958, Sales No.: 58.II.B.2

This article by Jan Tinbergen stresses the importance and difficulties in choosing proper technology of production for development plans. The author points out that there are two approaches - macro-economic and micro-economic- in the solution of this problem. Noting that the first approach is less popular, he examines in detail the second one, illustrating it with several case studies. Contrary to the general belief, many modern industrial processes, as it is shown in the article, present a wide range of flexibility in the use of capital and labour.

2. ESA - Capital Intensity in Industry in Under-developed Countries, Industrialization and Productivity, Bulletin No. 1, April 1958, Sales No. : 58.II.B.2

The article is compiled on the basis of reports by United Nations Technical Assistance Administration experts. It examines experts' recommendations and views on capital intensity at both the over-all planning level and the plan or project level. The majority of the experts advocate industrialization along labour-intensive lines; the others are in favour of industrialization along capital-intensive lines. After discussing general policy recommendations, the article examines in detail the inter-industry and intra-industry aspects of the problem of capital intensity. The inter-industry aspect relates to the selection of particular industries for development, while the intra-industry aspect concerns the degree of mechanization in an industry.

3. ESA - Choice of Industrial Productivity: The Case of Wood-working.
Industrialization and Productivity, Bulletin No. 3, March 1960, Sales
No.: 60.II.B.1

Although this article by G. K. Boon deals with a specific industry, it presents a method of analysis which may be usefully applied to other industries where a choice of technology is possible. The costs of alternative techniques of production are assessed in the following way: first, the choice of an appropriate degree of mechanization (varying capital intensity) in processes of production with different prices of labour and capital and different levels of output is discussed; secondly, the costs involved by the use, respectively, of single purpose and multi-purpose machines with varying output levels are considered. Cost functions are derived and applied to the alternative techniques.

4. ESA - Capital Intensity and Costs in Earth-moving Operations.
Industrialization and Productivity, Bulletin No. 3, Sales No.: 60.II.B.1

The purpose of this study is to develop a micro-economic approach to problems of choice of techniques in individual industrial operations. The study provides some measurements which may be of interest for appraising industrial projects in the developing countries. It is based on the information supplied by the Governments of Austria, Finland, France, Sweden, the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in reply to the questionnaire circulated by the Economic Commission for Europe. A measure of capital intensity, namely capital-labour input, is developed for excavation activity only, and then for a combination of excavation, transport and compaction operations. Unit costs are also considered in this context, and the degree of mechanization is correlated with costs. The article contains data on capital intensity and costs for the above mentioned countries. It is noted that the finding that these magnitudes are stable for the individual projects discussed provides useful standards of comparison or "bench-marks" for appraising industrial projects in the developing countries.

5. ESA - Evaluation of Projects in Predominantly Private Enterprise Economies, Industrialization and Productivity, Bulletin No. 5, Sales No.: 62.II.B.1

This article is devoted to the application of project evaluation methods in developing countries. The first part contains seven case studies, illustrating methods which field experts have applied in evaluating industrial projects in Burma, Israel, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, Turkey and the group of countries formerly known as the West Indies. This presentation is followed in part two by an appraisal of these methods. The discussion of the methods applied by the experts is centred around the problem of transition from multiple criteria to a single over-all rating for the assignment of priority ranking for the projects. The problem of transition from multi-dimensional criteria to a single criteria arises because of the fact that in the developing countries, for a variety of reasons of an institutional, social and economic nature, the price mechanism cannot in itself be considered as an acceptable criterion. Taking into account these complicating circumstances, an attempt is made in the concluding part to formulate some recommendations with regard to practical procedures and methods of projects evaluation most suitable for the developing countries.

6. ESA - Choice of Capital Intensity in Industrial Planning, Industrialization and Productivity, Bulletin No. 7, Sales No.: 64.II.B.1

The article discusses in a general way some of the issues involved in developing operational criteria for selecting the appropriate capital intensity in planning the economy as a whole and its main sectors. The guidelines for the selection of techniques of production for various investment projects are also outlined. For this purpose, two phases are distinguished, namely, the construction and the operating phase. Various possibilities of employing labour-intensive techniques in the construction phase of industrial projects are discussed together with the possibility of substitution between labour and capital in existing industries with flexible technology (chemical, petroleum, electrical industries).

