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Therefore, goals for the consumption of goods and services must be set anew. Consumption patterns imitative of industrialized nations prevalent in many developing nations, and their environmental implications, may not be generally sustainable in view of available resources.

The conclusion is that much more international cooperation and corresponsibility will be required in order for Latin America to press toward economic patterns and development strategies fulfilling the double objective of achieving sustained and equitable development, with a substantial improvement in the living standards of the great majority, and of contributing to reducing environmental damage and creating permanent conditions for environmental protection.

In the opinion of many members of the Mexican section, the Club of Rome's report still excessively reflects

the Club was founded, there were already warnings of the apparent incapacity of governments and international organizations to foresee the consequences of major material growth, which did not take sufficiently into account the qualitative aspects of living standards made possible by the material progress itself.

Therefore, a reexamination of global problems and their implications

and technical infrastructure and to improve the quality of educational systems and adapt them to changing conditions of demand.

An in-depth examination of the effectiveness of multilateral international organizations is necessary, especially of those in the UN system, but also of regional organizations and a new international code of ethics and moral values is

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brooks no delay. It is important to underscore the cultural diversity that must prevail and the ethical values that must be maintained and affirmed, as well as the need to value all that is diverse, local and small, as well as local actions. Global action, in and of itself, is no guarantee of beneficial results.

needed on which to base efforts in favor of sustainable development.

Mexico is on its way to playing a growing part in international economy and, through commercial instruments and others, to negotiating greater access for its exports in the great marketplaces of the industrialized nations, particularly in North America.

However, the indifference still existing in northern countries to the conditions and viewpoint of the South should be cause for far greater concern. This indifference is reflected in the protectionism of industrialized economies through non-tariff barriers, in their fear of international migration, and in their lack of confidence in the “diversity” claimed by developing countries as their right, compared to the homogeneity the North tries to promote as the only way to go.

Once again, there is clearly an evident need to improve communications, information and education in all nations, as a condition to achieving greater harmony and interpenetration of efforts in the 21st century 

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*“The main factors and symptoms of environmental deterioration have begun to appear everywhere in the biosphere”*

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the points of view of the North on what is best for the South and does not sufficiently take into account the diversity of conditions in developing countries, nor the serious shortcomings of international cooperation programs carried out by highly industrialized countries.

● *Other considerations*

The Mexican section shares the view of the current president of the Club of Rome, in the sense that, in 1968, when

In the area of science and technology, an issue requiring more depth than appears in the report, attention should be called to the lag prevalent in most developing countries.

It would be a good idea to recover and compile recent conclusions from many international conferences on science and technology of the last two decades. In particular, resources must be mobilized to reinforce scientific