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REPORT ON ACTIVITIES UNDER UNITED NATIONS
PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN LATIN AMERICA

- PART A - United Nations Programme of Technical Assistance
for Economic Development.
- PART B - Technical Assistance to ECLA countries in the field
of economic development and public administration.

This report has been prepared by the Technical Assistance Administration. ECLA Secretariat activities and suggestions are included in document E/AC.34/6 (Statement by the Executive Secretary for the Ad Hoc Committee established under resolution 295 (XI) B of the Economic and Social Council).

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PART A.

UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL
ASSISTANCE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

I. INTRODUCTION

Article 55 of the Charter of the United Nations calls upon the Organisation to promote higher standards of living and conditions of economic and social progress. It is well known that standards of living and general conditions of economic and social life in many countries of the world are extremely low. To improve these conditions and to raise the level of existence of their peoples, the underdeveloped countries require technical as well as financial assistance; for deficiency in knowledge and technical skill can be as serious a handicap to the economic progress of a country as lack of capital. The primary objective of the Technical Assistance Administration of the United Nations is to meet this need by making available to underdeveloped countries the knowledge and the skill that exist in the world.

The United Nations and the specialised agencies are, of course, not the only agents acting in this field; various national and other agencies are engaged in similar enterprises. The technical assistance provided by the United Nations, however, has two features which should be noted. First, assistance is given under international auspices, and under the terms of the relevant resolutions it must be given in a manner and form which is consistent
/with the principle

with the principle of democracy among nations. Secondly, the United Nations has both the opportunity and the obligation to draw upon the experience of many nations, in different stages of development and with different social and cultural patterns.

These are inherent characteristics of technical assistance under the auspices of the United Nations and the specialised agencies. Nevertheless, the General Assembly thought it fit to emphasise the democratic character of the aid provided by the United Nations in the appendix to Resolution 222 (IX) on the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. The appendix, in enunciating the general principles that should govern the administration of technical assistance by the United Nations and the specialised agencies, directs that:

"The participating organisations should, in extending technical assistance for economic development of underdeveloped 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 underdeveloped countries shall be rendered by the participating organisations 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 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

- ii. Be given only to or through governments;
 - 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."

Briefly, in rendering technical assistance to underdeveloped countries the TAA is required to conform its procedure to the wishes and preferences of the countries to which such assistance is given.

This review of technical assistance to countries Members of ECLA aims to bring up to date and elaborate on the information prepared for the third session of the Commission and contained in document E/CN.12/171. Like the previous review, it is confined to services rendered in fields directly related to the economic development of the countries concerned and to a summary of activities in the field of public administration. Assistance in the social field has been left out as falling outside the terms of reference of the Commission.

II. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENTS

Technical assistance is administered by the United Nations under various Resolutions of the General Assembly. The Advisory Social Welfare Programme was inaugurated by Resolution 58(I) passed in 1947 and is now in its fourth year. In 1949 the Assembly placed these services on a continuing basis (Resolution 316 IV) and finally at its fifth session, the General Assembly modified the original Resolution, enlarging its scope in order better to meet the needs of underdeveloped countries. This new Resolution 418(V) requests the Secretary-General to pay "due regard to the greater needs of the underdeveloped areas" and provides for new features such as scholarships, planning, organizing, participating in demonstration centres and pilot projects, conducting of seminars, furnishing technical films and publications.

The programme of training in public administration received its first impetus by Resolution 246(III) of the General Assembly in 1948. Subsequently, this programme has been coordinated by the Secretary-General with the programme of technical assistance for economic development and is at present an integral part of that programme.

Of all Resolutions passed, however, Resolution 200(III) on technical assistance for economic development and ECOSOC Resolution 222(IX) of the General Assembly, endorsed by General Assembly Resolution 304(IV) on the expanded programme of technical assistance for economic development of underdeveloped countries are of basic character. The following analysis is limited to them.

The first Resolution which was adopted by the General Assembly on 4 December 1948 provided for the performance of the following functions:

- "(a) Arrange for the organization of international teams consisting of experts provided by or through the United Nations and the specialized agencies for the purpose of advising those Governments in connection with their economic development programmes, the organization of such teams, of course, not to preclude the invitation from specialized agencies in connection with problems in the field of those specialized agencies;

/"(b) Arrange for

- "(b) Arrange for facilities for the training abroad of experts of underdeveloped countries through the provision of fellowships for study in those countries or institutions which, in the particular fields of study, have achieved an advanced level of technical competence;
- "(c) Arrange for the training of local technicians within the underdeveloped countries themselves by promoting visits of experts in various aspects of economic development for the purpose of instructing local personnel and for assisting in the organization of technical institutions;
- "(d) Provide facilities designed to assist governments to obtain technical personnel, equipment and supplies, and to arrange for the organization of such other services as may be appropriate in the promotion of economic development, including the organization of seminars on special problems of economic development, and the exchange of current information concerning technical problems of economic development."

A sum of US 274,060 was appropriated out of the United Nations budget to implement the resolution. The resolution also requested the Secretary-General to report to each session of the Economic and Social Council on measures taken to implement it.

The third and fourth reports of the Secretary-General (Documents E/1576 and E/1700) relate the operations under the resolution and bring the account to July 1950. At its ninth session the Council, recognizing the need for placing the technical assistance activities of the United Nations on a continuing basis, recommended that an annual provision be made for them in the regular budget of the United Nations. The Council's recommendation was unanimously adopted by the General Assembly at its fourth session on 16 November 1949. The Assembly also endorsed the recommendation of the Council that the appropriations be increased to cover increased activities, and after taking into account certain anticipated savings, it set aside a sum of US 508,000 dollars for the year 1950. An equal amount was provided for the purpose in 1951.

In the autumn of 1948 the General Assembly asked the Economic and Social Council and the specialized agencies to "give further and urgent consideration to the whole problem of the economic development of

/underdeveloped

"underdeveloped countries, in all its aspects....." In February 1949, the Council passed a resolution requesting the Secretary-General to prepare, in consultation with the executive heads of the specialized agencies, for its next session:

- "1. A comprehensive plan for an expanded co-operative programme of technical assistance for economic development through the United Nations and its specialized agencies, paying due attention to questions of a social nature which directly condition economic development;
2. Methods of financing such a programme including special budgets; and,
3. Ways of co-ordinating the planning and execution of the programme."

