



ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA  
Fifth Committee of the Whole Meeting  
Santiago, Chile

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE FOURTH MEETING

Held in the Conference Room of the Economic Commission for Latin  
America at Santiago, Chile, on Tuesday  
15 May 1956, at 5.30 p.m.

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- Adoption of the Annual Report of the Commission  
to the Economic and Social Council (E/CN.12/AC.34/9)
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/PRESENT:

PRESENT:

<u>Chairman:</u>	Mr. GUILLERMO VILDOSOLA AGUIRRE	Chile
<u>Vice-Chairmen:</u>	Mr. JOSE DE JESUS NUÑEZ Y DOMÍNGUEZ	Mexico
	Mr. JESUS UNDA MURILLO	Guatemala
<u>Rapporteur:</u>	Mr. GABRIEL MARTINEZ	Argentina
<u>Members:</u>	Mr. ITURRALDE CHINEL	Bolivia
	Mr. FRAZAO	Brazil
	Mr. RADRIGAN	Chile
	Mr. MANOTAS	Colombia
	Mr. GOICOECHEA	Costa Rica
	Mr. HERNANDEZ PORTELA	Cuba
	Mr. CUSTODE MOSQUERA	Ecuador
	Mr. LINDO	El Salvador
	Mr. DE CROUY-CHANEL	France
	Mr. MERCERON	Haiti
	Mr. COELLO	Honduras
	Mr. VAN DER GAAG	Netherlands
	Mr. VALDES	Panama
	Mr. LORENTE DE PATRON	Peru
	Mr. WRIGHT	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
	Mr. DORR	United States of America
	Mr. DE FENA	Uruguay
	Mr. GONZALEZ VALE	Venezuela

Also present:

Representatives of Member States of the United Nations,  
non-members of the Commission, in a consultative capacity:

Mr. ALMASY	Czechoslovakia
Mr. LAJOS	Hungary
Mr. MANCINI	Italy
Mr. ARAGONES VILA	Spain

/Representatives of

Representatives of specialized agencies:

Mr. ABOUGHANEI	International Labour Organisation (ILO)
Mr. S. CO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (F.A.O)
Mr. CARLSON	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)

Representative of an inter-governmental organization:

Mr. TAYLOR	Inter-American Economic and Social Council (IA-ECOSOC)
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Representative of a non-governmental organization:

Category A:

Mr. SALAZAR	International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
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Secretariat:

Mr. PREBISCH	Executive Secretary
Mr. SANTA CRUZ	Secretary of the Commission
Mr. LEUSCHNER	Technical Assistance Administration (TAA)

/CONSIDERATION OF

CONSIDERATION OF THE EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSION AND OF THE DRAFT RESOLUTION FOR ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (E/CN.12/AC.34/9)

The CHAIRMAN stated that the Committee on Credentials had examined them and found them in order. He drew the Committee's attention to the fact that, pursuant to the policy of the Economic and Social Council, it would be desirable to empower the secretariat to introduce changes in the work programme in accordance with certain conditions explicitly laid down. To this end, paragraph 116 had been included in the report, a modification which he submitted to the approval of the Committee.

Paragraph 116 was adopted unanimously.

Mr. MARTINEZ (Argentina), in his capacity as Rapporteur, presented the Report on the Committee and read Part C, comprising the Proceedings and Resolutions.

The Eighth Annual Report was adopted unanimously.

CLOSING ADDRESSES

Mr. LINDO (El Salvador) moved a vote of thanks to the Executive Secretary, the Secretary of the Commission and the other members of the secretariat for the work accomplished in the course of the Committee of the Whole Meeting. He also expressed his appreciation of the way in which the discussions had been conducted by the officers elected.

The CHAIRMAN voiced his gratitude to the delegations for their co-operation, which had made it possible to cover the agenda in a very short time, and thanked the representatives of international organizations and observers from other countries for attending the Meeting.

Mr. PREBISCH (Executive Secretary) welcomed with satisfaction the kind remarks addressed by the delegations to the secretariat, and felt they would be an incentive to his colleagues. He considered that the criticisms levelled at the delay in the presentation of documents were fully justified, and stated that, with the collaboration of the Member Governments of the Commission, every possible endeavour would be made to remove the obstacles which had caused the delays in question.

The meeting rose at 6.10 p.m.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS DELIVERED BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN  
AFFAIRS, MR. ENRIQUE O. BARBOSA, AT THE FIFTH COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE  
OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA  
14 MAY 1956

Gentlemen:

As Chilean Minister of Foreign Affairs, it is my honourable duty to inaugurate the Fifth Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America, whose members comprise all the Latin American countries, together with France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. I enumerate them, superfluous as such a reminder may seem in your presence, because the general public that benefits by your work and even unconsciously contributes to it, has only a vague idea of what is implied by the abbreviation ECLA, which it repeats respectfully, but without knowing anything of the Commission's composition and origin; of the studies and programme carried out; of the work accomplished; of the far-reaching and productive collaboration given. It is unaware of these achievements, of this palatable and stimulating fruit that the tree of the United Nations bears.

The role you have to play in the setting of this city of Santiago, which Pedro de Valdivia founded, and whose splendid backcloth is the Cordillera of the Andes, is to report upon the progress of the work programme agreed upon at the Bogota session. I feel sure that once again proof will be given of achievements covering manifold aspects of Latin America's economic life. They will be submitted to the impartial consideration of which we must endeavour to show ourselves worthy.

It is universally expected that you will be able to point out the best means of sweeping away the obstacles to the growth of Latin American trade, to its internal co-ordination, and to the improvement of its position for negotiating with the other regions of the world. I should like to place it on record that this is the outcome of a suggestion which was put forward by Chile at the Bogota session, was unanimously welcomed, and, it is hoped, will have become a reality by the next meeting of the Committee.

And what should be said of Technical Assistance, which has now been decentralized, to increase its efficiency for regional purposes, and planned on the basis of more immediate and realistic considerations?

/Everything contributes

Everything contributes to the greater success of this meeting; everything bears witness to the existence of a sincere desire for progress such as is manifested in the co-ordination of the activities of the ECLA secretariat and those of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, with a view to perfecting their collaboration.