7. ESA - Evaluation of Projects in Centrally Planned Economies. Industrialization and Productivity, Bulletin No. 8, Sales No.: 64.II.B.6

This article discusses the policies and patterns of investment in centrally planned economies. It also analyses the methods used in evaluating industrial projects with reference to allocation of investment among alternative projects, choice of technology and factor proportions, economic calculation and investment analysis of investment in large multi-purpose schemes. The article provides some examples of investment analysis actually carried out in a number of countries with centrally planned economies.

8. ECA - Some Notes on Industrial Project Evaluation. Working Party on Economic and Social Development, Addis Ababa, 15-27 January 1962, E/CN.14/ESD/2

This paper by F. E. Cookson contains a discussion of various procedures for selecting industrial projects which are likely to induce a high rate of growth of per capita national income. The criteria for industrial project evaluation are classified in two parts: (1) those that determine the profitability of a project from the viewpoint of an investor, (2) those that determine profitability from the national viewpoint. The paper also gives a brief exposition of how to select projects, so determined, suitable to be undertaken by either the private sector or the government.

9. ECA - Project Formulation and Evaluation in Relation to Development Programming, E/CN.14/ESD/16

This paper makes the point that projects should not be considered in isolation; rather they should be examined in relation to other factors of the economy that might directly or indirectly have an effect on or be affected by that project. At the same time, the paper emphasizes that project evaluation is not a substitute for development planning.

10. ECAFE - Manual of Standards and Criteria for Planning Water Resource Projects, Water Resources Series No. 26, Sales No.:64.II.S.12

This manual establishes guidelines for conducting investigations, standards for the detail and quality of basic information required, and procedures and criteria to be followed in the formulation and appraisal of plans. The over-all objective is to provide uniformity in investigation of water resources and in the preparation of plans for their development. In addition to pointing out the need for basic information, the manual indicates the wide range of interrelated factors which must be studied and the necessity for broad experience and sound judgement on the part of the planners.

11. ECLA - Manual on Economic Development Projects, Sales No.: 58.II.G.5

This is a study on methodology designed to assist engineers and economists in preparation of development projects. In this study projects are not regarded as isolated economic units; they are considered within the context of the entire economic system of which they will form a part. Thus the manual presents both macro-economic and micro-economic concepts, but in no way attempting to offer a combined macro-economic and micro-economic theory. Special attention is paid to public projects; the contents, nevertheless, are applicable to the preparation of any project which needs the type of information thus compiled.

12. ECLA - Selection of Techniques and Manpower Absorption, ST/ECLA/CONF.11/L.3

The paper deals with the problems of the selection of techniques and production equipment in the developing countries, especially in Latin America. The case study of the Brazilian textile industry is preceded by a general review of the subject. Three alternatives (and their economic results) of the reorganization and re-equipment of the Brazilian textile industry are analysed: (1) increasing efficiency without major changes in the machinery used; (2) modest modernization of the existing machinery, and (3) total replacement of the existing equipment. The concluding paragraphs introduce into consideration of topic some hypotheses on the evolution of textile techniques in Brazil in comparison with Europe and the United States.

13. ECLA - Economies of Scale in Relation to Industrial Programming.
ST/ECLA/CONF.11/L.5

This document deals with the economic merits of alternative sizes for industrial plants. The term "economies of scale" is defined together with several other concepts pertinent to this term (product, industrial processes, technology and technique of operation). An account is then given of characteristic aspects of the Latin American economies, with special attention to such problems as the various barriers to entry to markets and shortage of capital. Next follows an analysis of the usefulness of systematized knowledge of economies of scale for the purposes of programming projects. Methods of determining economies of scale curves are then discussed with emphasis on the possible shapes which such curves may assume. The document concludes with an annex summing up the findings of specific studies on economies of scale in several sectors of industry, with detailed comparative discussion of a number of characteristics in sectors, such as productivity, capacity and technology. Indices for several cost and investment items are included to show the trends followed by the economies of scale curves.