At its ninth session the Council considered this report and adopted on 15 August 1949 Resolution 222(IX) laying down the general principles of the Expanded Programme and the manner of its administration, subject to endorsement by the General Assembly and to approval of the financial arrangements by a Technical Assistance Conference to which all governments members of the United Nations and specialized agencies participating in the programme were to be invited. The decisions and recommendations of the Council - other than those on finance - related to the following matters:

- (a) Observations and guiding principles of the programme;
- (b) Obligations of organizations participating in the programme regarding consultation and cooperation between them;
- (c) Participation in the programme to be open to all specialized agencies accepting the observations and guiding principles and the obligations;
- (d) The establishment of a Technical Assistance Board (TAB) consisting of representatives of the United Nations and participating specialized agencies;
- (e) The establishment of a supervisory Technical Assistance Committee (TAC) composed of all members of the Council.

With regard to financing, the Council provided in paragraph 9 for voluntary contributions by Governments, not necessarily in freely

/convertible currency,

convertible currency, and for the automatic allocation between the United Nations, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, ICAO and WHO of the first contributions received up to the equivalent of \$10 millions and of 70 per cent of the second \$10 millions. With regard to the balance of the second \$10 millions and any additional contributions, the Council prescribed in subparagraph (d) that these monies should be allotted by the Technical Assistance Board (TAB)

"in such a manner as it may decide and at such time as it may decide, taking into consideration all relevant factors, in particular the amounts and kinds of resources on hand and receivable, the technical assistance requests received which fall within the field of the several participating organizations, the uncommitted balances held by them, and the need for the retention of any reserves to meet unforeseen requests from Governments;"

The plan put forward by the Council in Resolution 222A(IX) was endorsed by the General Assembly in Resolution 304(IV) of 16 November 1949 and also by the governing bodies of the five specialized agencies listed in the previous paragraph, which decided to participate in the expanded programme. The following steps have been taken to implement the resolution:

- i. Establishment of a Technical Assistance Board composed of the heads of participating organizations or their representatives, under the Chairmanship of the Secretary-General or his representative. The TAB, which was established and held its first meeting on 23-24 February 1950, is at present presided over by the Assistant Secretary-General for Economic Affairs on behalf of the Secretary-General. The Executive Secretariat of the Board is attached to the Executive Office of the Secretary-General. The Board's functions are to review developments in the field of technical assistance, co-ordinate action in respect of requests for aid and to submit to the Council, through the Technical Assistance Committee, reports on activities and programmes of the participating organizations together with appropriate recommendations. To date the TAB has held seven meetings and a number of decisions have been taken on policy and procedure. In particular, it has reached agreement on the following important matters:

/(a) The first

- (a) The first financial period to last from 1 July 1950 to 31 December 1951;
 - (b) Accounting procedures, method of allocating contributions and investment of unspent balance;
 - (c) Conditions of employment and rates of remuneration of experts;
 - (d) A draft basic agreement between participating organizations and recipient governments.
- ii. Establishment of a Technical Assistance Committee consisting of all members of the Economic and Social Council. The task of this Committee is to examine reports from the Board, both on past activities and the proposed programme for each year, and report with appropriate recommendations to the Council. The Committee has also to review the working relationships between the participating organizations with a view to achieving the fullest possible coordination in the implementation of the programme.
- iii. The setting up of a "special account" for technical assistance for economic development to which the voluntary contributions from countries are credited and transfers made to the participating organizations exclusively for the expanded programme. As stated in the report of the Secretary-General to the fifth General Assembly:
- "It was envisaged that individual contributions might be subject to conditions of a general character as, for example, limitations upon convertibility, and might include the evaluation of services or materials on the basis of credits in domestic currencies. There were, however, to be no specific conditions as to the purposes for which the contributions would be employed. Regarding the allocation of funds among the participating organizations, it was proposed that the bulk of the contributions should automatically be distributed, each participating organization receiving a share according to a fixed scale. A part of the funds, however, should be retained for subsequent allocation as decided by the Technical Assistance Board."
- iv. Convocation of a Technical Assistance Conference at which governments of Members of the United Nations or the

/participating

participating organizations should pledge their contributions to the Special Account and take the necessary steps to launch the expanded programme. The Technical Assistance Conference took place at Lake Success, 12-14 June 1950. It was attended by representatives of 54 governments and contributions, mostly in national currencies, were pledged to the equivalent of \$20,012,500 for the first financial period ending 31 December 1951. The Conference also by a unanimous vote adopted two resolutions, one confirming the contributions and the other approving the financial arrangements for administering the Special Account, notably the scale for distributing the funds among the participating organizations (document E/Conf.10/11 and E/Conf.10/11Corr.1).

The programme, as outlined above, formally entered into force on 1 July 1950. As of 15 March 1951 contributions amounting to the equivalent of \$7.5 million have been received from fifteen out of the fifty-six countries that pledged to contribute to the expanded Programme.

At its last session the General Assembly adopted resolutions relating to land reform (General Assembly Resolution 401(V)), the economic development of arid zones (General Assembly Resolution 402(V)), and calculation of national income and its distribution (General Assembly Resolution 403(V)),^{1/} which emphasize to underdeveloped countries the facilities for technical assistance at the disposal of the United Nations and the specialized agencies.^{2/}

- 1/ The text of these resolutions is contained in the report of the Second Committee on economic development of underdeveloped countries, (Document A/1524) and is reproduced in the Appendix of this report.
- 2/ The General Assembly, upon the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, also adopted three resolutions relating to technical assistance. Two of these resolutions "Technical Assistance for Non-self-governing Territories" (G.A.Res.444(V)) and "Technical Assistance for Trust Territories" (G.A. Res. 439(V)) request the Administering powers to take advantage of the technical assistance facilities at the disposal of the United Nations and the specialised agencies on behalf of the non-self-governing and trust territories in their charge. The third resolution "Rural Economic Development for Trust Territories" (G.A. Res.438(V)) which calls on the Trusteeship Council to study and make recommendations relating to land has been followed up by a resolution of the Trusteeship Council at its eighth session on 6 February 1951, setting up and establishing the terms of reference of a Committee to study the question. The text of the three Assembly resolutions and of the resolution of the Trusteeship Council are reproduced in the Appendix of this report.

