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UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Report by the Executive Secretary

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INTRODUCTION

The general principles under which technical assistance is offered by the United Nations were formulated in General Assembly resolution 200 (III). They have been reaffirmed by the Economic and Social Council's resolution 222 (IX) on the Co-operative Expanded Programme and endorsed by General Assembly resolution 304 (IV).

They read as follows:

"The participating organizations should, in extending technical assistance for economic development of under-developed countries:

1. Regard it as a primary objective to help those countries to strengthen their national economies through the development of their industries and agriculture, with a view to promoting their economic and political independence in the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations, and to ensure the attainment of higher levels of economic and social welfare for their entire populations;

2. Observe the following general principles laid down in General Assembly resolution 200 (III):

(a) Technical assistance for economic development of under-developed countries shall be rendered by the participating organizations only in agreement with the Governments concerned and on the basis of requests received from them;

(b) The kinds of services to be rendered to each country shall be decided by the Government concerned;

(c) The countries desiring assistance should perform, in advance, as much of the work as possible in order to define the nature and scope of the problem involved;

(d) The technical assistance furnished shall:

(i) Not be a means of foreign economic and political interference in the internal affairs of the country concerned and not be accompanied by any considerations of a political nature;

(ii) Be given only to or through Governments;

/(iii) Be

- (iii) Be designed to meet the needs of the country concerned; and
- (iv) Be provided as far as possible in the form which that country desires;

3. Avoid distinctions arising from/ the political structure of the country requesting assistance, or from the race or religion of its population."

Assistance to each country is to be given at the request of its Government and in a manner which meets its needs and wishes. The recipient country must bear its share of responsibility.

The programme is global in character and directed toward the economic development of under-developed countries all over the world. The Secretary-General is, moreover, in a position to draw upon the experiences of all countries of the world, developed and under-developed, insofar as these latter have acquired in relation to specific problems, experience which can be placed at the service of others.

The interest of the regional economic commissions and their secretariats in the United Nations Technical Assistance Programme and their role have been fully recognized both under General Assembly resolution 200 (III) and the Co-operative Expanded Programme. The Secretary-General in his reports to the Economic and Social Council stated that it was his policy to use regional secretariats fully in the operational activities under the programme and emphasized the value of recommendations made by regional economic commissions in carrying out the programme. 1/

1/ See Part II of this report, where policy statements of the Secretary-General are reproduced.

Since its establishment the Economic Commission for Latin America has been strongly interested in the provision of technical assistance for economic development to under-developed countries in its region. At its first session the Commission, on 25 June 1948, adopted a resolution on Technical Assistance, In pursuance of this resolution a Preliminary Study

/of Needs

of Needs for Technical Assistance in Latin America (E/CN.12/82) was undertaken by the Secretariat and presented to the Second Session of the Commission. 1/ Subsequently, in a resolution of the Second Session of the Commission of 19 June 1949 (E/CN.12/130; E/1336/Rev.1, 1, pp.63-65) 2/, the attention of the Economic and Social Council was drawn to this study as well as to recommendations based on them.

In this resolution the Commission, after considering General Assembly resolution 200 (III) and after having for its information a Plan for an Expanded Co-operative Programme (E.1327/Add.1), stated its position inter alia, as follows:

"The Economic Commission for Latin America

"Expresses its satisfaction with regard to resolution 200 of the General Assembly on Technical Assistance for Economic Development, by virtue of which the Secretary-General initiated a programme of services for technical assistance to the Member Governments of the United Nations;

"Expresses the hope that the plan for realizing a broad programme of technical assistance through the United Nations and its specialized agencies, which is to be submitted to the Economic and Social Council by the Secretary-General in pursuance of the Council's resolution 180 (VIII), will obtain sufficient support to enable this plan to be implemented in accordance with the methods and policies which the Economic and Social Council may establish, and thus make possible an effective increase in the technical assistance services of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, so that the needs of the Latin American countries may be met;"

-
- 1/ The costs of this enquiry was in part covered from the appropriations for the Technical Assistance Programme.
 - 2/ The implementation of the Commission's resolutions on technical assistance of the first and second sessions as far as they pertain to studies by and activities of the ECLA Secretariat and which have not been undertaken under General Assembly resolution 200 (III), have been dealt with in document E/CN.12/84, a "Preliminary Study of the Needs for Technical Assistance in Latin America", and in the Progress Report of the Executive Secretary (E/CN.12/170).

The present report has been prepared in co-operation with the Department of Economic Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat in order to put at the disposal of the Commission a short account of the United Nations Technical Assistance Programme and activities under General Assembly resolution 200 (III) and of the preparations for and decisions taken up to the present on the expanded co-operative programme.