I will not take up any more of your valuable time by referring to the beneficial results of ECLA's action in other countries, where it is enabling the peoples concerned to exploit their wealth, improve their economic situation, and increase their production.

On behalf of the Government of Chile, I should like to take this opportunity of expressing admiration and gratitude for all you have achieved, of wishing you every success in the tasks that still lie ahead and of offering you all possible collaboration in your magnificent work.

ADDRESS DELIVERED BY THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, DR. RAUL PREBISCH,  
AT THE INAUGURAL MEETING OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE OF THE  
WHOLE, 14 MAY 1956

The Government of Chile, in the distinguished person of Mr. Enrique Barbosa, its Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is here to represent it at the inaugural meeting of the Fifth Committee of the Whole, has once more manifested its unfailing readiness to co-operate in the Economic Commission for Latin America. Chile's support of ECLA has recently found expression in a gesture peculiarly gratifying to those of the Commission's personnel who are fortunate enough to enjoy this country's hospitality: the Secretary-General has received the offer of a most appropriate site in the borough of Las Condes which will enable the United Nations and its specialized agencies to erect a building properly adapted to their growing needs.

I should like to thank His Excellency the Ambassador of Mexico, Mr. José de Jesús Núñez y Domínguez, for his encouraging allusions to the work of the Commission in his reply to the Chilean Minister of Foreign Affairs. I also have great pleasure in welcoming the members of the delegations, many of whom have already honoured us with their presence at previous sessions. And yet another source of deep satisfaction for the secretariat is to have with us at these Committee meetings the observers who are attending them on behalf of Member Governments of the United Nations which do not belong to the Commission. Their presence is clear proof of the interest with which the progress of our activities is followed outside Latin America.

I likewise extend a warm greeting to the representative of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, my colleague Dr. Amos Taylor, whose desire to strengthen still further the already close bonds linking our two organizations has brought him to Santiago to attend the meetings of this Committee. I hope that in the course of our conversations with Dr. Taylor we shall discover some satisfactory means of ensuring that the date of the

/Inter-American

Inter-American Council's meeting in Buenos Aires will not be too near that of the next session of the Commission, which is to be held in La Paz in May 1957, and so preventing these activities from conflicting with each other.

## I

The principal objective of these Committee-of-the-Whole meetings is to acquaint the Member Governments with the progress of the secretariat's work programme, so that they may offer any criticisms or suggestions they wish, and, further, to submit the annual report to the Economic and Social Council, whose next session will open in Geneva during the third week in July.

The secretariat has already presented a progress report for consideration by the Committee. I do not feel there is any need to comment upon its substance here and now, and will be content with placing myself at the delegations' entire disposal, should they wish to ask for further explanations or information on any point. It seems to me that our time could be more profitably employed in the discussion of certain significant aspects of the course followed of late by economic events in Latin America. And in this connexion I have pleasure in drawing the attention of the delegates to a concrete proof that our informatory and analytical apparatus is gradually improving. In addition to the annual Economic Survey, which has reached its sixth volume, an Economic Bulletin offering a periodic review of outstanding developments is now available to the Member Governments of the Commission. I feel sure that the delegations will fully appreciate the effort that has gone into the preparation of this Bulletin: an effort to which I need not hesitate to allude, as the first number, which appeared early in the year - following upon the special issue published in Bogotá on the occasion of the sixth session - was produced entirely under the enthusiastic and competent direction of my Deputy, Mr. Louis Nels Swenson, while I was on leave in Argentina.



## II

In point of fact, the latest economic analysis reveals no trend that radically modifies the symptoms charted over the last few years. Per capita income continues to rise at a relatively slow rate, far below that required for a lasting and rapid improvement in the standard of living of the population; capital formation in the various countries is still on a limited scale, with a gross coefficient representing barely 16.9 per cent of total available goods and services; and the inflow of foreign capital shows no signs of approaching what might be considered needful for an encouraging international investment programme.

Nevertheless, it must be recognized that various reactions are setting in which might, if they became more widespread and persistent, have certain repercussions on the dynamics of economic development. In some countries efforts to expand exports are yielding promising results, which in others decisive steps are being taken towards the same goal. Unfortunately, too long a time was allowed to elapse before such measures were adopted. Broadly speaking, it was not by foresight that action was dictated, but rather by the pressure of events. Foresight would have meant the opportune removal of obstacles to the growth of production for export and the concurrent application of measures to promote import replacement. Had this procedure been followed, the chronic trend towards disequilibrium in the Latin American countries' balance of payments would have been corrected, or at least mitigated, in good time.

There can be no doubt that Latin America has been wasting opportunities of increasing its exports. But it must not be forgotten that, save in exceptional cases, their expansion has its limits - usually narrow, moreover - which cannot be overstepped without serious detriment to price levels. An additional complication is introduced by the disposal of surpluses, which, despite all precautions, is exerting an adverse influence on some of the region's staple export products.

It is within the limits mentioned that export possibilities have been inadequately exploited. In fact, the post-war experience of many Latin American countries in this field constitutes a striking example of how certain immediate, circumstantial and temporary advantages often outweigh

/considerations of

considerations of more far-reaching scope, with deplorable consequences for the future development of the economy concerned.

In some cases, low prices have been fixed for specific exportable products in order to protect domestic consumers. Producers have thus been discouraged and exports ultimately reduced, so that the country, to the disadvantage of the very consumers in question, is deprived of resources wherewith to import consumer goods or raw materials for their manufacture.

The same regrettable results ensue when this delusive protection for the consumer is sought through a policy of monetary overvaluation, which, by establishing artificially low quotations for foreign currencies, while inflation raises internal costs and prices, encourages imports and hampers the export trade. This inducement to make purchases abroad always proves ephemeral, since in the long run, I must repeat, the depressive influence of such a policy on exports prevents them from expanding sufficiently to finance imports. Overvaluation of the currency is not always instituted in the consumer's interest. In other instances the aim has been to promote capital formation by the establishment of exchange rates favouring imports of equipment, at the expense both of exports and of the development of domestic capital goods industries. Finally, in yet other circumstances, it is not even the consumer and the entrepreneur who reap a transient benefit, but groups of importers who garner the spurious profits of the substantial price differences resulting from such overvaluation.