III. SCOPE AND NATURE OF THE RESOLUTIONS ON TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The two basic resolutions on technical assistance for the economic development of underdeveloped countries cover the same ground.^{1/} General Assembly Resolution 200(III) lays down the forms in which assistance can be given and received. By implication, however, these forms in which assistance are permissible under ECOSOC Resolution 222 (IX) as endorsed by General Assembly Resolution 304(IV) also. Indeed, the Observations and General Principles appended to the latter leave with the requesting governments the choice of both the types of services to be received and the form in which they are to be rendered.

There are, however, differences in the methods by which the programmes under these two resolutions are financed. The General Assembly by its Resolution 305(V), has now placed the provision of technical assistance under Resolution 200(III) on a continuing basis by making appropriation for the necessary finance out of the ordinary annual budget of the United Nations. The fund for the Expanded Programme on the other hand is raised by separate voluntary contributions of Member Countries to the Special Account for the year ending December 1951. By endorsing draft Resolution 291(XI) of the Council the General Assembly has provided that technical assistance projects coming under Resolution 200(III) which could not be financed out of the sum appropriated in the United Nations budget should be financed out of the Special Account.

The two resolutions also differ in respect of the eligibility of countries for assistance under them. Assistance under Resolution 200(III) is available only to governments of countries which are Members of the United Nations. This would exclude from its scope independent countries which are not Members of the United Nations even though they may be associate

^{1/} The resolutions on technical assistance in respect of land reforms, development of arid zones and national income calculations which were recently passed by the General Assembly do not extend the scope of Resolutions 200(III) and 222(IX) insofar as underdeveloped countries are concerned. However, they underline the interest of the General Assembly as representative of its membership in particular aspects of economic development.

members of a regional economic commission. Under the Council Resolution 222(IX), however, any country which is a member of either the United Nations or of any of the participating organizations is entitled to technical assistance by any one or more of these organizations irrespective of the relationship of the country to the organizations. Obviously, an associate member of a regional commission which is a member of any one of the participating specialized agencies is eligible for technical assistance under the Resolution, from the United Nations and/or any one or more of the specialized agencies. Under both resolutions, metropolitan powers or administering authorities can put forward requests for technical assistance on behalf of non-self-governing countries or trust territories in their charge.

IV. ADMINISTRATION OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

On 1 August 1950 the Secretary-General decided to place the responsibility for the operation and administration of the programme authorised by the various General Assembly resolutions with a single department. The Technical Assistance Administration was created to take over the responsibility and administer the programme of technical assistance as authorised by:

- i. General Assembly Resolution 58(I) on advisory social welfare services - made continuing by General Assembly Resolution 316(IV); and revised by General Assembly Resolution 418(V);
- ii. General Assembly Resolution 200(III) on technical assistance for economic development of underdeveloped countries - made continuing by General Assembly Resolution 305(IV);
- iii. General Assembly Resolution 246(III) on training in public administration; and,
- iv. General Assembly Resolution 304(IV) and Economic and Social Council Resolution 222(IX)A on the Expanded Co-operative Programme of technical assistance for economic development of underdeveloped countries.

The United Nations representation on TAB is ensured by the Director-General of the Technical Assistance Administration.

specific problems or of a comprehensive nature and cover the basic issues raised by considerations of balanced economic development and social progress. Where the requesting government has not made an integrated review of these fundamental issues, it may present a request for an exploratory mission of experts to visit the country and carry out a preliminary survey.

The Secretary-General in his Fourth Report to the Economic and Social Council on activities under Resolution 200(III) (E/1700) pointed out the advantages of establishing a single channel of communication through the appointment of resident technical assistance representatives who would be in a position to coordinate technical assistance given in response to requests covering a number of fields and of concern to several agencies. The Secretary-General believes that it is his special responsibility to facilitate the task of experts advising recipient governments in specific fields and to harmonize their relations with those governments. One means of carrying out this special responsibility efficiently may well be through the appointment of technical assistance representatives and public administration experts.

Fellowship programmes have been inaugurated for the benefit of qualified candidates in all fields of economic and social development and in public administration. In addition, scholarships have been recently made available in social welfare and public administration. Fellowships are normally awarded to enable civil servants or technicians occupying senior positions in their countries to visit other countries of the world where special facilities exist for observation, higher training or advanced study in their respective fields, while scholarships are available to graduate students and junior members of the civil service and technical

/personnel to

personnel to make it possible for them to study abroad in universities and technical institutions. In either case, the applications for assistance are to be made through the government in the prescribed forms. The fullest benefit from this type of technical assistance can be derived for the countries if the selection of fellows and scholars is related, as far as possible to fields in which the government is promoting or contemplating development.

In some instances, it is convenient for the countries concerned for technical assistance to be provided through training centres, locally or regionally organized under the leadership of a director appointed by the TAA.

Somewhat different from training centres are regional seminars organised by the TAA to create an opportunity for experts from countries of the region, and from outside, to meet and discuss problems of common interest in any field of economic development, social progress and public administration.

Allied to training centres and seminars are demonstration projects organised by the TAA with a view to explaining by actual operation the nature and conditions of improved technique in any field of development, economic and social. Subject to certain conditions decided on by the TAB, the TAA may provide equipment and supplies which are an integral part of any type of technical assistance that a country may be receiving from it.

While the resolutions authorising the technical assistance activities provide that they generally be instituted upon requests of governments, the desirability of holding seminars, conferences and other activities involving several governments cannot always be gauged on the basis of a request from a single government. The basis of action in this field, therefore, must be in most cases a demonstrated need rather than requests from all possible participants. This need might, for example, become apparent from the resolutions adopted by inter-governmental conferences, from observations in the course of other technical assistance activities or from the evidence of requests for fellowships submitted by governments. Of course, participation in such inter-governmental technical assistance /programmes is

programmes is dependent upon the decision of each government itself.