The Commission may wish to present its views and recommendations on the programme and its operations, especially in relation to Latin America, to the Economic and Social Council and/or the Secretary-General through the Executive Secretary, drawing upon the knowledge of needs and experiences in the field of technical assistance of the Latin American countries.

It should be noted that the review of the United Nations technical assistance activities in Latin American countries is limited to services undertaken in fields directly related to the economic development of under-developed countries. In general, activities in the social field have not been included 1/ as falling outside the terms of reference of the Commission.

1/ Unless otherwise stated.-

PART I

United Nations Technical Assistance Programme -
A Summary of Significant Development Since
the Second Session of the Commission 1/

(a) Programme under Resolution 200 (III)

The Third Report by the Secretary-General on Activities under General Assembly Resolution 200 (III) (E/1576) presents a full account on the first year's operation of the Technical Assistance Programme initiated under that resolution. It includes an account of the general character of the programme, gives substantial detail regarding the operational features of the work, including an account of major difficulties, unforeseen events and obstacles encountered. An up-to-date account will be presented to the eleventh session of the Economic and Social Council which will meet on 3 July 1950.

The general characteristics of the Programme and recent developments as to its financial basis are stated in the above cited Report of the Secretary-General as follows:

"...The activities authorized by the resolution provide the Governments of under-developed countries with a range of services corresponding to the types of assistance needed by those countries. Regarded as a whole, the present programme may be considered as an inter-related group of services from among which governments of under-developed countries can select the type of service most likely to be of direct and lasting benefit to them.

1/ Resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council on the United Nations Technical Assistance Programme are reproduced in Annex to this report.

The volume of the available services in 1949 has been somewhat limited, but the range of topics covered by these services has been very wide. Fellowships alone have been awarded for study in more than twenty different fields, while the teams of experts and exploratory discussions with Member Governments requesting technical assistance have virtually ranged the gamut of economic problems experienced by the under-developed countries.

In considering the Secretary-General's second report on activities undertaken to implement the terms of General Assembly Resolution 200 (III), the Economic and Social Council at its ninth session recognized the need for placing such activities on a continuing basis by making annual provision for them in the regular budget of the United Nations. The Council's recommendation to that effect was considered by the General Assembly at its Fourth Session and adopted unanimously at its 242nd Plenary Meeting on 16 November 1949. As a result of this decision, future activities by the Secretary-General under General Assembly resolution 200 (III) will be greatly facilitated as it will now be possible to plan technical assistance services without the restraints imposed by the financial necessity of completing activities within a calendar year...."

It should be noted that the appropriation for 1949 was \$307,750 (\$259,520 for operational activities and \$48,230 for the administrative costs); the appropriation included in the 1950 regular United Nations Budget amounts to \$645,420 (\$508,240 for operational activities and \$126,940 for administrative costs). 1.

1/ Figures for 1950 do not include appropriation of \$145,000 (plus \$44,000 for administrative costs) for the International Centre for Training in Public Administration established under General Assembly Resolution 246 (III) which has been authorized for the first time in the 1950 budget. It also excludes appropriation for Advisory Social Welfare Functions under General Assembly Resolution 58(I) \$635,900 (plus \$148,400 for administrative costs) in 1949 and \$610,500 (plus \$148,400 for administrative costs) in 1950.

The tentative distribution of appropriation and expenditure is as follows in U. S. dollars:

	<u>1949</u>		<u>1950</u>
	<u>Budget Estimates</u>	<u>Estimated Expenditure</u>	<u>Budget Estimates</u>
Fellowships	120,000	92,000	190,490
Expert Advice	116,020	60,000	246,000
Dissertation of Technical Information including Training Centres	23,500	33,000	71,930
Administrative costs (staff costs)	<u>48,230</u>	<u>40,000</u>	<u>126,940</u>
Total	<u>307,750</u>	<u>225,000</u>	<u>635,360</u>

/ It should be

It should be pointed out that in General receiving governments bear all expenses which could be paid in their currencies and that some governments have been able to contribute beyond this minimum. It has been estimated that in 1949 contributions of countries requesting assistance amounted to \$247,000 (Fellowships: \$34,000; Export advice: \$23,000; and Dissemination of Technical Information, including Training Centres, \$190,000; (Statistical Training Centres account for most of this cost).

It should be noted that in accordance with the terms of General Assembly resolution 200 (III) technical assistance services can be made available by the Secretary-General "when requested to do so by Member Governments". The requests may pertain either to territories of Member Governments or non-self-governing territories for which respective metropolitan powers can present requests.