14. ECE - Economic Methods and Criteria Used in the Selection of Investments in the Electric Power Industry, Sales No.: 63.II.E/Mim. 16

The document contains a preliminary analysis of the information provided by twenty European countries in reply to an enquiry sent out by the ECE Secretariat. The analysis concerns the economic methods and criteria used by different countries in arriving at a number of solutions to problems encountered in the construction and operation of electric power plants and in the transmission of the electric power so produced. The main purpose of these methods is to inform those responsible for investment decisions of the probable economic implications of their decisions.

e. Sectoral Planning

(1) Industry

1. ESA - Projection of Demand for Industrial Equipment, Industrialization and Productivity, Bulletin No. 7, Sales No.: 64.II.B.1

This study projects the requirements of the developing countries for equipment and machinery in 1970 and 1975, with 1958 serving as the base year. The projections cover only the demand for industrial equipment by manufacturing sector, which has been classified into thirteen major industrial branches according to twenty-two digit groups of international Standard Industrial Classification. In order to derive the future demand for industrial equipment, the equipment-output ratios for major groups of manufacturing in the United States are applied to the estimates of output of the corresponding groups in the developing countries. An estimate is made at the same time of the magnitude of equipment required for replacement of the existing stock of capital. The projected requirements of equipment are analysed in terms of (a) the capacity of the developing countries to meet these requirements from their own resources (it is assumed that 80 per cent of the manufacturing industrial equipment demand would be met by imports), and (b) the impact of export demand on the engineering industries in the developed market economies.

2. ECAFE - Formulating Industrial Development Programmes with Special Reference to Asia and the Far East, Sales No.: 61.II.F.7

This report by a group of experts discusses the methodology of industrial planning. It emphasizes the relationship between planning techniques and data requirements. Industrial planning is discussed under three principal headings, namely: aggregate analysis, sector analysis, and commodity and project analysis. The document also includes a brief survey of country experience in industrial planning.

3. ECAFE - Proceedings of the Regional Seminar on Energy Resources and Electric Power Development, E/CN.11/595.

The papers prepared for the Seminar discuss the experience of individual ECAFE countries on energy development. The data assembled and the information provided on different methods of assessment of power resources and on forecasting of power demand may be useful for making inter-country comparisons and in evaluating the practical applicability of various methods of forecasting. The papers dealing with the trends in technological developments in the power industry are of common interest to the countries of the region. The collection also contains discussion on some questions relating to the estimation of power requirements, drawing in a number of instances the experience of European countries.

4. ECLA - Energy Development in Latin America, Sales No.: 1957.II.G.2

The study describes the characteristics of energy consumption in Latin America, with particular attention devoted to exploring the problems connected with the interdependence of the energy supply and economic development. Part III of the study provides projections of consumption and production for illustrative purposes. The limits of interchangeability as between various sources of energy and the existence of a relatively independent demand for electricity and for some liquid fuels are taken into account. An examination is made of the supply possibilities within certain limits of available sources of energy and the possibilities for using them. Investment and foreign exchange requirements are also estimated.

5. ECLA - Programming Data and Criteria for the Cement Industry,
ST/ECLA/CONF.11/L.23

This study by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs is a part of a series of studies designed to develop a body of data for a certain number of selected industries of interest to the developing countries. The study contains investment and other input coefficients for the cement industry based on analysis of data originating both in developed and developing areas. The data presented are mainly for rotary kiln plants(wet and dry). These can be divided into the following categories:

- (1) fixed investment requirements;
- (2) labour requirements (expressed in terms of man-hours per ton of cement and production workers as well);
- (3) fuel inputs (expressed in terms of million kilo-calories per ton of cement);
- (4) the consumption of electric power;
- (5) the consumption of gypsum, which is the only raw material in the cement industry;
- (6) transport and shipping costs.

The data are analysed and some international comparisons are also made.

6. ECLA - The Manufacture of Industrial Machinery and Equipment in Latin America: I. Basic Equipment in Brazil, Sales No.: 63.II.G.2

In this study, the development of the Brazilian industry to meet equipment needs in petroleum and petroleum products, electric power, steel, cement, and pulp and paper is projected. The period selected for calculating requirements is 1961-1970. The study represents an initial exploration. There is a brief and tentative discussion of such questions as project engineering and of measures that must be taken to ensure rapid expansion of domestic production of heavy equipment.