To sum up: on the one hand, restriction of production for export; on the other, surpluses. From whatever angle it is viewed, such an exchange and price policy may bring disturbing consequences in its train. By maintaining the prices of certain Latin American exports at an unduly low level, it reduces the exports in question or handicaps their growth; and by establishing artificially high quotations for primary goods that compete with those of local origin, it stimulates an exaggerated expansion of the region's production and entails exports which inevitably narrow the market for Latin American products and weaken their prices.

### III

Before another topic is broached, more yet remains to be said of monetary overvaluation. Fundamentally, it is one of the manifestations of a policy of giving rein to the forces of inflation while at the same time endeavouring to curb their effects. Internal costs and prices are allowed to rise without any corresponding increase either in exchange rates and export prices or in the charges for public services and the income of specific sectors of the community; and all seems well - until the burden of the consequences can no longer be borne.

The reversing of this situation would seem a very simple process, but in actual fact it proves to be a very complex and difficult task. Chile is now resolutely and steadfastly tackling the problem, and although the moment is not appropriate for any expression of opinion on specific cases in point, I should like to take the present opportunity of offering the distinguished representative of the Government of Chile my cordial good wishes for the complete and lasting success of this anti-inflationary campaign, which is of supreme importance for his country's economic development. Brazil provides a similar instance of latent inflation, and certain partial readjustments of its exchange rates are justifying expectations by their positive results in the field of imports and exports. Its example is undoubtedly proving instructive to other countries. At an earlier date than Chile, Argentina also decided to attack the serious problem of overvaluation of the currency, in order to repair the damage inflicted on its whole economy by the striking decline of its export trade.

Unfortunately, the only device so far discovered for remedying the ill-effects of latent inflation is that of allowing them to become apparent in all their painful reality rather than to continue insidiously undermining the economy. The process of emergence from a period of monetary overvaluation inescapably involves the establishment of real instead of the previous artificial prices for imports; and there is no way of averting the natural consequences as regards the cost of living. This is one of the most delicate aspects of anti-inflationary policy. Inflation morally perverts the economic system, relaxing the ties between the various social groups. Each of these groups expects of the others the effort which it is

/not prepared

not prepared to make itself, but which is indispensable if the inflationary process is to be checked. The entrepreneur, accustomed to large - though partly artificial - profits, is not inclined to reduce them by paying higher wages; moreover, he feels no very strong urge to improve productivity. Neither, for their part, do the workers, misled by the vain hope of augmenting their real income through mass wage increases, which, not being absorbed or absorbable by profits, are simply transferred to prices, and evaporate in a fresh upward movement of the inflationary spiral.

The more I observe the economy of the Latin American countries, the stronger is my conviction that their real income could be considerably raised by a series of elementary measures to increase productivity. The outlook seems immensely promising. Nevertheless, let us not be deceived by the apparent simplicity of this solution. Within specific margins, the stock of physical capital will permit the circumstantial surplus of manpower created by the increment in productivity to be reabsorbed within the economy itself. But such margins are seldom wide, and if they are to be transcended it is essential that investment be increased to the extent required for the re-employment of the surplus labour. Otherwise, the rise in productivity would defeat the ends of social progress.

- IV -

Hence the importance of the role that might be played by foreign capital in Latin America's struggle against inflation. The pressing need to relieve the temporarily adverse consequences of anti-inflationary measures for the lower income groups implies that wages must be raised and profits, in consequence, restricted, so that the primary source of funds for investment inevitably dwindles. Therefore - apart from the difficulties frequently attendant in such cases on the importing of capital goods - it seems unlikely that investment can grow without at least a temporary enlargement of the contributions of foreign capital. On the other hand, as soon as this latter's stimulating influence on income begins to make itself felt, domestic investment can and must increase. It is for all these reasons that I am anxious to insist on the desirability, or rather on the absolute necessity, of satisfactorily combining anti-inflationary policy with effective formulae for international financial co-operation.

## V

I should now like to refer briefly to some of our new undertakings. First and foremost among these comes the Trade Committee, created at the Bogotá session. We propose to constitute it next October, unless the Committee of the Whole has other views. Besides the basic reports already presented on inter-Latin-American trade, we are preparing further analyses of the problem, especially as it relates to payments, so as to supply the Trade Committee with more comprehensive data. It may perhaps be possible to sketch out some form of compensation of balances whereby trade relations can be established on a broader basis than bilateral negotiations can provide. In addition, certain recent currency devaluations have set up fresh obstacles to intra-regional trade which render more timely still the approaching inauguration of the Trade Committee.

For the forthcoming meeting an agenda of great practical interest can undoubtedly be drawn up, covering these and other problems already examined in the background studies to which I have just alluded. Especial importance will be attached to the question of ocean transport, in which grave anomalies exist.

## VI

The analysis of Argentina's economic development and the main problems it involves is another new task that I cannot omit to mention. As a sequel to the assistance I was privileged to render to my country's provisional Government in a private and advisory capacity - for which I was granted special authorization by the Secretary-General of the United Nations -, the Government of Argentina submitted a request to Mr. Hammarskjöld for a group of experts to be constituted, mainly composed of economists from this secretariat, and similar to those we had already sent to other countries. This group is already working in Argentina under my direction, and with the cooperation of Technical Assistance Administration and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, as well as of the Institute of Agricultural Science of the Organization of American States, whose collaboration is a motive of keen satisfaction, as this is the first time it has joined with us in undertaking studies of such a nature. The group is also receiving the