The Economic and Social Council had before it at its tenth session and after preliminary debate postponed consideration of this matter until its eleventh session, a resolution by the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (E/CN.11/226) which draws the attention of the Council to the fact that the terms of the General Assembly Resolution 200 (III) preclude the provision of technical assistance to certain self-governing associate members of that Commission because they are not members of the United Nations. This resolution, inter alia:

"Recommends that the needs of such countries be represented to the General Assembly with a view to its considering the desirability of making an exception to the limitations set forth in resolution 200 (III), such exception to apply to those countries or regions which hold associate membership in a regional economic commission;..."

(b) Expanded Co-operative Programme

The Economic and Social Council at its ninth session had before it a Plan for an Expanded Co-operative Programme (E/1327/ Add.1) and after its consideration adopted a resolution 222 (IX)A on Expanded programme of Technical Assistance for Economic Development of Under-developed Countries and Annex 1 containing Observations on and Guiding Principles of an Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for Economic Development. Resolution 222 (IX)B is concerned with Relations between the United Nations and Regional Organizations in considering that:

"... in addition to the expanded programme of technical assistance to be rendered by the United Nations and the specialized agencies, facilities for similar services are being expanded by regional organizations...."

It should be noted that resolution 222 (IX)A is broader than resolution 200 (III) as to the eligibility of countries for assistance. It contemplates the extension of technical assistance to any country which is a member of either the United Nations or of any of the "participating organizations" (specialized agencies), irrespective of whether that state is a member of the particular participating organization which has responsibility in the field in which the assistance is sought. As under resolution 200 (III) assistance for non-self-governing territories can be requested by the respective metropolitan powers.

Resolution 222 (IX)A establishes the necessary machinery for administering and co-ordinating of the expanded programme and envisages a Technical Assistance Conference to be convened by the Economic and Social Council for the purpose of ascertaining the total amount of contributions available from Governments for the execution
/of the programme

PART II
Programme during the first year of operation and approving the proportionate shares to be allotted to the participating organizations and other financial arrangements for the programme.

The Technical Assistance Conference has been convened for 12 June 1950. All members of the United Nations and all other governments members of any specialised agency participating in the programme have been invited with the right to vote.

In preparation for the Technical Assistance Conference consultations have been undertaken with member countries. It is known that several countries are considering the problem of contribution of funds and resources for the expanded programme.

The results and decisions of the Technical Assistance Conference, if available in time, will be made known to the members of the Commission as soon as available in the form of an addendum to this report.

Since 16 November 1949, when the General Assembly adopted resolution 304 (IV) considerable progress had been achieved in preparation for the launching of the programme. The Technical Assistance Board (TAB) composed of the executive heads, or their representatives, of the United Nations and of the specialised agencies participating in the programme, has been set up and held two sessions, dealing with several problems of implementation of resolution 222 (IX), in preparation for starting the expanded programme, including in due course, its co-ordination among participating agencies and relations with regional organisations in agreement with the terms of the resolution. The Technical Assistance Committee (TAC) as a standing Committee of the Economic and Social Council, consisting of the members of the Council, will be set up soon after the conclusion of the Tech. Assist. Conference.

PART III

Role of the Regional Economic Commissions
and their Secretariats in the United Nations
Technical Assistance Programme .

In his Third Report on Activities under General Assembly Resolution 200 (III) (E/1576) noted by the Economic and Social Council at its tenth session (resolution 268 (X)), the Secretary General included a statement on the role of the regional economic commission and their secretariats in the United Nations Technical Assistance Programme under this resolution. It reads:

"The United Nations inter-governmental regional economic commissions, as organs subordinate to the Economic and Social Council have, in the past, made recommendations concerning technical assistance for the Council's consideration. Under their terms of reference they have also, from time to time, adopted resolutions and programmes of action which fall within the field of technical assistance for economic development. Such reports as are prepared from time to time by the Secretary General concerning his activities under Resolution 200 (III) are available to all of the Members of the United Nations and to the regional economic commissions. To the extent to which these commissions wish to make recommendations concerning the activities described in those reports, they have the opportunity to address themselves either directly to the Secretary-General through the Executive Secretaries of the regional commissions or to the Economic and Social Council through their periodic reports to the Council. The interest of these commissions, especially of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, and the Economic Commission for Latin America, in technical assistance for economic development of under-developed countries is obviously very strong and their advice and recommendations are bound to be of inestimable benefit for the carrying out of this programme.