7. ECLA - Programming Data and Criteria for the Pulp and Paper Industry,
ST/ECLA/CONF.11/L.19

This short study prepared in co-operation with a number of other UN organs provides industrial programming data and criteria, and demonstrates the economies of scale in the pulp and paper industry at levels suitable to Latin America. Seven major products of that industry are selected for the study. The plant capacities selected are in the small-to medium-size range (three variations) appropriate for national markets in most Latin American countries. Thus, a total of twenty-one cases are presented in this paper. The following sets of tables are prepared for the use of industrial programming:

- (1) manning tables by job title and department as well as estimates of annual man-hour requirements for each of the twenty-one cases;
- (2) tables indicating capital requirements for each of the twenty-one cases by groups of closely related plan functions, and separately for structures, equipment and construction expense;
- (3) tables containing the direct manufacturing costs (annual and unit manufacturing cost) and total production cost estimates including capital charges except income taxes.

The study is supplied with several graphs demonstrating the change of unit investment required depending on the scale of production of seven selected products.

8. ECLA - La industria textil en América Latina: I. Chile -1962
(Textile Industry in Latin America: I. Chile), Sales No.:63.II.G.5

This report is part of a series of surveys within the LAFTA countries. It examines the textile industry as one of the components of the industrial sector. Capacity of production is studied in relation with the availability of markets, domestic and foreign. A projection of textile consumption in Chile for 1970 is made based on population growth and per capita incomes.

9. ECLA - Material, Labour, Capital and Flow Inputs of Construction in the Soviet Union, ST/ECLA/CONF.11/L.25

This study by Vladimir Tremel gives detailed input requirements for specific components of industrial construction in the USSR in the 1955-1960 period. The end result of the study, that is the set of tables showing material, labour, capital and flow inputs requirements, is also applicable to residential and municipal construction. The various inputs used in construction are subdivided into material inputs, which are defined as materials after being machined, shaped, formed or fabricated, becoming an integral part of a construction component. Labour inputs are presented in terms of man-hours per unit of specified construction component; capital input is presented in terms of machine-hours of actual work performed; and flow inputs (water, electrical energy, fuel, etc.) are related to the level of utilization of machinery used in construction.

10. ECE - Long-term Trends and Problems of the European Steel Industry, Sales No.: 60.II.E.3

A comprehensive inquiry into the long-term prospects of the European steel industry, including a series of interrelated forecasts of steel consumption, production and trade in 1972-1975, together with an assessment of the corresponding steel-making raw material requirements. The methods used are explained in a separate chapter.

(ii) Agriculture

11. ECA - The Formulation and Evaluation of Agricultural Projects in Africa, working Party on Economic and Social Development, Addis Ababa, 15-27 January 1962, E/CN.14/ESD/3

This paper emphasizes some of the special characteristics of agricultural projects, particularly in Africa. It puts forward a general outline for the formulation and appraisal of these projects with the hope that more projects in the future will be examined in a comprehensive fashion. The general considerations of the paper are expected to apply to a wide variety of agricultural projects, although some of the details may not be applicable in every case.

12. ECA - Agricultural Policies and Development Plans in Africa, Food and Agriculture Organization - Working Party on Economic and Social Development, Addis Ababa, 15-27 January 1962, E/CN.14/ESD/7.

The paper draws attention to the movements towards regional economic coordination and co-operation in Africa, and examples are pointed out in this regard. Observations are made about the proportion of investment expenditure which various national development plans devote to agriculture.

13. ECLA - Latin American Timber Trends and Prospects, Sales No.:63.II.G.1

This study prepared in co-operation with the Food and Agriculture Organization presents estimates of present consumption and output of forest products in Latin America and of future requirements. The problems and opportunities revealed by comparing estimates of future requirements are analysed in broad outline to provide a basis for planning of forest activities.

14. ECLA - Evaluation and Perspectives in the International Banana Market, Economic Bulletin for Latin America, Vol. III, No. 2, October 1958

The study opens with a general description of the main characteristics of the international banana market. It then deals with the evaluation and characteristics of world demand, including a detailed analysis of the North American market. A projection of world demand for 1966 is made in which a distinction is drawn between the probable development of demand in the main world market and in the other importing countries. The assumptions underlying this projection are spelt out at the end.