/fullest possible

fullest possible assistance from a large number of local officials with whom we are working in close contact. It is my steadfast hope that this analysis of Argentina's economic development may prove of positive value for the formulation of the country's economic policy. Argentina's growth has been severely impeded by a serious economic bottleneck; the rise in per capita income has been almost negligible in the last few years; exports - owing to the discouragement of production to which I have referred in general terms - are insufficient to finance essential imports of raw materials and fuels; there is a serious energy shortage; and, as the result of a severe process of disinvestment, basic transport services are slow and inefficient. Attempts are now being made to remedy all these evils, as well as others too numerous to describe here. As regards agriculture, I do not think the mere regaining of former levels will be enough. A far-reaching programme of technical improvements will have to be carried out with energy and firmness of purpose, and optimum results cannot be obtained unless at the same time certain longstanding problems of land tenure are also solved. The fertile areas which gave Argentina's primary production its fame are already in use, and to meet the needs of a rapidly-growing population and also increase exports, the rational utilization of the land and as great as possible an increment in productivity will be essential requisites. Only thus will it be possible to give a vigorous impetus to the process of industrialization which the domestic iron and steel industry will shortly be capable of supporting. At our last session in Bogotá it gave me great pleasure to hear a member of the Argentine delegation under the former Government publicly declare that the ECLA studies on this industry had constituted a powerful stimulus to the country's decision to instal it. Without involving abnormally high costs - thanks to the vast market - the existence of an iron and steel industry means a substantial saving of foreign exchange. But I suspect that even if the most optimistic forecast of the possible growth of exports is fulfilled, their volume will not be large enough to restore and subsequently maintain equilibrium in the balance of payments. If Argentina is to make up for lost time and ultimately attain a satisfactory rate of growth and improved standard of living, it will have to modify considerably the structure of its economy and set up industries of greater technical complexity and higher

/capital density

capital density than those manufacturing consumer goods, a field in which the first phase of import replacement has been almost completed. This effort will have to be combined with the exporting of manufactured goods, especially to other Latin American countries, with whom mutually advantageous agreements may well be concluded.

The Government of Bolivia has also done us the honour of requesting our collaboration in a joint examination of the country's development problems. We are at present making a study of all the existing material here in Santiago, and we hope that in a few months' time it will be possible to send another group of experts, similar to the working party now in Argentina, to Bolivia.

It is very gratifying to us that these two Governments have thus given us an opportunity to broaden the scope of the technical services which, on the Commission's instructions, we have been rendering in Latin America in the sphere of economic development, and outstanding among which are the studies on Brazil, Colombia and Ecuador.

## VII

My previous brief remarks on inflation offer another conclusive proof of the intimate connexion between the economic and social aspects of development. Reference has more than once been made at the Commission's sessions to the need for supplementing our economic analysis with specific incursions into the social field, so as to obtain a clearer vision of the whole pattern of the existing reality. This aspiration - a first step towards the attainment of which was the preliminary report presented at the sixth session - can now be more completely fulfilled. The Secretary-General, with the approval of the United Nations Assembly, has decided to assign to our Santiago and Mexico Offices, as an integral part of our organization, a group of members of the Headquarters staff who will devote their whole time to the analysis of social questions linked to economic development problems, and to specific practical tasks in the social field which will now be carried out on a regional basis instead of being centralized as before. Among these latter I must call special attention to the Latin American Centre for Demographic Research and Training, which we hope will be established towards the end of

the year, thanks in great part to the enthusiastic and effective co-operation of the Chilean Government and the University of Chile, to whom I have pleasure in expressing the gratitude of the United Nations.

### VIII

The efficient co-ordination of our research work with technical assistance in Latin America has been the goal towards which we have constantly endeavoured to direct our efforts. The Member Governments of ECLA have laid increasing emphasis on the desirability of extending and intensifying the secretariat studies on economic development as a contribution to the more satisfactory formulation of development policies in the countries of the region. The experience which our economists have been acquiring in this context might be turned to very good use in the planning of technical assistance for Latin America. Such is the aim behind the experimental establishment, alongside the secretariat of the Commission, of a unit of Technical Assistance Administration, which thus reaches out to Santiago and Mexico without in any way impairing its functional independence or modifying the rules of procedure laid down for its dealings with governments. The ECLA secretariat will likewise continue to operate within its own technical and administrative sphere, though it may reasonably be expected that the new duties assigned to us will have perceptible repercussions on our work programme, already slowed up by the limitations of our available resources. It must be acknowledged that this is a motive for some concern, since the work involved in active collaboration between the two organizations is bound to take up a far from negligible amount of time and energy. Let this suffice to call attention to the problem and to the possibility that we may one day have to recommend appropriate measures for its solution. Meanwhile, here in the secretariat we all welcome these new responsibilities, which will bring us closer to the reality of Latin America's economic situation, since nothing can give a better grasp of conditions than having to take action which will affect them, instead of being confined to watching the ceaseless flow of events.

We shall therefore make every effort in our power to ensure the all-round success of this experiment. In point of fact, the analysis and



investigation of economic development problems and the technical assistance activities aimed at promoting such development ideally form an organic and indivisible whole, and it is to be hoped that the results achieved will pave the way to their still more efficient co-ordination in the future.

## IX

Such are, in broad general lines, the facts relating to new activities. With regard to those already in progress and pursuing their normal course, the relevant information is available to the delegations in some of the documents submitted to the consideration of the Committee of the Whole, and I should prefer not to prolong the present account unnecessarily. I cannot, however, fail to mention here two of our most important projects in which significant advances are being made almost daily. The first is the increasingly close collaboration between this secretariat and the Committee for Economic Co-operation in Central America, a subsidiary of the Commission formed principally by the Ministers of Economy of the Republics concerned. A report on the Committee's meeting in January of the current year is presented in a separate document, but it should be stressed that its work has now entered upon a practical phase. A specially created sub-committee has drafted a project for a multilateral free trade treaty along the five countries of the zone, and the Central American Commission for Industrial Initiatives - in which private enterprise participates - has just been organized and will study the possibilities of establishing regional industries.

The other project is that relating to the iron and steel transforming industries, on which the secretariat has been working for several years, and which represents the sequel of the important meeting of experts held at Bogotá in 1952, although ambitious additions have been made to many of the objectives then proposed. The studies on which the secretariat is at present working cover several different countries, and will be discussed in October at the Sao Paulo meeting, which will be attended by experts both from Latin America and from other regions of the world. In preparing this further meeting, which will constitute a decisive step forward in the study of Latin America's mechanical and metallurgical industry, the secretariat has enjoyed the constant and invaluable collaboration of the Economic Assistance Administration.