"So far as the secretariats of the regional economic commissions are concerned the Secretary-General's arrangements for their participation in the execution of the technical assistance programme have been set out in a document which was

/made available

made available to the fifth session of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (document E/CN.12/AC.12/2). The statement reads in part as follows:

"It has been the Secretary-General's consistent policy since the initiation of the Technical Assistance Programme that the secretariats of the regional economic commissions shall play a full and active role in the development of the programme and should have an important part in stimulating and developing its implementation.

"Thus, wherever a request for technical assistance or a related service has involved a country which is within the region covered by a regional economic commission, the Executive Secretary of the regional commission concerned has participated, and will participate, in the formulation of the request and in any necessary negotiations with the government concerned. The Executive Secretary has and will, to the fullest extent possible also participate in the execution of the request for the provision of technical assistance in accordance with arrangements which were worked out shortly after the adoption of General Assembly Resolution 200 (III), modified as our experience in this field grows.

"Such arrangements apply whether a large comprehensive mission or a small expert group is involved. Similarly, in respect of fellowships, the opinions and guidance of regional commission secretariats have been sought in the selection of fellows and in securing the presentation by governments of suitable candidates eligible for the granting of fellowships." (E/CN.11/AC.12/2, page 3)

"The extent to which the secretariats of the regional economic commissions have in fact participated in the programme thus far has been described in some detail under the various sub-headings of this report. If the participation of the regional secretariats has not been as full as is hoped for in the past, it is ascribable primarily to the speed with which the programme has had to be developed during 1949. Measures already taken, will in the future achieve a greater degree of collaboration between the regional and headquarters staffs in respect to all forms of technical assistance. Meanwhile the Council has before it for action during this tenth session one resolution submitted for its consideration by the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (document E/CN.11/231) in which the Council is requested to consider in what ways the commissions and its secretariat may with advantage participate in the specific aspects of the technical assistance programme under the administration of the Secretary-General of the United Nations; in such ways as receiving and forwarding applications for assistance if Governments so desire and in being associated in any appropriate manner with such arrangements as

/may be made

may be made by the Secretary General for the provision of assistance and in any other suitable ways." (pages 27-28).

As far as the United Nations Expanded Co-operative Programme is concerned the Secretary-General included in his report of the ninth session of the Economic and Social Council 1/ the following statement:

"In the execution of its programme of technical assistance the United Nations would make full use of the resources not only of the Secretariat at headquarters but also of the secretariats of the regional economic commissions. The regional secretariats would normally continue to receive requests for technical assistance from governments within their regions and arrange for the provision of assistance either directly or through headquarters." (page 52)

"During the first year of operation of the technical assistance programme under resolution 200 (III) and in 1950 certain flexible arrangements have been made with the secretariats of regional economic commissions. These have been gradually adjusted in the light of experience as to the ways in which the regional economic secretariats can be helpful in the executing of the programme in accordance with the policy of the Secretary General, who is responsible for its administration under the terms of the resolution. While further elaboration of the policy has to be postponed until more experience is available, it is possible to indicate tentatively the ways in which regional commissions can contribute- and in very many cases have already contributed - to the execution of the

1/ Plan for Expanded Co-operative Programme through the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies. Report prepared by the Secretary General in consultation with the executive heads of the interested specialized agencies through the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination pursuant to Resolution 180(VIII) of the Economic and Social Council (E/1327/Add.1). See Part II; Detailed Proposals, Chapter 7; Proposals of the United Nations.

programme. It should be pointed out that these arrangements will continue to be adjusted in accordance with the Secretary-General's experience and desires of the Member Governments of the regional economic commissions in a search for the most efficient and most satisfactory methods of serving the countries requesting assistance.

A Tentative Brief List Indicative of Ways in
which Secretariats of the Regional Economic
Commissions can Contribute to the Execution
of the United Nations Technical Assistance
Programme

I. Economic Development Fellowships and Public Administration
Fellowships and Scholarships

The regional economic commissions' secretariats have been performing important advisory functions in connection with the fellowship programme.

The Brochure sent by the Secretary-General on 6 January 1950 to the Member Governments in connection with the 1950 programme stated, inter alia:

"Where governments who desire to nominate candidates for Fellowships or Scholarships are members of regional economic commissions they are requested to send in addition a copy of each nomination for to the Executive Secretary of their respective commissions who will be ready to assist them in connection with the preparation of the forms." (See E/1576, Annex II).

The regional secretariats' comments on the qualifications of candidates are carefully considered at the time when recommendations for the selection of fellows are made.

Already under 1949 Programme and even more so under the 1950 Programme, comments and suggestions from regional secretariats have greatly assisted in consideration of candidates.