(iii) Foreign trade and finance

15. ESA - Trade Needs of Developing Countries for Their Accelerated Economic Growth, World Economic Survey, 1963. I. Trade and Development: Trends, Needs and Policies, Chapter 3, Sales No.: 64.II.C.1

This study provides a hypothetical assessment of the trade needs of the developing countries for their accelerated economic growth. Projections are made to throw light on the implications of the United Nations Development Decade target for the trade and payments of these countries. The illustrative estimates provided are intended to be of assistance for discussions on national and international policies relating to trade and aid. The methods used in calculating the hypothetical projections are indicated in the technical appendix to the chapter.

16. ESA - International Trade and Its Relation with National Development Planning Policies and Institutions, World Economic Survey, 1963. I. Trade and Development: Trends, Needs and Policies, Chapter 4, Sales No.: 64.II.C.1

This chapter of the World Economic Survey, 1963 focuses on the link between national economic development and international economic relations. It attempts to trace the main interrelations that exist between the domestic and international economies, to describe the difficulties which arise for national economic development out of these interrelations and to indicate briefly some of the national and international policies whose pursuit can help to lessen these difficulties.

17. ECAFE - Problems and Techniques of Foreign Exchange Budgeting, Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East, Vol. XIV, No. 3, December 1963

The paper outlines the general methodology of working out a foreign exchange budget for a comprehensive economic development plan. The process of the formulation of a foreign exchange budget is examined step by step. First, the methodology of forecasting the balance of payments and its main components is considered. Then the process of allocation and determination of priorities in foreign exchange budgeting is examined. The paper includes two case studies of foreign exchange budgeting: for Ceylon and for Japan.

18. ECAFE - Projections of Foreign Trade of the ECAFE Region up to 1980, Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East, Vol. XIV, No. 3, December 1963.

The paper presents the projections of exports and imports of the ECAFE countries (excluding Japan and mainland China), and studies the various means for meeting the anticipated gap in the balance of payments. These projections cover the period from 1960 to 1980. The paper is divided into three parts. The first part deals with the export projections for twelve commodities and fifteen countries in the ECAFE region. The export prospects for individual commodities are translated into country projections. Two estimates of exports are made - the high estimate under favourable conditions (fairly high rates of growth, no increasing substitution for natural raw materials, the required exportable surplus is planned and achieved), and the low estimate in the absence of these favourable conditions. Import requirements are estimated in the second part, applying the simple aggregative method. All merchandise imports are classified into three main groups: raw materials, capital equipment and consumer goods. Import projections are made on the basis of two alternative rates of growth of gross national product, namely, 5 per cent per year and 3.5 per cent per year. In the final part, export and import projections are juxtaposed and implications of these projections for exports of manufactured goods, foreign assistance, import substitution and regional co-operation are brought out together with the main changes that are likely to occur in the direction of regional trade.

19. ESA - Report of the Inter-regional Workshop on Problems of Budget Classification and Management in Developing Countries, St/TAO/Ser.C/70

The report emphasizes the relationship between planning and government budgeting. Improvements in budgetary techniques for making the budget more responsive for the needs of development planning are reviewed, and progress in classifying government transactions according to their economic character and function, and the application of techniques of programme and performance analysis to the budgetary process are discussed.

(iv) Social sectors

20. ESA - Planning for Balanced Social and Economic Development - Six Country Case Studies, Sales No.: 64.IV.8

This document contains six country case studies on planning for balanced social and economic development. The countries included are: India, Netherlands, Poland, Puerto Rico, Senegal and Yugoslavia. These studies aim at providing a comparison of the approaches to social and economic development in countries with different economic and social situations, as well as with different administrative and political planning organizations.

The central subject in all case studies is the analysis of the integration of social and economic programmes. The studies note the differences in defining the social and economic goals and their priorities, in allocating resources to them, and in the strategy for achieving such goals. The financing of social programmes is also discussed. The social programmes examined are: education and manpower, health, housing and community development, social security and labour policies, and social welfare programmes.