In conclusion, gentlemen, allow me to give you an explanation which I owe you, and then to put forward a suggestion. Once again there has been some delay in submitting the Economic Survey to the Member Governments. At each session of the Commission this shortcoming has been criticized, though in terms expressing the greatest goodwill and understanding of our difficulties; but unfortunately we have been unable to set it right. I can assure you that my collaborators have spared no effort to have the Survey ready at an earlier date. But we have had to acknowledge the existence of an obstacle which for the moment is insuperable. The focal point of our analysis is the movement of product and income, of consumption and capital formation, and of their most important determining factors. We must necessarily base our work on locally-prepared statistics, or make conjectural estimates grounded on incomplete statistics compiled in the countries concerned. Experience has repeatedly proved that it is impossible to obtain these basic data in time for the Economic Survey to be distributed to the Governments before 30 April. And here is my suggestion: in face of this uncompromising fact, would it not be possible for that same date - 30 April - to be fixed as the time limit for the distribution of the Survey? For the moment I can see no other solution, and I hope the delegations will feel able to adopt this formula, and so spare me the distressing necessity under which I periodically find myself of having to apologize for delays that are unavoidable in view of the stage at present reached by Latin America's statistical services.

I should like to express in anticipation the secretariat's gratitude to the delegations for giving its proposal their attention and, as I see that I have spoken at greater length than the occasion calls for, I will break off here, and reserve any further remarks until the representatives of the Member Governments, to whose consideration our report has been submitted, put whatever questions they may wish to raise. On this understanding, it only remains for me to offer them my sincere thanks for their courtesy and patience in listening to what I had to say.

Information Document No. 3.

ADDRESS DELIVERED BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE AMBASSADOR OF MEXICO

MR. J. NUÑEZ Y DOMINGUEZ , ON BEHALF OF THE DELEGATIONS

Gentlemen:

For the second time, and purely for reasons of procedure, I have the honour of addressing you, on this occasion to express the gratitude of the representatives of Latin America, firstly to the Minister of Foreign Affairs for his presence among us, and secondly to the Executive Secretary for his efforts on behalf of the economic and social progress of our countries.

If the work of this organization had hitherto proved inadequate, we should still be indebted to it for one remarkable achievement: that of having brought us back to reality. We were living under the influence of legend, myth, exaggeration; we imagined ourselves in a wonderland whose fruits could be gathered by merely stretching out one's hand. We were like the poor man in the story, sitting on a mountain of gold.

ECLA has opened our eyes and has explained to us that these riches require scientific exploitation. It has accomplished much.

Perhaps some of the poetry may seem to have been stripped from the legends of El Dorado and Cipango. But to the peoples of Latin America the realism with which our problems are now being confronted will surely prove far more beneficial than the golden mist in which they were formerly shrouded.

We are grateful to ECLA for the magnitude of its undertaking, and our presence here bears witness to our countries' sympathy with its aims and readiness to co-operate in every possible way in its projects.

ADDRESS MADE BEFORE THE FIFTH COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE MEETING  
BY MR. KÁDÁR LÁJOS, REPRESENTATIVE OF HUNGARY IN A  
CONSULTATIVE CAPACITY, ON 15 JULY 1956

Mr. Chairman, Delegates:

It is with great satisfaction that I am taking the opportunity to speak at this ECLA meeting, to greet the distinguished delegates of the Latin American countries in the name of my country, Hungary, and to make one or two sincere and direct remarks. Recent events, in particular during the past year, have shown that obstacles still exist for closer contacts between the peoples of the world and such obstacles are by no means insignificant; nevertheless, a path can be found for nations to become better neighbours, even when the peoples concerned are geographically remote. One of the ways for closer relations, and perhaps the most important, is through trade channels.

Economic relations, based on mutual interest and equality, are of value to both parties. We need your coffee, cacao, cotton, leather, metals, vegetable oils and many other commodities which you wish to sell.

In return, we can send you many products which you need. We can provide electrical equipment, machinery of many types, tools, motors, vehicles, port equipment, iron and steel manufactures, chemical products and so on. Transport is a vital problem for Latin America, and we are well developed in this sphere.

Our trains with diesel locomotives are known throughout the world because they are now running in many countries, among others in the Argentine Republic. We shall be extremely pleased to ship you such products. You are much concerned with the energy problem and we can probably help to resolve it; we are at present building hydro-electric plants, inter alia, in Egypt and Turkey. We shall be happy to draw up plans and construct such installations in your countries. The development of agriculture is another very important aspect of Latin America's economic life. We could certainly contribute to this development by providing different types of agricultural machinery.

/s/ delegates

As Delegates are probably aware, there are many spheres wherein our contribution to the development of your countries and their economies could be of value.

We believe that such economic exchanges could be both advantageous and fruitful.

For many years we have already maintained excellent commercial relations with some of your countries, such as Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay. But with most of the Latin American countries our trade contacts are very few and are even non-existent. Why should we not buy cotton from Peru, for example, and sell them our products in return? Is it not feasible to buy and sell products in trade with Mexico, Venezuela, Cuba, Bolivia, Colombia and the other countries of this region?

Distinguished delegates, we must seek and find the means for closer economic contact. But this naturally implies a reciprocal knowledge of our countries, our markets and our individual products.

We shall be delighted to receive trade missions from your countries in Hungary and this does not mean that trade missions alone will be welcomed, but also we hope to greet cultural, scientific and sports delegations. But, in the economic context, we are entirely willing to send trade missions to your countries if you will so permit. Such negotiations would be of the greatest value to all of us.

Perhaps it might be useful for ECLA to think in terms of the economic relations between Latin America and the countries of Eastern Europe. A study of this problem, with the possible co-operation of Latin American economists, would be extremely interesting.

These, honourable delegates, are the points I wish to raise. I am convinced that fuller economic relations between Hungary and the countries of Latin America will contribute to the development of our countries. In consequence we should all do our part, within the limits of our means, to broaden and intensify these economic relationships.

SECRETARIAT NOTE

The secretariat would like to draw the attention of the Commission to the attached resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth session. Although they call for no decision on the part of the Committee of the Whole, they are of interest to the Commission and its Member Governments.