In cases where fellowship holders are assigned to study in the

/countries within

countries within their regions, the regional secretariats often render assistance by giving advice on available facilities, programmes of study, and, when convenient, may undertake negotiations with the governments of the potential host countries.

II. Expert Advice

The regional secretariats can make an invaluable contribution by assisting Governments in their regions to understand fully how they should proceed to make requests for expert advice and formulate their requests for such assistance so that the periods of negotiation, which are necessarily complex and lengthy, can be simplified and shortened. In these activities the direct contact which regional secretariats may have with the technical departments of governments enable them to rapidly obtain an understanding of the real needs of the countries.

When appropriate the preliminary negotiations with Member Governments can be undertaken by the regional secretariats or the regional secretariats can participate in negotiations when undertaken by the representatives of the Secretary-General from outside the regional secretariat.

The Secretary-General is, at all times, able to draw upon the information and experience available in the regional secretariats in preparation for negotiations, in asking them to comment upon governments' requests for /f assistance, during

assistance, during the operation of missions and in preparation of mission reports. When appropriate members of regional secretariats may participate in the exploratory missions and missions themselves either as their members or performing the function of mission secretaries, as for instance was the case in regard to the missions to Bolivia, Ecuador, Chile and Mexico. Moreover, the regional secretariats may be called, as the needs might arise, to assist and advise missions already working in the countries within their regions.

The regional secretariats may, in due course, be instrumental in arranging activities in which more than one country is interested, either by arranging experts to visit one country after another or by arranging participation in technical assistance projects undertaken in one country by other countries sufficiently interested in them.

Finally, the regional secretariats may be requested to ascertain the availability of certain facilities in the regions important to the development of certain services and availability of exports within the regions whose services could be used for the technical assistance programme either within the region or elsewhere.

III. Dissemination of Technical Information

At present one of the chief problems of the United Nations Secretariat is to obtain from under-developed countries definite information on the most appropriate approach to the problem of dissemination of technical knowledge, as well as statements of their most urgent needs directly related to the existing develop-

/development.

development projects, in particular to those already under way.

The regional secretariats may be instrumental in obtaining this information, especially in the course of their direct contacts and visits to countries in their regions.

The regional secretariats can initiate, help to foster in interest and encourage participation in such projects as training centres, regional institutes, seminars, meetings of experts, etc., within their regions which may be undertaken in connection with problems arising in the process of economic development, and may also consider such problems as dissemination of knowledge of modern techniques which may be suitable for application in the countries of their regions.

As regional secretariats can also draw the attention of governments within their regions to services available under the programme of dissemination of technical information. The United Nations will serve as a clearing-house to obtain expert answers to technical questions, prepare selected bibliographies and where possible obtain reprints of particular technical articles. Requests from governments for such services may be stimulated by regional secretariats. Where widespread interest in a particular topic is indicated by requests, the United Nations will have expert monographs prepared.

PART III

Summary of Technical Assistance Activities of the
United Nations under General Assembly Resolution 200 (III)
in Latin America. 1/

I. Economic Development Fellowships and Public Administration
Fellowships and Scholarships

The programme of Fellowships in 1949 was limited to the field of economic development. Under the fellowship programme of that year, the number of nominations received from the Latin American Governments was 65 or about 43 per cent of the total number of nominations received from all other regions of the world; the number of recommendations for awards for fellows from Latin American countries was 27 or about 39 per cent of the total number of awards. Few of the programmes of study were completed in 1949 as most of the Fellowships were taken up late in the year. A considerable number of Latin American fellows are still in the field

/completing their studies

1/ Information pertaining to 1949, the first year's operation of the programme, unless otherwise stated, In a few cases (Missions to Haiti and Venezuela) earlier requests for assistance have been included. In several cases it was possible to include notes on activities undertaken early in 1950 or expected to be undertaken or continued in that year. The report does not include activities undertaken or to be undertaken under General Assembly resolution 246 (III) under which the International Centre for Training in Public Administration was established with the exception of nominations for public administration fellowships and scholarships in the 1950 Programme. It should be noted that the programmes under General Assembly resolutions 200 (III) and 246 (III) have several elements in common and in respect of these common features the two programmes are being

/integrated

completing their studies. Detailed data, including field of study and host country, are presented in the table which follows:-

1949 PROGRAMME

Nominations for Economic Development Fellowships,
Recommendations for Awards, Fields of Studies and
Host Countries from Latin American Countries