21. ESA - Preliminary Report on Targets of Social Development, E/CN.5/394

This report which summarizes national targets of social programmes is based upon the replies of developing countries to a questionnaire which had been prepared in co-operation with regional economic commissions and interested specialized agencies. The first part of the report discusses the social development aims in these countries, indicating the social "sectors" where planning was most frequently carried out. Certain preliminary conclusions are drawn relating to the current approach to social development planning and to international action and assistance required for this purpose.

22. ESA - Methods of Determining Social Allocation. E/CN.5/387

This report discusses two main points: (1) the criteria for allocation of resources to various social sectors and social programmes, and (2) the organizational arrangements for social planning. In this preliminary edition, the first two chapters consider in a general way the concepts of social and economic development, showing their relationship and complementarity in planning, and the allocation of resources to social development; in the other chapters the methods of determining social allocations are studied. In the last part, the possibility of measurement of "social needs" and the determination of such "needs", the "cost-benefit analysis", "requirement analysis" and "balancing method" are examined. Also, several selected social indicators for different countries grouped according to per capita national income are presented.

The second point is discussed in document E/CN.5/393: "Administrative Aspects of Social Planning".

23. ESA - Regional Planning - Housing, Building and Planning. Seminar on Regional Planning, Tokyo, 28 July to 8 August 1958, Sales No.:59.IV.7

This publication consists of the studies presented at the Seminar on Regional Planning held in Tokyo (28 July to 8 August 1958), with special attention given to the countries of the ECAFE region. It is emphasized that problems of urbanization, such as over-crowded central slums, traffic congestion, unemployment and sub-standard squatter settlements in the fringes of cities are generated more often than not outside the limits of the city and call for solutions based on regional considerations involving balanced urban-rural relationship. In this framework, attention is devoted to examining the planning of (a) metropolitan regions which are experiencing problems of urbanization and industrialization, (b) regions of resource development, such as hydroelectric watersheds, and (c) rural regions in which village improvement programmes are being carried out.

24. ESA - Report of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on Housing and Urban Development, Sales No.: 63.IV.1

This report deals with the problems of housing and urban development. It is divided into two parts. The first part contains the recommendations of the group of experts. The second part is divided into three sections: (a) the socio-economic aspects of housing and urban development; (b) the place of housing and urban development in both regional and national development policies and programmes, and (c) the role of international variables in housing and urban programmes. One of the annexes provides a summary of the housing and urban development programmes in various countries.

25. ESA - Report of the Latin American Seminar on Housing Statistics and Programmes, Copenhagen, Denmark, 2-25 September 1962, Sales No.: 63.II.G.14

This report is divided into seven parts. Part I contains a description of the organization and work of the Seminar; Part II gives a short description of estimated housing needs in Africa, Asia and Latin America, and a general evaluation of housing conditions, programmes and statistics in Latin America and in Europe. The other parts deal with the formulation of housing programmes within the context of general economic and social planning, with the implementation of housing plans and with the statistical requirements for them. The administrative and organizational arrangements for collecting statistical data are also discussed.

26. ESA - General Principles for National Programmes of Population Projections as Aids to Development Planning, Sales No.: 65.XIII.2

This document sets forth some general principles intended to be useful to government agencies and research institutions in directing their work so that they can meet, with existing data and other resources, the most essential demands of population projections for purposes of economic and social planning. The guiding principles stated here are formulated in such a way that they can be adapted in each country to national needs and available resources. They are intended also to help to achieve as much international comparability of projections as is compatible with existing differences in national needs and resources.

27. ESA - Report of the Seminar on Housing Statistics and Programmes for Asia and the Far East, Copenhagen, Denmark, 25 August - 14 September 1963, Sales No.: 65.II.F.12

This report is divided into six chapters and seven appendices. Chapter I contains the main conclusions reached at the Seminar. Chapter II describes the organization and work of the Seminar. Chapter III deals with the conditions of housing in the world and describes the role of the United Nations in this field. Chapter IV examines the main aspects of formulating and implementing housing programmes. Chapter V includes a summary of the statistical requirements for this purpose and a description of the principal methods of collection. Chapter VI contains a description of the experience in the ECAFE region with reference to regional and international programmes of technical assistance.