The General Assembly has looked upon the technical assistance programme of the United Nations as a joint venture, to be undertaken in full co-operation with the governments which ask for and receive such assistance. It has, therefore, laid on the requesting governments certain obligations. For example, a requesting government is expected to agree "normally to assume responsibility for a substantial part of the costs of technical services with which they are provided, at least the part which can be paid in their own currencies" (paragraph 4 - Participation of Requesting Governments, Annex I to Resolution 222(IX) of the Economic and Social Council).

These costs, described for convenience's sake as local currency costs, have been interpreted by the TAB to include subsistence allowance, supplies, housing and office accommodations. The TAB has been, however, prepared to consider exceptions to this general principle in special circumstances.

Some underdeveloped countries have, however, found the burden of local currency costs too heavy and have informally brought their difficulty to the notice of the TAB and the specialized agencies. In response to this situation, the TAB has undertaken to examine carefully the scope for reducing the share of the total cost of technical assistance that requesting countries have to bear and has referred the question of interpreting paragraph 4 of Annex I of Resolution 222(IX) in the light of its discussions to the Technical Assistance Committee.

The Technical Assistance Committee at its 12th session on 26 February 1951, decided that

"in agreements between the recipient governments and the participating organisations provision should be made for the payment by the former in local currency or in kind of the following costs of each project, as appropriate in each case:

- (1) local personnel services, technical and administrative, as well as labour;
- (2) office space and buildings;
- (3) supplies and materials obtainable within the country;
- (4) local transportation;
- (5) postal and telecommunications;
- (6) medical care of technical assistance personnel;

/(7) provision

- (7) provision of lodging for experts, provided that in exceptional circumstances and subject to the prior agreement of the Technical Assistance Board, provision of lodging may not be required of recipient governments by participating organizations; and
- Further decides that recipient governments should contribute such further costs or facilities, including subsistence allowances, as may be mutually agreed upon between the government and the organisation concerned, subject always to the general policies laid down by the Technical Assistance Board."

/V. ROLE OF

V. ROLE OF REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS AND THEIR SECRETARIATS
IN THE UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

While the central responsibility for the administration of technical assistance rests with the Secretary-General, he has recognised the very strong interest which regional economic commissions, especially ECAFE and ECLA, have shown in technical assistance for economic development of underdeveloped countries and the great benefit the United Nations programme of technical assistance could derive from the advice and recommendations of regional commissions. To the extent that the commissions wish to offer such advice and make such recommendations to the Secretary-General, they are encouraged to do so, through their executive secretaries or through their annual reports to the Economic and Social Council.

It is also the Secretary-General's policy that the secretariats of regional commissions shall play a full and active role in the implementation of the programme.

The Technical Assistance Administration of the United Nations, which was recently created to take over the responsibilities for the operation and administration of the technical assistance programme, is working on the assumption of a complete and constant co-operation between itself and the regional commission secretariats, and in the pursuit of this objective has decided to appoint Technical Assistance Administration representatives for the regions covered by the regional commissions. The appointments would enable the TAA to secure the benefit of the regional knowledge and experience which the commission secretariats possess and to make the fullest use of their resources.

/PART B.

PART B.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO ECLA COUNTRIES IN THE FIELD
OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

Technical assistance activities in the field of economic development during 1950 have been carried out under the regular programme established by Resolution 200(III). Insofar as the expanded programme of technical assistance is concerned, the period of the last six months of 1950 has been one of transition from the planning to the operational stage and commitments under this programme are being made for operations planned for the current year.

As the budget approved for the programme of technical assistance for public administration included provision for scholarships, fellowships, seminars and the dissemination of technical information, but not for expert advice, experts in public administration have been made available to the two member governments of ECLA who requested it, namely, Ecuador and Bolivia, under resolution 200(III).

VI. EXPERT ADVICE

During the year 1950, the United Nations has sent 27 experts^{1/} to Latin American countries under resolution 200(III). These experts, whether individually or in teams, visited Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Haiti, Mexico and Paraguay. In addition, a number of countries have requested expert advice for 1951. The following is a review of expert advice given by the United Nations in 1950 and requested by countries before the end of March 1951.

Bolivia

The comprehensive mission which was dispatched to Bolivia in April 1950 in accordance with the findings of a preliminary mission, has returned in August 1950 after having spent about four months in the country

^{1/} For the purpose of this counting the unit is the visit of one expert to one country in one year. The same expert visiting the same country in more than one year is counted once for each year. Similarly the same expert visiting more than one country is counted once for each country visited.

to advise the Government upon a wide range of problems related to its development programme. The experts participating in this mission were chosen whenever appropriate after consultations with the participating organisations. The specific fields of assistance included agriculture, irrigation, forestry, mining, electric power, public finance, fiscal questions, transport, education, standards of living, social welfare, and labour legislation ^{1/}. The recommendations of this mission have been forwarded to the Bolivian Government by the United Nations. The United Nations, in consultation with other organisations, will shortly engage in negotiations with the Bolivian Government in order to plan for the technical assistance to be rendered on the basis of findings of the report.

Brazil ^{2/}

In fulfillment of the request of the Brazilian Government made early in 1950 for expert assistance in the field of national income statistics and in the financing of economic development, two experts from the Department of Economic Affairs were made available during May and June to assist local technicians in the development of modern statistical data on national income and the improvement of existing methods of directing domestic and foreign financial resources towards economic development projects. In the course of their stay these experts gave training lectures to government officials on these subjects.

Chile

Three experts visited Chile at the request of the Government

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- 1/ Four of these experts, namely those in standards of living, social welfare, labour legislation and education were financed from resolution 58 (I) funds.
 - 2/ The Technical Assistance Administration has arranged in March for sending an expert on rural housing under resolution 50 (1) to go to Brazil for three months to advise the Joaquim Nabuco Instituto in Recife in northeastern Brazil.

/from February

from February to June 1950 to advise on problems of economic stability, and in particular on the public finance structure of the country.