<u>Country</u>	<u>Total number of Nominations Considered by Selection Committee</u>	<u>Total Number of Recommendations for Awards</u>	<u>Field of Study</u>	<u>Host Country</u>
Bolivia	5	3	2 hydraulics 1 railroad operation	USA Mexico
Brazil	12	5	1 industrial fuels 1 public admin. 1 combined resource development 1 resource appraisal 1 thermo-and-hydro-electric plants	Canada USA USA USA USA
Chile	22	4	1 blast furnaces 1 sugar-beet industry 1 milk industries 1 fiscal methods	USA Belgium UK USA
Colombia	1	1	1 photogrametry	USA
Costa Rica	2	2	1 photogrametry	USA

integrated and will be carried out in essence as a single programme. This will be true in particular of fellowships, scholarships and seminars. In comprehensive as well as smaller missions of experts, the provision of services on public administration matters has already been extended under General Assembly resolution 200 (III) and here also the two programmes will, in the future, be operated on a common basis and guided by similar criteria. (See document E/1576, pp. 29-30, paragraph 67).

Ecuador	12	4	1 economic planning	USA (P. Rico)
			1 industrial processes	USA (P. Rico)
			1 mineral resources	Chile
			1 cooperatives	Chile
Guatemala	1	1	1 taxation methods	USA
Haiti	5	3	1 finance and trade	USA
			1 water control	France (Algeria)
			1 industrial processes	France
Mexico	1	1	1 cooperatives	Denmark
Venezuela	4	3	1 petroleum develop.	USA
			1 non-metallic minerals	USA
			1 hydrology a/	USA
<hr/>				
Total	65	27		
Other Countries	87	41		
<hr/>				
GRAND TOTAL	152	68		

The 1950 programme, in addition to the economic development fellowships include public administration fellowships and scholarships. As of 5 May 1950, 367 nominations have been received from 33 Member Governments. Included in these figures are 115 nominations received from 12 Latin American Governments. Nominations are at present being considered by a Selection Committee in the Department of Economic Affairs.

a/ This fellow has not yet taken up his fellowship.

/Information on

Information on the nominations received from Latin American Governments, is presented in the following table:-

1950 PROGRAMME

Nominations for Economic Development Fellowships
and Public Administration Fellowships and
Scholarships from Latin American Countries as of

5 May 1950

<u>Country</u>	<u>Total Number of Nominations</u>
Argentina	1
Brazil	21
Bolivia	4
Chile	10
Colombia	4
Costa Rica	1
Cuba	27
Ecuador	29
Haiti	2
Mexico	12
Nicaragua	2
Uruguay	2
Total	115
Other countr.	252
GRAND TOTAL	367

II. Expert Advice

Bolivia.

After a brief visit to Bolivia by the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America and later a brief visit by a member of the headquarters' Secretariat in response to requests for technical assistance in various

/fields

fields from the Bolivian Government, it was found desirable to dispatch a group of experts to Bolivia for a period of two weeks, to discuss with the Government the country's needs for technical assistance. The preliminary mission was headed by Professor Carter Goodrich of Columbia University, as a special representative of the Secretary-General, and included members of the staff of ECLA and of Headquarters.

In accordance with the findings of the preliminary mission, a comprehensive mission, organized in co-operation with FAO, ILO and UNESCO, left for Bolivia in April 1950. This mission, headed by Dr. H.L. Keenleyside, Deputy Minister of Resources and Development of Canada and Commissioner of the Northwest Territories of Canada, includes 13 experts in addition to its chief. This team of 14 experts from 11 countries (Brazil, Canada, Denmark, the Netherlands, United Kingdom, France, Mexico, Sweden, Switzerland, the Union of South Africa and the United States of America (4 experts), has been appointed for the period of 4 to 7 months. It will advise the Government on taxation and public finance, fiscal administration mining, transport and its economic aspects, electric power production, Labour legislation, social welfare services, standards of living, public education, agricultural soils analysis, tropical crops, irrigation and drainage and development of forestry resources. 1/

1/ The Preliminary Mission and the Mission itself include experts in the social field in accordance with the Government's request.

Brasil

Two experts in the fields of national income statistics and the financing of economic development respectively from Headquarters Secretariat (one citizen of the Netherlands and one from the United Kingdom), will proceed to Brazil for a two month visit, May-July 1950, for the purpose of assisting local technicians in the development of modern statistical data on national income and advising them with respect to the organization of research into the possibilities of improvement of existing methods of directing domestic and foreign financial resources toward economic development projects.

Chile

In October 1949 a request was received from the Government of Chile for assistance including a review of economic policies bearing on problems of price and wage stabilisation and general economic stability in relation to the country's needs for economic development as well as technical advice on long-term Borrowing and tax policies and related fiscal and monetary problems.