912 (X). PEACEFUL USES OF ATOMIC ENERGY

The General Assembly,

Desiring that mankind should be enabled to make the fullest use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes,

Desiring to promote energetically the use of atomic energy to the end that it will serve only the peaceful pursuits of mankind and ameliorate their living conditions,

Recognizing the deep interest of all Members of the United Nations in achieving these ends,

Recalling its resolution 810 (IX) of 4 December 1954 concerning international co-operation in developing the peaceful uses of atomic energy, and recognizing that, in accordance with that resolution, significant progress is being made in promoting international co-operation for this purpose,

Having considered the report<sup>4/</sup> of the Secretary-General, submitted pursuant to paragraph 8 of section B of the above-mentioned resolution, on the International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy held in Geneva from 8 to 20 August 1955,

Recognizing the necessity of ensuring that the facilities of the International Atomic Energy Agency and such fissionable material as may be placed at its disposal are not used for, or diverted to, other than peaceful purposes,

Believing that continuing international co-operation is essential for further developing and expanding the peaceful uses of atomic energy,

I

CONCERNING INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES ON THE PEACEFUL USES OF ATOMIC ENERGY

1. Expresses its satisfaction with the proceedings of the International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy convened in accordance with General Assembly resolution 810 (IX), and commends the participants therein for the high scientific quality of the papers and discussions, and for the spirit of co-operation which prevailed at the Conference;

2. Notes the impressive results achieved by the Conference in facilitating the free flow of scientific knowledge relating to the production and peaceful

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<sup>4/</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Tenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 18, document A/2967

uses of atomic energy and in laying a foundation for the fuller exchange of information on the development of atomic energy for the aims of human welfare;

3. Expresses its appreciation of the work of the Secretary-General and of the Advisory Committee established under paragraph 5 of section B of resolution 810 (IX) in preparing and organizing the Conference;

4. Recommends that a second international conference for the exchange of technical information regarding the peaceful uses of atomic energy should be held under the auspices of the United Nations in two to three years time;

5. Requests the Secretary-General, acting upon the advice of the Advisory Committee referred to in paragraph 7 of section I of the present resolution and in consultation with the appropriate specialized agencies, to determine an appropriate place and date, to issue invitations to the conference in accordance with paragraphs 3 and 7 of section B of resolution 810 (IX), to prepare and circulate an agenda, and to provide the necessary staff and services;

6. Invites the specialized agencies to consult with the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee with a view to ensuring proper co-ordination between the conference referred to in paragraph 4 above and such technical conferences as they or their affiliated non-governmental scientific organizations may convene on the more specialized aspects of the peaceful uses of atomic energy;

7. Decides to continue the Advisory Committee established under paragraph 5 of section B of resolution 810 (IX) in order that it may assist the Secretary-General in carrying out the provisions of the present resolution;

## II

### CONCERNING AN INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

1. Notes with satisfaction that substantial progress has been made toward negotiation of a draft statute establishing an International Atomic Energy Agency and that this draft has been circulated to Governments for their consideration and comment;

2. Welcomes the announced intention of Governments sponsoring the agency to invite all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies to participate in a conference on the final text  
/of the



of the statutes of the International Atomic Energy Agency;

3. Further welcomes the extension of invitations to the Governments of Brazil, Czechoslovakia, India and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to participate, as Governments concerned, with the present sponsoring Governments in negotiations on the draft statute of the International Atomic Agency;

4. Recommends that the Governments concerned take into account the views expressed on the Agency during the present session of the General Assembly, as well as the comments transmitted directly by Governments, and that they take all possible measures to establish the Agency without delay, bearing in mind the provisions of the present resolution;

5. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Advisory Committee referred to in paragraph 7 of section I of the present resolution, to study the question of the relationship of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the United Nations, and to transmit the results of their study to the Governments concerned before the conference referred to in paragraph 2 of section II above is convened;

6. Requests the Governments concerned to report to the General Assembly as appropriate;

7. Suggests that the International Atomic Energy Agency, when established consider the desirability of arranging for an international periodical devoted to the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

922 (X). QUESTION OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

The General Assembly,

Having received the report <sup>9/</sup> of the Economic and Social Council on the establishment of an International Finance Corporation submitted in response to General Assembly resolution 823 (IX) of 11 December 1954,

Noting that a substantial number of Governments have taken steps towards acceptance of membership, or have declared their intention of acquiring membership, in the Corporation in order to further economic development by encouraging the growth of productive private enterprise in member countries, particularly in the less developed areas,

<sup>9/</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Tenth Session, Supplement N° 3 (A/2943), chapter III A, paras. 178 to 190.

/Expresses its

1. Expresses its appreciation to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for:

(a) Preparing the draft Articles of Agreement for the International Finance Corporation;

(b) Bringing about agreement by a large number of its members to join in the establishment of the International Finance Corporation;

2. Looks to the early establishment of the International Finance Corporation and to successful results from its operation.

923 (X). QUESTION OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SPECIAL UNITED NATIONS FUND  
FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance of the economic development of the under-developed countries as an essential condition for promoting such international relationships as are propitious for the strengthening of peace and the attainment of world-wide prosperity,

Considering the real need of the under-developed countries for additional means for accelerating the development of their economic-social infra-structure, which is basic to the substantial expansion of their production and to the well-being of their peoples,

Recalling its resolutions on the establishment of a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development and, in particular, reaffirming its unanimously adopted resolutions 724 A (VIII) and 724 B (VIII) of 7 December 1953,

Recalling further its appeal to Governments to review their respective positions as regards extending their material support to such a Fund in accordance with changes in the international situation and other relevant factors, both national and international, as expressed in its resolution 822 (IX) of 11 December 1954,

Having examined the further report <sup>10/</sup> of Mr. Raymond Scheyven, assisted by the Secretary-General and a Committee of Experts, the comments <sup>11/</sup> thereon of the Economic and Social Council, included in the Council's report at the request of the General Assembly under resolution 822 (IX), and the statement <sup>12/</sup> made by Mr. Scheyven on 31 October 1955,

<sup>10/</sup> Ibid., Supplement N° 17 (A/2906)

<sup>11/</sup> Ibid., Supplement N° 3 (A/2943), chapter III A, paras. 142 to 177

<sup>12/</sup> Ibid., Tenth Session, Second Committee, 366th meeting.