Colombia

A request was made by the Government of Colombia in June 1950 for technical assistance under the Expanded Programme, which covers a wide field, including the development of agriculture, industry, and transportation; the improvement of nutrition, eradication of the foot and mouth disease among livestock; organisation of a health demonstration project; training programme for midwives; improvement of primary, secondary and vocational education; development of civil aviation; and the improvement of the Governmental machinery for the assessment and collection of taxes. The needs of Colombia in connection with this request were further investigated on the spot by representatives of the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization. Following this investigation a Basic Agreement and Supplemental Agreements were signed on 24 November by the representative of the Government of Colombia, the Chairman of the TAB, and representatives of ILO, FAO, UNESCO and the United Nations. Under these Agreements, a resident technical assistance representative has been appointed and took up his duties on 19 March. Under the Supplemental Agreement No. 2 concluded between the Government of Colombia and the United Nations, the United Nations is to furnish an expert in the field of public finance for a period of 9 months, an expert to advise on departmental and municipal taxation, an expert to advise on the assessment and collection of taxes, two experts in the field of railroad transportation, an expert on the management and organisation of harbor terminals, two economists who shall advise on the preparation of price and production indexes. These experts are being appointed for the period of one year and some of them are already in the field.

/Ecuador

Ecuador ^{1/}

At the end of 1949 the Government of Ecuador requested the continuation in 1950 for varying periods of the services of the five experts who have stayed in Ecuador in 1949 to advise the Government on questions of fiscal organisation and administration, customs and tariff procedures, civil service organisation and population census. As a result of the advice received from these experts, the Government has already put into effect several of the proposals relating to budget structure and procedure and a new tariff. In addition a law on customs administration is under official consideration, the reorganisation of the Ministry of Finance has begun, and work is well advanced on various fundamental tax laws. Further, a tax appeals board is to enter into operation in 1951. The Mission's proposals for a new civil service organisation are under study. The census expert advised the Government on the organisation of Ecuador's first census, which was held in November 1950, and the continuation of his services for the tabulation and interpretation of the census results has been requested. Assistance in the fields of fiscal administration, tariff reform and census problems are going to be continued in 1951 at the request of the Government and will be provided under the expanded programme of technical assistance.

The Government has further asked for the services of a coal mining engineer and an industrial engineer to help plan the exploitation of lignite deposits in Ecuador. In response to this request an expert on coal preparation was sent to Ecuador to survey in a preliminary manner the possibilities of exploitation of lignite deposits in Ecuador. This expert who spent three weeks in January in the country has completed his report.

^{1/} During the course of 1948 three experts have visited Ecuador under resolution 58 (I) to advise in the field of social welfare. At the special request of the Government, one of these experts advised regarding certain aspects of personnel administration.

A request is under way from the Government of Ecuador for additional technical assistance in the field of statistics, in order to complete the tabulation of the results of the population census, for the carrying out of an agricultural, an industrial and a commercial census, for the computation of a wholesale price index and for the preparation of national income estimates.

Guatemala^{1/}

A request has been received in January 1951 from the Instituto Guatemalteco de Seguridad Social for advice in the field of public administration.

Haiti

A resident technical assistance representative was appointed in May 1950 to assist the Haitian Government to develop a co-ordinated and balanced programme of technical assistance through the United Nations and specialised agencies. The programme includes a reforestation project, a pilot fisheries project, the instruction of local technicians in soils analysis, and the organisation of statistical services. Expert advice has been furnished in some of these fields, in co-operation with the Food and Agriculture Organisation. A request has been received for the services of a banking and fiscal expert for one year who will proceed to Haiti in mid-April, and it is expected that further requests in various fields will be put forward for the purpose of broadening the scope of the technical assistance programme in Haiti.^{2/}

^{1/} In response to a request from the Government for expert advice in the field of supervised rural credit, an expert is being sent for three months under resolution 58(I) and is to advise the Instituto de Fomento de la Producción in collaboration with an expert of FAO.

^{2/} A request has been received at the end of 1950 for expert advice in the field of social services. In February a request was received for an expert in consumers' cooperatives.

Mexico

The three experts who have gone to Mexico in April 1950 to advise the Mexican Government on problems of utilisation of local coal, pig-iron and steel production have submitted their report in a preliminary form. In addition to the above matters which were studied in the requesting country by the experts, the Secretary-General undertook to furnish information to the Government on experience gained in other countries in regard to the utilisation of anthracites in operating blast furnaces and to arrange for experimental tests of the suitability of Mexican anthracites for this purpose.

Panama

A number of requests have been received by the United Nations in January 1951 for experts in various aspects of economic and social development. The Technical Assistance Administration has sent in accordance with the wishes of the Government of Panama an official of the United Nations to the country to make a preliminary study of the situation. The World Health Organisation has been requested to participate in this Technical Assistance Administration mission in respect of projects falling within its competence.

Paraguay

In response to a request from the Government of Paraguay for aid in the organisation of the census held in November 1950, the services of a member of the staff of the United Nations Statistical Office were made available to the Government.^{1/} The Government has indicated that it will need further advice in 1951 on the tabulation and publication of the findings of the census.

Peru

In response to the Government's request under the Expanded Programme for technical assistance for the reconstruction of the city of Cuzco and for the development of the Department of Cuzco, a preliminary mission was sent to Peru in the beginning of February for a period of two weeks. The mission consisting of a general economist, a TAA staff member, returned and is completing its report.

^{1/} This appointment was financed from the budget of the Department of Economic Affairs.

El Salvador

A request addressed to the United Nations, International Labour Organisation, Food and Agriculture Organisation, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, and the World Health Organisation, has been received in October 1950 for the development of an integrated demonstration project in the San Andres Valley. It was agreed at the discussion on this subject by the Technical Administration Board in September 1950 that the United Nations would send a small exploratory mission to assess the economic features of the proposed project, and that other agencies would carry out preliminary investigations insofar as their particular interest was concerned. In accordance with this decision the United Nations has participated in the preliminary survey, lasting two months, of the San Andres demonstration project and is providing an economist and a social affairs expert. The basic agreement with regard to further assistance has been signed 26 February in behalf of the agencies represented on the Technical Assistance Board.