A preliminary visit was paid by Professor Eric Lindahl of Sweden as a special representative of the Secretary-General, for the purpose of initiating consultations with the Government of Chile concerning its economic problems. Professor Lindahl who was accompanied by a member of the Headquarters Secretariat was assisted by the Secretariat of ECLA.

/Following

Following this preliminary visit a team of four experts, one from Denmark, one from Sweden, one from the United States of America and one Spanish expert, was recruited. The team, appointed for 1 to 3 months, has been working in Chile, in co-operation with a mission sent by the International Monetary Fund, on the problem of maintaining a sufficient rate of economic development which avoids both inflationary and deflationary tendencies as well as on related fiscal and monetary problems. 1/

Ecuador

With assistance of the Executive Secretary of ECLA, a formal agreement was reached with the government of Ecuador on request for assistance in March 1949.

A group of six experts from four countries (1- Belgium, 2 - Mexico, 2- Sweden, 1- Switzerland) has been appointed for various periods from 1 1/2 to 6 months.

1/ It is expected that at least one economic expert will participate in a social welfare mission which the Chilean Government has requested under General Assembly Resolution 58 (I).

/The team

The team has been serving in an advisory capacity to the Government of Ecuador since the middle of 1949. Experts have been engaged in basic investigations, current advice and assistance in the preparation of draft legislation and regulations in the field of public finance (taxation, budget organization and control, fiscal administration, tariff legislation and customs organization), civil service administration and assistance in census techniques and the organization of the forthcoming 1950 Population census.

The Government of Ecuador requested the continuation of the service of five experts in 1950 for periods varying from 3 to 6 months. 1/

1/ It should be added that a United Nations Mission undertaken under General Assembly Resolution 58 (I), to advise the Government on social problems, has been sent to Ecuador late in 1948 in accordance with the Government's request. The work of this Mission and of the Economic Mission sent in the middle of 1949, as well as the work of the WHO and ILO Missions operating at the same time in Ecuador, have been co-ordinated. It may also be noted that the United Nations Secretariat has been in close contact with UNICEF, WHO, FAO and UNESCO in connection with assistance to Ecuador in meeting the problem resulting from last year's earthquake and arrangements have been made for work in the field to be co-ordinated on the spot.

/Guatemala

Guatemala

The Government of Guatemala submitted a request for technical assistance in April 1949. This was followed by negotiations and an exploratory visit by a member of the Headquarters Secretariat.

Because of the floods which occurred in Guatemala last autumn, the dispatch of the comprehensive mission previously requested to advise the Government on its programme of economic development has been postponed at the Government's request until further notice.

Haiti

After preliminary negotiations and an exploratory visit by a member of Headquarters Secretariat, a comprehensive economic mission, headed by Mr. Ansgar Rosenberg (Sweden) of the United Nations Secretariat and 9 other experts (from Canada, Costa Rica, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, two experts from Argentina and three experts from the United States of America) drawn from the members of the Headquarters Secretariat and several specialized agencies was undertaken late in 1948. The mission, after two months of intensive investigation of the development problems in various economic and related fields in Haiti, prepared a detailed report which was completed in May 1949.^{1/}

By letter of 29 November 1949, the President of Haiti requested the Secretary-General to provide continued technical assistance in the country's economic development endeavours pursuant to the suggestions and recommendations made by the United Nations Mission in its report. Conversations were held with the Haitian Government's

^{1/} This mission was requested in the middle of 1948 under Economic and Social Council Resolution 51 (IV). See: Mission to Haiti. Report of the United Nations Mission of Technical Assistance to the Republic of Haiti. United Nations publication 1949, B.2.

representatives at Lake Success to determine the most helpful procedure, concordant with the development aims of General Assembly Resolution 200 (III), that might be followed in rendering the continued technical assistance requested. The conclusion was reached that, as a basic measure, the stationing in Haiti for an initial period of one year of an all-round development expert as special representative of the Secretary-General to advise the Government in its local organization for economic development and in the effective use of the facilities available through the United Nations and the specialised agencies, would be particularly helpful to the Government in respect of its development-promoting activities. An expert from the United Kingdom in the problems of economic development in Caribbean countries has already been appointed for a period of 12 months.

Measure have also been taken to provide expert assistance in the classification of the soils of the Artibonite Valley, which are in course of development under a large irrigation project (an expert from the United States of America has been appointed for a period of 6 months), and other technicians are serving in the development of pond fish culture. In connection with these projects experts in community organizations are to assist in the organization of the people to participate in the use of the improved facilities.

Additional technicians are being sought, following other requests, in the fields of statistics, small industries, conservation, re-forestation, etc.^{1/}

1/ Experts in the social field, have been requested by the Government under General Assembly Resolution 58 (I).