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 583 A (XX) of August 1955,

1. Expresses its great appreciation of the work performed by Mr. Scheyven, assisted by the Secretary-General and the Committee of Experts;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to invite the States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies in the economic and social sphere, to transmit to him, not later than 31 March 1956, their views, as definitely as possible, relating to the establishment, role, structure and operations of a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development, bearing in mind particularly the questions enumerated in the annex attached hereto, in order that such views and replies may provide material for the statute of the Fund when it is decided to establish such a Fund;

3. Requests further that the Secretary-General, in addressing Member States as indicated above, provide them with all the relevant documents, including the records of the discussions on the subject at the tenth session of the General Assembly;

4. Establishes an Ad Hoc Committee composed of representatives of sixteen Governments, to be appointed by the President of the General Assembly, to analyse the replies and comments of Governments received under paragraph 2 above, with a view to submitting to the Economic and Social Council at its twenty-second session and to the General Assembly at its eleventh session such interim report as it may be in a position to make, and its final report to the twenty-third session of the Council, it being understood that in making such reports, it would not commit any Member Government;

5. Invites the Secretary-General to provide the Ad Hoc Committee with all the necessary facilities;

6. Expresses the hope, in view of the increased support for the proposed establishment of a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development, that conditions more favourable to the establishment of an international Fund will be created in the near future, and that savings from internationally supervised world-wide disarmament will provide additional means for financing the economic development of under-developed countries; and will further the aims and objectives of such a Fund.

ANNEX

1. What, in the expectation of your Government, will be the role of a Special Fund in the economic development of your country?
2. What is the opinion of your Government as regards the nature of contributions to the operational budget of the Special Fund?
3. What is the opinion of your Government as to the initial sum which should be collected before the Special Fund starts its operations?
4. What does your Government think as to the Special Fund making Grants-in-aid and loans and under what terms and conditions?
5. What is the opinion of your Government about the relationships between the Special Fund on the one hand and the United Nations and the specialized agencies on the other?
6. What, in the opinion of your Government, should be the structure (governing bodies and management) of the Special Fund?
7. What, in the opinion of your Government, should be the methods and mechanism for the appraisal of projects submitted by Governments?
8. Any other suggestions your Government may have regarding the structure and functions of the Special Fund.

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At the 533rd plenary meeting on 9 December 1955, after the adoption of the resolution, the President proposed the following States Members to be represented on the Ad Hoc Committee: CANADA, CHILE, COLOMBIA, CUBA, EGYPT, FRANCE, INDIA, INDONESIA, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, PAKISTAN, POLAND, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and YUGOSLAVIA. The General Assembly agreed to this proposal.

NOTE BY THE SECRETARIAT

The secretariat takes pleasure in attaching the text of resolution 6 (XI) concerning inter-regional trade consultations adopted by the Economic Commission for Europe at its eleventh session. The secretariat thus complies with resolution 105 (VI) whereby the Commission requested to be kept informed on this question.

/RESOLUTION 6 (XI)

RESOLUTION 6 (XI)

RESOLUTION CONCERNING INTER-REGIONAL TRADE CONSULTATIONS  
Submitted by the Delegations of France and Czechoslovakia

THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 579 B (XX)  
on Inter-Regional Trade Consultations,

Considering that in response to the enquiry made by the Executive Secretary, the majority of the European countries have already expressed interest in such meetings,

Noting that ECAFE and ECLA have still to take a decision in application of resolution 579 B (XX),

Reiterating its view already expressed in its resolution 4 (X) as to the need for careful preparation of such consultations,

Reaffirms its opinion on inter-regional trade consultations as expressed in its resolutions 5 (IX) and 4 (X),

Requests the Executive Secretary to notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations that the majority of governments members of the Economic Commission for Europe are prepared to take part in consultations organized by him under resolution 579 B (XX) as soon as another Commission decides that such consultations should take place.

DRAFT RESOLUTION

Submitted by the Delegation of the United States of America

THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA:

RECOGNIZING the importance of demographic research and training in the economic and social development of Latin America;

AWARE of the assistance which a Latin American Centre for Demographic Research and Training could provide to the Economic Commission for Latin America or other regional organizations in the discharge of their responsibilities;

TAKING into account the responsibilities of the Population Commission and the Statistical Commission of the Economic and Social Council in the field of demographic research and training;

NOTES the document "Demographic Factors of Economic Development" (E/CN.12/AC.34/7);

WELCOMES the offer of the Government of Chile to provide facilities for the establishment of a Latin American Centre for Demographic Research and Training;

AUTHORISES the Executive Secretary to serve, on behalf of the Commission, on any technical advisory board or other similar board which may be established in connexion with the proposed Centre;

RECOMMENDS to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following resolution:

"The Economic and Social Council,

Having examined the report of the Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America on the establishment of a Regional Centre for Demographic Research and Training in Latin America;

Accepts with pleasure this proposal which it considers to be a wise practical measure for the attainment of the

/objectives expressed

objectives expressed in resolution 571 B (XIX) of the Council and, consequently, an effective means of meeting important requests for technical assistance in this context and encouraging the study of demographic problems likely to be of interest to the United Nations and the Latin American Governments;

Expresses its belief that the Population Commission and the Statistical Commission, as appropriate, will be in a position to provide technical and policy guidance for the work of such a centre; and

Requests the Secretary-General to establish a Latin American Centre for Demographic Research and Training in collaboration with the host Government and in close association with the specialized agencies and organizations concerned".