/VII. FELLOWSHIPS

VII. FELLOWSHIPS

A brochure providing information on arrangements which had been made with respect to grants of fellowships in economic development, public administration and social welfare for the year 1950-51, has been sent to member governments by the Secretary-General in October 1950. The following table aims to show the number of economic development fellowships under resolution 200 (III) and public administration fellowships under resolution 246 (III) that were awarded to countries which are members of ECLA under the 1950 programme:

| <u>Recipient Country</u> | <u>Awards under res. 200(III)</u> | <u>Awards under res. 246(III)</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| Brazil | 3 | - | 3 |
| Chile | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Cuba | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Ecuador | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| Haiti | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Mexico | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Nicaragua | - | 1 | 1 |
| Uruguay | - | 2 | 2 |
| Total ECLA countries | 13 | 17 | 30 |
| Total: World | 80 | 44 | 124 |

The 31 fellowships and scholarships awarded under these two programmes to ECLA countries represent 24 per cent of fellowships and scholarships awarded to all countries. The 13 economic development fellowships represent about 17 per cent of all fellowships awarded in that field. The 18 public administration fellowships and scholarships represent 38 per cent of all fellowships and scholarships awarded in that field.

The first fellowships and scholarships under the United Nations programme for training in public administration were granted in 1950. The following tables aim to give a detailed picture of these two programmes.

1950 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMME
UNDER RESOLUTION 200 (III) IN ECLA COUNTRIES

Number of nominations, recommendations for awards and awards a/

| Country requesting fellowship | Total number of candidates nominated | Total number of recommendations for awards | Total number of awards |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|------------------------|
| Bolivia | 4 | 1 | - |
| Brazil | 20 | 6 | 3 |
| Chile | 8 | 2 | 2 |
| Colombia | 4 | - | - |
| Costa Rica | 2 | - | - |
| Cuba | 18 | 3 | 2 |
| Ecuador | 10 | 2 | 2 |
| Haiti | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Mexico | 7 | 3 | 3 |
| Nicaragua | 1 | - | - |
| Peru | 1 | - | - |
| Trinidad (BWI) | 1 | - | - |
| Total ECLA Region | 77 | 18 <u>b/</u> | 13 |
| World Total | 306 | 93 | 80 |

a/ ECLA Secretariat cooperated with the Technical Assistance Administration in the selection of candidates.

b/ The difference between the total recommendations for awards and the total number of awards is due to withdrawal of candidates by governments. In the case of ECLA countries, 5 candidates or 28% of all candidates for award have been withdrawn.

1950 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMME
UNDER RESOLUTION 200 (III) IN ECLA COUNTRIES

Number of awards, Fields of Study
and Host Countries by Country of Award

| Country of Award | N° of Awards | Fields of Study | Host Country |
|------------------|--------------|--|--|
| Brazil | 3 | Power plants and electrification | Canada |
| | | Telegraph Systems | U.S. |
| | | Telegraph Systems | U.S. |
| Chile | 2 | Improved techniques in livestock management, breeding and artificial insemination | |
| | | Organisation of research facilities in agriculture | U.K. France Denmark |
| Cuba | 2 | Food processing and preservation and methods of control and supervision of U.S. Food and drug administration | U.S. |
| Ecuador | 2 | Organisation and operation of statistical services | Brazil |
| | | Organisation and operation of statistical services | Mexico |
| Haiti | 1 | Industrial development utilisation of agricultural and forestry products | U.S.(Puerto Rico) Venezuela Trinidad(U.K.) |
| Mexico | 3 | National and regional planning for economic development | Netherlands France U.K. |
| | | Budget planning and standards | Canada |
| | | Meat packing | U.S. |

/ Number of Nominations

NUMBER OF NOMINATIONS FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION FELLOWSHIPS
AND SCHOLARSHIPS RECOMMENDATIONS FOR AWARDS AND AWARDS

| Name of Member State Requesting Fellowships and Scholarships | Total Number of Candidates Nominated | Total Number of Recom- mendations for Awards | | Total Number of Awards |
|--|--|---|--------------|------------------------------|
| | | Fellowships | Scholarships | |
| Brazil | 3 | - | 2 <u>b/</u> | - |
| Chile | 4 | 3 | - | 3 |
| Cuba | 9 | 1 <u>a/</u> | 3 | 3 |
| Ecuador | 18 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Haiti | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Mexico | 5 | 1 | 2 <u>b/</u> | 1 |
| Nicaragua | 1 | 1 | - | 1 |
| Uruguay | 2 | - | 2 | 2 |
| Total | 45 | 9 | 13 | 17 |

a/ Government withdrew one candidate after notification of awards.
b/ Government withdrew two candidates after notification of award.

1950 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION FELLOWSHIP AND SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAMME
UNDER GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 246 (III)

IN ECLA COUNTRIES

Number of awards, Fields of Study
and Host Countries by Country of Award

A. Fellowships

| <u>Country</u> | <u>N° of Award</u> | <u>Fields of Study</u> | <u>Host Country</u> |
|----------------|--------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| Chile | 3 | Budget Procedures | U.S. |
| | | Public Personnel Management | U.S. (Puerto Rico) |
| | | Budget Planning & Standards; Taxation Policy | U.S. |
| Ecuador | 2 | Organisation of Treasury Department Fiscal Legislation | Mexico |
| | | Government Accounting and Budgets | Belgium |
| Haiti | 1 | Taxation | U.S. (Puerto Rico) |
| Mexico | 1 | Budget Planning and Procedures | Sweden, U.K. Netherlands |
| Nicaragua | 1 | Organisation and Administration of Agricultural and Industrial Credit | U.S. |

B. Scholarships

| | | | |
|---------|---|--|-----------------------|
| Cuba | 3 | Public Administration | U.S. (Puerto Rico) |
| | | Fiscal Administration and Taxation | U.S. |
| | | Public Administration | U.S. (Puerto Rico) |
| Ecuador | 3 | Government Corporations | U.K. |
| | | Public Administration; State and Municipal Administration | U.S. (Puerto Rico) |
| | | Taxation - Policy, Legislation, Assessment and Collection | Mexico |
| Haiti | 1 | Government Accounting Techniques | Canada |
| Uruguay | 2 | Budget Planning and Standards | U.S. |
| | | Budget Planning and Standards | U.S. |

VIII. Dissemination of technical information: seminars.

An Inter-American Training Seminar for Biostatistics was held in Santiago, Chile between 25 September and 16 December 1950. Its purpose was to provide a means for training and the inter-change of technical knowledge in the fields of vital and health statistics and to inform technicians of the recommendations, methodological studies and interests of international agencies concerned with these problems. The seminar was organised and sponsored by the following agencies in co-operation with the Government of Chile: United Nations Statistical Office, Economic Commission for Latin America, the World Health Organisation, the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau, the Inter-American Statistical Institute, and the National Office of Vital Statistics of the United States Public Health Service. Thirty-nine participants from 13 countries attended the Seminar.