/Mexico

Mexico

Following enquiries by the Mexican Government representatives in the summer of 1949 regarding the possibilities of obtaining expert advice on specific development problems confronting various industries in Mexico, negotiations were entered into and a member of the Headquarters Secretariat visited Mexico in September 1949 for consultations. These and subsequent consultations, in which a member of the Secretariat of the Economic Commission for Latin America participated, resulted in an agreement according to which the United Nations would provide three experts to render assistance for a period of between three to six months on the utilization of local coal for the production of metallurgical coke and on various technical, economic and organizational aspects of pig iron and steel production. The three experts from Belgium, Canada and the United States of America, left in April 1950 for Mexico to advise the Mexican Government on these problems and will work in an advisory capacity with the technicians of the Mexican iron and steel industry.

Paraguay

Steps are being taken to meet a request for expert advice on census problems from the Government of Paraguay for the forthcoming 1950 national census of population.

Venezuela

The Government of Venezuela requested technical assistance on certain fiscal and administrative matters. After an exploratory visit by a member of the Headquarters Secretariat, two experts from the Headquarters Secretariat (Belgium and Argentina) were sent to Venezuela in October 1947 and worked in

/collaboration with

collaboration with other experts hired at the recommendation of the United Nations Secretariat. The United Nations mission completed its work at the end of 1947 and recommended measures for budgetary, taxation and tariff reforms which have subsequently been adopted by the Venezuelan Government.^{1/}

Miscellaneous Requests in Statistical Fields

A member of the staff of the United Nations Statistical Office visited Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay in 1949 to advise the Governments of these countries on problems connected with the 1950 census of population. Further consultations on 1950 censuses in several countries are expected to continue in 1950.^{2/}

III. Dissemination of Technical Information

Several activities grouped under this heading so far have not been initiated regionally, but are of interest to the under-developed countries. For example a handbook which is now in preparation covers the economic problems and production methods employed in the manufacture, formulation and application of insecticides (DDT, Pyrethrum and BHC).

Reference should be made to the first Latin American Training Centre on Statistics and Censuses, held at Mexico City which concluded its session in December 1948, and provided valuable experience for subsequent centres in other regions.

^{1/} this mission was dispatched on the basis of the Economic and Social Council's resolution 67 (V).

^{2/} See also information on Statistical Training Centres below:
III Dissemination of Technical Information.

Established and staffed jointly by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the Government of Mexico with the co-operation of the Statistical Office of the United Nations, the Government of the United States of America and the Inter-American Statistical Institute (IASI), the centre was designed to help countries planning to take censuses of their population and agriculture in 1950 by means of training their statistical officers in census methods. Sixty officers from sixteen Central and South American countries participated in the Centre's training courses.^{1/}

The United Nations Statistical Office has also co-operated in conducting a training institute on census methods organised by the Government of Guatemala in May 1949.

A Population Census Handbook^{2/} prepared by the Statistical Office of the United Nations in 1949 to be used in the other three international census training centres held by the end of that year in Paris, Cairo and New Delhi, has been widely distributed also to the statistical and census offices and technicians of the Latin American countries.

In October 1949 a meeting of experts on practices, methods and problems involved in domestic financing of economic development in under-developed countries was held in the United Nations Headquarters. The purpose of this meeting was to

^{1/} Report on the First Latin American Training Centre on Statistics and Censuses, Mexico, D.F. 1948. Statistical Papers Series M, No. 2., Lake Success, 22 February 1949.

^{2/} Statistical Office of the United Nations. Population Census Handbook (Provisional Edition). Lake Success, New York, October 1949.

provide exchange of information and experience among persons who have or who have had important responsibilities in these matters in under-developed countries. The report on the meeting has already been published (document E/1562). Among the seven experts invited to participate in the meeting, two were from Latin American countries (Chile and Mexico).

The second of a series of meetings of experts on problems of economic development is being held in Puerto Rico in May 1950 to discuss problems arising in connection with the planning of economic development, including the administrative and budgetary aspects of such planning. Of the eight experts invited, three are from Latin American countries (Brazil, Colombia and Mexico).

/A N N E X

United Nations Technical Assistance

A N N E X

Programme - Resolutions

(a) Programme under resolution 200 (III)

(The following resolutions should be inserted):

Resolution 200 (III) of the General Assembly

Resolution 222 (IX) C of the Economic and
Social Council

Resolution 305 (IV) of the General Assembly

(b) Expanded Co-operative Programme

(The following resolutions should be inserted):

Resolution 222 (IX) A and B of the Economic
and Social Council and Annex I

Resolution 304 (IV) of the General Assembly