28. ECA - Some Problems of Social Development Planning in Relation to Economic Development, Working Party on Economic and Social Development, Addis Ababa, 15-27 January 1962, E/CN.14/ESD/15

This document indicates that it is difficult in practice to separate "economic" from "social" action. It points out differences in definition and methods of measurement which apply to economic development as distinct from social progress. The rest of the paper deals generally with the problems that concern (1) the criteria for the allocation of public funds for social development, (2) the financing of social programmes, and (3) the integration of economic and social development.

29. ECA - Education and Development, Meeting of Experts on the Integration of Social Development Plans with Over-all Development Planning, Addis Ababa, 9-18 October 1963, E/CN.14/SDP/21

This paper, prepared by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, gives a conspectus of how education can be related to development needs. It begins by discussing the notion of development and certain special characteristics of education which have to be taken into account in over-all planning and programming. After briefly indicating the areas of choice present in educational planning, it suggests that ideally there is a nine-stage process of incorporating education into development planning. These nine stages are described; this is followed by a section suggesting various criteria and norms which may be applied in situations where the data and administrative mechanism required for detailed planning are absent. The next section deals with the cost and financing of education, and the final section discusses the problem of assessing the returns from investment in education.

30. ECA - Economic Aspects of Educational Planning in Connexion with Economic and Social Development, E/CN.14/ESD/20

This paper, prepared by a Study Group of the Institut d'Etude du Développement Economique et Social (Paris) in collaboration with UNESCO, examines the problems of educational planning as they relate to economic planning. It describes successive steps in methods and techniques, thus showing the progress made in the methodology of educational planning and the necessary administrative structures to put such planning into effect. Problems which have arisen from this progress are scrutinized. Further research is suggested especially in problems encountered in the projecting of manpower needs.

31. ECA - The Strategy of Human Resource Development in Modernizing Economies, Working Party on Economic and Social Development, Addis Ababa, 15-27 January 1962, E/CN.14/ESD/5

This paper by Frederick Harbison makes a brief list of some of the imperatives and the constraints in devising a strategy for accelerated development. It then concentrates on the elements of a strategy of human resource development, after first examining the patterns of manpower problems which seem to be emerging in the modernizing countries. Finally, the author discusses the machinery for implementation of a strategy for human resource development.

32. ECA - Some Aspects of the Role of Manpower Planning in Economic development, Meeting of Experts on the Integration of Social Development Plans with Over-all Development Planning, Addis Ababa, 9-18 October 1963, E/CN.14/SDP/23.

This paper, prepared by the International Labour Organisation, consists of four major sections. In Section I, some general characteristics of what is traditionally called manpower demand and manpower supply are discussed as a background to the two main parts of the paper. The first of these, Section II, deals with the interdependence of manpower requirements and availabilities, while the other, Section III, discusses the principles of integrating manpower planning into the over-all plan. Section IV sums up the conclusions in terms of an attempt to spell out more concretely the specific functions and major steps to be covered by manpower planning.

33. ECA - Demographic Factors Related to Social and Economic Development in Africa, Working Party on Economic and Social Development, Addis Ababa, 15-27 January 1962, E/CN.14/ESD/12

This paper examines the demographic factors in economic and social development in the African region. First, a study is made of the distribution of population characteristics of African countries. Secondly, on the

basis of various assumptions regarding likely changes in demographic factors, their implications for the future are analysed to an extent. Finally, the major demographic aspects which need to be taken into account for policy formulation in economic and social development are outlined.

34. ECAFE - Problems of Social Development Planning with Special Reference to Asia and the Far East, Report of a Group of Experts, Sales No.:64.II.F.10

This document deals with practical methods and techniques of social development planning. Four social sectors are selected for discussion. They are education, health, housing and social welfare sectors. The specific contents of the programmes for these sectors are considered, i.e., allocation of financial resources, training of personnel, planning machinery, role of statistics and research. Various approaches and techniques for integrating social programmes with over-all economic and social development are also discussed. The document includes a number of practical recommendations concerning the formulation of social development programmes.

35. ECE - Techniques of Surveying a Country's Housing Situation, Including Estimating of Current and Future Housing Requirements, Sales No.: 62.II.E/Mim.33

An outline for the elaboration of national housing surveys, including a discussion of the technique to be followed, and a study of factors relating to the future effective demand for housing, to be used in a survey of the European housing situation.

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