Activities in public administration during 1950 included the holding of a seminar on public personnel management at Headquarters from 30 October 1950 to 30 January 1951. This seminar was divided into 3 parts: series of meetings on general aspects of the subject, individual programmes of work and observation which included visits to appropriate organisations in the United States, Canada and Puerto Rico, and lastly, a series of discussions on specialised aspects of the subject such as techniques and methods of recruitment, selection, performance rating, promotion policies, etc. The seminar which was composed of 19 officials from 19 Member Governments included representatives from Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Haiti and Uruguay.

APPENDIX.

LAND REFORM

Resolution 401 (V) adopted by the General Assembly
at its 312th plenary meeting on 20 November 1950.

(adopted on the report of the Second Committee (A/1524))

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the many resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and by the Economic and Social Council^{1/} concerning the economic development of underdeveloped countries in which industrialisation as well as the development of agriculture must play an essential part,

Considering, however, that agrarian conditions which persist in many underdeveloped countries and territories constitute a barrier to their economic development because such conditions are a major cause of low agricultural productivity and of low standards of living for the populations of those countries and territories,

Convinced that immediate steps should be taken to study the extent to which existing agrarian conditions hamper the economic development of under-developed countries as well as to assist Governments, at their request, in the utilization of the facilities available in the United Nations and the specialised agencies for the improvement of such conditions,

1. Recommends that the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Food and Agriculture Organisation and in consultation with other appropriate specialised agencies, prepare and submit to the thirteenth session of the Economic and Social Council an analysis of the degree to which unsatisfactory forms of agrarian structure and, in particular, systems of land tenure, in the under-developed countries and territories impede economic development and thus depress the standards of living especially of agricultural workers and tenants and of small and medium-sized farmers;

^{1/} For example, General Assembly resolutions 45 (I) and 52 (I), 198 (III), 200 (III), 202 (III), 209 (III), 304 (IV), 305 (IV), 306 (IV), 307 (IV) and 331 (IV), and Economic and Social Council resolutions adopted at the first and second sessions on the terms of reference of the Economic and Employment Commission and resolutions 1 (III), 6 (III), 26 (IV), 27 (IV), 29 (IV), 32 (IV), 36 (IV), 37 (IV), 51 (IV), 103 (VI), 106 (VI), 109 (VI), 139 (VII), 140 (VII), 179 (VIII), 180 (VIII), 184 (VIII), 222 (IX), 223 (IX), 225 (IX), 268 (X), 294 (XI), 297 (XI) and 321 (XI).

/2. Calls upon

2. Calls upon the Economic and Social Council to consider the analysis referred to above and to prepare recommendations to the General Assembly with a view to the improvement of the conditions of agricultural populations, paying special attention to such measures as the following:

(a) Institution of appropriate land reform;

(b) Appropriate action on the part of the Governments concerned to render financial aid to agricultural workers and tenants and to small and medium-sized farmers through cheap agricultural credit facilities, comprehensive technical assistance and the promotion of rural co-operatives;

(c) Construction or development, either by direct Government action of suitably financed co-operative groups, of

(i) Small factories and workshops for the manufacture, maintenance, repair and servicing of the most essential agricultural machinery and for the storage of spare parts;

(ii) Locally-based enterprises for the processing of agricultural products;

(d) Taxation policies designed to lighten, to the greatest possible extent, the tax burden on tenants and small and medium-sized farmers;

(e) Promotion of family owned and operated farms and of co-operative farms, as well as of other measures to promote the security of tenure and the welfare of agricultural workers and tenants and of small and medium-sized farmers;

3. Recommends to the Governments of the under-developed countries concerned that they avail themselves of the facilities available to them through the United Nations expanded programme of technical assistance, in order that they may obtain expert advice in the poanning of such measures as those listed in the preeeding paragraph, for the purpose of improving agrarian conditions.

DEVELOPMENT OF ARID LAND

Resolution 402 (V) adopted by the General Assembly at its
312th plenary meeting on 20 November 1950

(adopted on the report of the Second Committee (A/1524))

The General Assembly,

Considering that:

(a) One of the basic reasons for the low standard of living in certain under-developed countries is the inadequate extent of the areas at present under cultivation,

(b) The continual increase in the populations of these countries requires the adoption of appropriate and urgent measures for the development of their resources,

(c) It is essential in the above circumstances, if the equitable distribution of land is to be prompted and the standard of living raised, that, among other measures, the areas as present under cultivation be increased by the development of arid zones.

(d) The Economic and Social Council, in resolution 324 D (XI) of August 1950, has recommended an intensification of scientific research to promote the economic and social progress of mankind and has recognised the necessity for co-ordinating the efforts of the various competent bodies of the United Nations and the specialised agencies in order to study the problems of the arid zones both in their scientific and in their practical aspects,

1. Recommends that the Secretary-General prepare, in collaboration with the competent specialised agencies, a report on the practical measures adopted for the study of the problems of arid zones and on the technical and financial means employed by the specialised agencies for this purpose;

2. Invites the Secretary-General to submit his report on this matter not later than to the fourteenth session of the Economic and Social Council;

3. Calls upon the Economic and Social Council to examine the report and, with a view to facilitating and encouraging the development of arid land, to consider such measures as:

/(a) Devoting

(a) Devoting sufficient technical and financial means to the study of the relevant scientific and practical problems;

(b) Promoting and co-ordinating the activities of the United Nations and the Specialised agencies to that end;

(c) Furnishing appropriate technical assistance to the Governments concerned.