ECONOMIC INTEGRATION OF CENTRAL AMERICA

Draft resolution presented by the delegations of Costa Rica, El Salvador  
Guatemala and Honduras

THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA,

TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION that, in compliance with resolution 9 (IV), the Central American Economic Co-operation Committee has submitted a report on its activities carried out between its extraordinary session held at San Salvador, El Salvador, in May 1955, and the third session, held at Managua, Nicaragua from 23 to 29 January 1956, including the resolutions approved at the latter;

TAKES NOTE WITH SATISFACTION:

1. Of the report submitted by the Central American Economic Co-operation Committee (E/CN.12/AC.34/5), and congratulates the Committee and the Governments represented on it on the practical and constructive manner in which its work has been carried out;

2. Of the support given to the work of the Committee through the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and especially by the Technical Assistance Administration, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Labour Organisation and the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization, as well as of the collaboration of agencies of the Organization of American States;

RECOGNIZING that the secretariat, through the happy combination of its efforts with those of the governments and other international agencies, has succeeded in bringing this programme to the stage of practical achievements;

REAFFIRMS its desire that the Central American Economic Co-operation Committee should pursue its endeavours to facilitate the economic integration of Central America, and

RECOMMENDS to the secretariat that it continue its work and carry out the studies that it considers necessary for the successful fulfilment of the Programme.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMES

Draft resolution submitted by the delegation of Chile

THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA:

HAVING EXAMINED:

a) The report of the Technical Assistance Board of the United Nations (E/CN.12/AC.34/3) and

b) The report on Technical Assistance Activities in Latin America (E/CN.12/AC.34/4) prepared by Technical Assistance Administration;

TAKES NOTE with satisfaction of the content of both reports, and

CONSIDERING the statements they include on the measures adopted by the General Assembly and the Secretary-General of the United Nations for an experimental decentralization of Technical Assistance Administration which implies the transfer of several members of its staff to the Santiago and Mexico offices of the Economic Commission for Latin America;

EXPRESSES its satisfaction at such measures, since it hopes that by these means fuller advantage may be taken of technical assistance activities in Latin America, and the work of the two organizations may be more efficiently co-ordinated for the benefit of the region's development.

ECONOMIC SURVEY

Presented by the Delegation of the United States of America

THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA:

CONSIDERING that the Economic Commission for Latin America, in resolution E/CN.12/59 at its first session, requested the Executive Secretary in collaboration with the specialized agencies, to undertake an Economic Survey of Latin America and that the Commission at its second session in resolution E/CN.12/150 requested the Executive Secretary to prepare further basic surveys of Latin American economic conditions along the lines indicated in the resolution adopted at the first session and that the Commission at its fourth session in resolution E/CN.12/274 recommended to the Executive Secretary that he continue, on a permanent basis, the preparation of an annual economic survey; and

CONSIDERING that the secretariat has stated that an Economic Survey covering the previous year cannot be ready before the end of April, because reliable figures on the national product and other basic elements of the economy, in view of the present stage of Latin America's statistical services, are not obtainable in time;

RECOGNIZING that the Member Governments of the Commission are desirous of having an opportunity to study the surveys and make their views thereon known at that meeting of the Commission which is convened to adopt the Annual Report of the Commission to the Economic and Social Council, in order that the Council may have these views before it for its information when it considers the world economic situation;

REQUESTS the Executive Secretary, in order that future annual Economic Surveys may be placed on the agenda of ECLA meetings, to submit such Surveys not less than thirty days in advance of the meetings and therefore - bearing in mind the difficulties mentioned by the Executive Secretary as regards the date of presentation of the Economic Survey - to explore all possible ways to reconcile this end with the requirement that the Annual Report to ECOSOC be submitted sufficiently in advance of the meeting of the Council at which it will be considered.

CO-ORDINATION WITH THE INTER-AMERICAN ECONOMIC  
AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Draft resolution presented by the Chilean Delegation

THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA:

CONSIDERING that the secretariat has presented a report (E/CN.12/AC.34/6) on co-ordination between ECLA and IA-ECOSOC at the secretariat level;

CONSIDERING that the Buenos Aires Economic Conference, sponsored by the Organization of American States and planned for September 1956 may possibly be postponed;

CONSIDERING that, as far as possible, the dates of this conference should not conflict with those of the seventh session of the Commission, which will be held at La Paz, Bolivia, in May 1957;

TAKES NOTE with satisfaction of the degree of co-ordination achieved at the secretariat level;

EXPRESSES the hope that the date finally set for the Buenos Aires Economic Conference will not be too close to that established for the seventh session of the Commission.

DRAFT RESOLUTION FOR ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

DECIDED to submit the following resolution for action by the Economic and Social Council:

"The Economic and Social Council

Takes note of the Annual Report of the Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America;

Considers that the work programme of the Commission as established at the Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America held at Santiago, Chile from 14 to 15 May 1956 is of primary importance for the economic development of Latin America; and

Endorses the order of priorities allocated by the Committee of the Whole to the individual work projects".

CENTRE FOR DEMOGRAPHIC RESEARCH AND TRAINING

Draft Resolution submitted by the Working Party of the Delegations of Brazil, Chile, El Salvador and the United States of America

THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA:

Recognizing the importance of demographic research and training in the economic and social development of Latin America;

Aware of the assistance which a Latin American Centre for Demographic Research and Training could provide to the Economic Commission for Latin America or other regional organizations in the discharge of their responsibilities;

Taking into account the responsibilities of the Population Commission and the Statistical Commission of the Economic and Social Council in the field of demographic research and training;

Mindful of the proposal made by the Government of Chile to which reference is made in the document "Demographic Factors of Economic Development" (E/CN.12/AG.34/7);

Authorizes the Executive Secretary to serve, on behalf of the Commission, on any technical advisory board or other similar body which may be established in connexion with the proposed Centre;

Recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following resolution:

"The Economic and Social Council,

Having examined the report of the Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America on the establishment of a Regional Centre for Demographic Research and Training in Latin America;

Accepts with pleasure this proposal which it considers to be a wise practical measure for the attainment of the

/objectives expressed

objectives expressed in resolution 571 B (XIX) of the Council and, consequently, an effective means of meeting important requests for technical assistance in this context and of encouraging the study of demographic problems likely to be of interest to the United Nations and the Latin American Governments;

Expresses its belief that the Population Commission and the Statistical Commission, as appropriate, will be in a position to provide technical and policy guidance for the work of such a centre; and

Requests the Secretary-General to create, at the earliest possible date, a Regional Centre for Demographic Research and Training in Latin America, in consultation with the Governments concerned, in collaboration with the Government of the country in which the Centre is established and in close association with the specialized agencies and other interested organizations.