/VOLUME AND

VOLUME AND DISTRIBUTION OF NATIONAL INCOME IN UNDER-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

Resolution 403 (V) adopted by the General Assembly at its
312th plenary meeting on 20 November 1950

(adopted on the report of the Second Committee (A/1524))

The General Assembly,

Considering that, in order to mobilise better their resources with a view to accelerating their economic development, it is desirable that the under-developed countries should have knowledge of their national income and its distribution,

Noting Economic and Social Council resolution 299 E. (XI) of 12 July 1950 concerning national income and social accounts,

1. Recommends that the under-developed countries should devote special attention to studies directed towards the calculation of their national income and its distribution;
2. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the specialised agencies concerned to give the most favourable consideration possible to requests for technical assistance made for the above purpose;
3. Requests the Economic and Social Council to study and report on the volume and distribution of national income in the under-developed countries, with special reference to:
 - (i) The various income groups and the respective proportions between them;
 - (ii) The amounts used by these countries to meet their foreign commitments arising from loans and investments, public and private, and the payment of services;
4. Directs the Secretary-General to prepare and submit to the Economic and Social Council a report to enable it to carry out the request made in paragraph 3 above;
5. Requests the Secretary-General, in carrying out studies relating to the present resolution, to avoid any duplication with the study recommended in paragraph 16 of Economic and Social Council resolution 294 D (XI) of 12 August 1950.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

Resolution 444(V) adopted by the General Assembly at its
320th plenary meeting on 12 December 1950

(adopted on the report of the Fourth Committee (A/1638))

The General Assembly,

Considering that under the expanded programme of technical assistance for economic development of under-developed countries (resolution 222 (IX) of the Economic and Social Council), the Non-Self-Governing Territories are eligible to receive technical assistance upon the request of the Administering Members concerned,

Noting with appreciation that resolution 321 (XI) of the Economic and Social Council draws the attention of the Administering Members to the facilities available under the expanded programme of technical assistance,

1. Invites the Administering Members which need technical assistance for the economic, social and educational advancement of their Non-Self-Governing Territories to submit their requests;

2. Recommends that the Administering Members include yearly in the statistical information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter as full a report as possible on all applications made in behalf of their respective Non-Self-Governing Territories and on the manner in which technical assistance received from the United Nations and the specialised agencies has been integrated into long-range development programmes in such Territories.

/TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR TRUST

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR TRUST TERRITORIES

Resolution 439 (V) adopted by the General Assembly at its
316th plenary meeting on 2 December 1950

(adopted on the report of the Fourth Committee (A/1546))

The General Assembly,

Considering that, in pursuance of the objectives of the Trusteeship System as set forth in the Charter, it is indispensable that Trust Territories be developed in the interests of the indigenous inhabitants,

Noting that the development of the Trust Territories might be improved by additional technical assistance,

Noting that, under the expanded programme of technical assistance for economic development of under-developed countries (resolution 222 (IX) of the Economic and Social Council), the Trust Territories are eligible to receive technical assistance upon the request of the Administering Authorities concerned,

1. Draws the attention of the Administering Authorities to the facilities available under the expanded programme of technical assistance, as well as to the regular programmes of technical assistance of the United Nations and the specialized agencies for economic development, social welfare services and training for public administration;

2. Draws the attention of the Economic and Social Council, the specialised agencies and the Secretary-General to the need to extend to the Trust Territories such technical assistance as they may be in a position to render, in order to establish a sound basis for the progressive development of the inhabitants towards self-government or independence;

3. Recommends that the Administering Authorities, on behalf of the Trust Territories, make full use of these sources of technical assistance and make appropriate applications to the agencies involved;

4. Recommends that the Administering Authorities submit to the Trusteeship Council information on all applications made in implementation of the present resolution, and on the manner in which technical assistance received from the United Nations or the specialised agencies has been integrated into the long-range programmes for the development of the Trust Territories.

/RURAL ECONOMIC

RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE TRUST TERRITORIES

Resolution 438 (V) adopted by the General Assembly at
its 316th plenary meeting on 2 December 1950

(adopted on the report of the Fourth Committee (A/1546))

The General Assembly,

Recognising that the equitable distribution and the proper utilisation of the land together constitute one of the essential conditions in ensuring, maintaining and promoting the economic and social advancement of inhabitants of Trust Territories,

Recognising that all Trust Territories are among the under-developed areas of the world,

1. Recommends the Trusteeship Council:

(a) To study the prevailing policies, laws and practices which in the Trust Territories relate to land, land utilisation and the alienation of land, taking into account the present and future needs of the indigenous inhabitants from the standpoint of the basic objectives of the International Trusteeship System, as set forth in Article 76 of the Charter, and the future economic requirements of the said Territories, as well as the social and economic consequences of the transfer of land to non-indigenous inhabitants;

(b) To make such recommendations to the Administering Authorities concerning the prevailing policies, laws and practices referred to above as may be conducive to the economic and social development of the indigenous inhabitants of the said Territories and as the Council may see fit to make in the light of the study undertaken in pursuance of sub-paragraph (a) above;

2. Requests the Trusteeship Council to report to the next regular session of the General Assembly on the work done in this connexion.

/TERMS OF REFERENCE

TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE COMMITTEE ON RURAL ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT OF THE TRUST TERRITORIES

Resolution adopted by the Trusteeship Council at its
318th meeting on 2 February 1951

Considering the resolution on Rural Economic Development of the Trust Territories, adopted by the General Assembly on 2 December 1950 (A/1613),

Having regard to the importance and complexity of the problem and the need for thorough and detailed research and study before any appropriate conclusions can be drawn,

The Trusteeship Council

1. Decides to establish a committee composed of China, the Dominican Republic, France, Thailand, the United Kingdom and the United States of America to study the prevailing policies, laws and practices which in the Trust Territories relate to land, land utilisation and the alienation of land, taking into account the present and future needs of the indigenous inhabitants from the standpoint of the basic objectives of the International Trusteeship System, as set forth in Article 76 of the Charter, and the future economic requirements of the said Territories, as well as the social and economic consequences of the transfer of land to non-indigenous inhabitants;
2. Authorises the Committee to obtain any information it may require from the Administering Authorities or other sources and to that end requests the Administering Authorities to co-operate with the Committee whenever necessary;
3. Requests the Committee to submit to the Trusteeship Council a progress report before the end of its next session.

