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ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA
COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE
Eighth Session

PROVISIONAL SUMMARY RECORD OF THE FIFTH MEETING

Held at ECLA Headquarters, Santiago, Chile
on Friday, 16 February 1962, at 5.45 p.m.

CONTENTS:

- Draft resolutions (continued)
- Consideration and adoption of the annual report of the Commission to the Economic and Social Council (E/CN.12/AC.50/11)

PRESENT:

<u>Chairman:</u>	Mr. ESCOBAR CERDA	Chile
<u>later,</u>	Mr. ORTIZ	Mexico
<u>Rapporteur:</u>	Mr. ROCHA	Colombia
<u>Members:</u>	Mr. SOLARI	Argentina
	Mr. GALARZA	Bolivia
	Mr. RAMOS DE ALENCAR	Brazil
	Mr. TREMBLAY	Canada
	Mr. RIOSECO	Chile
	Mr. LASALLE	Cuba
	Mr. MARTINEZ MORAZA	Dominican Republic
	Mr. BORRERO	Ecuador
	Mr. LISETTE	France
	Mr. ALVAREZ	Guatemala
	Mr. FARREAU	Haiti
	Mr. CAMPOS	Mexico
	Mr. RADHAKISHUN	Netherlands
	Mr. LUNA	Nicaragua
	Mr. COUCHONNAL	Paraguay
	Mr. BAKULA	Peru
	Mr. KENNEDY	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
	Mr. COLE	United States of America
	Mr. VASQUEZ	Uruguay
	Mr. LARRAZABAL	Venezuela

Representatives of States
Members of the United Nations
not members of the Commission,
attending in a consultative
capacity:

Mr. BRUENNER	Austria
Mr. MERAN	Hungary
Mr. CUNEO	Italy
Mr. ANDO	Japan
Mr. PAN DE SORALUCE	Spain
Mr. ALEXOEV	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

/Representatives of

Representatives of States not
Members of the United Nations,
attending in a consultative
capacity:

Mr. MEWES Federal Republic of Germany
Mr. STINER Switzerland

Representatives of specialized
agencies:

Mr. VERA United Nations Educational,
Scientific and Cultural
Organization (UNESCO)
Mr. BLOOMFIELD World Health Organization
(WHO)
Mr. MARTINEZ World Meteorological
Organization (WMO)

Representatives of inter-
governmental organizations:

Mr. DA SILVA Organization of American
States (OAS)
Mr. CARDENAS Inter-American Development
Bank (IDB)
Mr. SUBERCASEAUX Inter-Governmental Committee
for European Migration (ICEM)

Representatives of non-
governmental organizations:

Category A: Mr. BERGANZA International Confederation
of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU)
and Inter-American Regional
Organization of Workers of
ICFTU
Mr. SOTO World Federation of Trade
Unions (WFTU)
Mr. POZNANSKI World Federation of United
Nations Associations (WFUNA)

Secretariat:

Mr. PREBISCH Executive Secretary
Mr. SWENSON Deputy Executive Secretary
Mr. A. SANTA CRUZ Assistant Executive Secretary
Mr. VALDES Secretary of the Commission

/DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS (continued)

Mr. CARDENAS (Inter-American Development Bank) said that the Bank welcomed the opportunity to co-operate in the establishment of the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning, whose aims were fully consistent with the Bank's nature and functions.

In view of the importance it attached to the new Institute, the Bank proposed to set up a permanent office at Santiago in order to co-ordinate its activities with those of ECLA, the FAO regional office and other agencies, and more effectively to discharge its duties as a member of the Governing Council of the Institute.

The new Institute would better prepare the countries of the area to programme their development, an essential process if they were to benefit fully from the Alliance for Progress. It would provide a higher level of training for Latin American executive personnel responsible for the direction and execution of economic policy in their respective countries, and enable them to formulate economic and social plans and programmes for which international **financial** assistance would be readily available

Mr. LASALLE (Cuba) said that his delegation had abstained in the vote on the establishment of the Institute because it objected to the presence of a representative of OAS on the Institute's Governing Council. OAS, an organization which in no way represented the majority view of the peoples of the continent, was engaged in a political campaign against a Latin American country and its action was incompatible with the high purposes of the Institute

Notwithstanding its abstention, the Government of Cuba was prepared to give the Institute its full moral and material support and to offer fellowships, thus contributing to the successful achievement of the aims of the new technical institution. He wished to make it clear that his Government did not oppose in any way the establishment of the Institute, but merely objected to its Governing Council becoming a prey to the influence of OAS.

Mr. ROCHA (Colombia), referring to Information document N° 1 on the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council of concern to the Commission, drew the Committee's attention in particular to ECOSOC resolutions 817 (XXXI): report of the Committee for Industrial Development on its first session; 830 C (XXXII) on Housing and Urban Development; and 839 (XXXII): concerted action in the field of industrialization.

/Mr. LUNA

Mr. LUNA (Nicaragua) thanked ECLA on behalf of the Central American countries for its valuable assistance which had contributed to the progress of the Central American Economic Integration Programme. The establishment of the Central American common market under the terms of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration was undoubtedly the major event in Central America since the countries of the area achieved their independence.

The work being done in Central America was worthy of note and the aim of peaceful economic development would be achieved through the unstinting efforts of the countries concerned and in spite of certain movements designed to hamper the peaceful development of Central America.

Mr. DA SILVA (Organization of American States), speaking in his capacity as Vice-Chairman of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council (IA-ECOSOC), remarked that the fact of his attending the current session of the ECLA Committee of the Whole as an observer reaffirmed the significance of the co-ordination begun the year before between the two regional agencies and the Inter-American Development Bank. The co-operation thus achieved between their leading executives had given rise to the establishment of a special committee and was producing increasingly beneficial results. In its turn, the extraordinary session of IA-ECOSOC at ministerial level, which had brought into being the Charter of Punta del Este, had assigned certain functions of supreme importance to the special committee on co-operation, such as the appointment of the nine experts for the evaluation of the economic development plans of Latin American countries under the Alliance for Progress programme, who were to attend the meeting on planning techniques opening on 19 February at Santiago, Chile, with a view to the special study of short-term planning.

The plans submitted to the consideration of the experts already included those of Bolivia and Colombia, and assistance was being rendered to the Governments of Haiti and Uruguay, through special missions, in the formulation of their respective economic development plans, while it was hoped that similar missions would shortly be able to begin work in other countries members of the Organization of American States. Study groups had likewise been set up to investigate and analyse the experience of the Latin American countries in specialized fields such as agriculture, education and taxation, and others would be established to examine housing, productivity and health problems.

/The activities

The activities listed, which would be progressively intensified, made the creation of the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning, as agreed upon by the Committee of the Whole, doubly useful. The Organization of American States would spare no effort to support the Institute and enable it to discharge efficiently the functions assigned to it in the service of the peoples and Governments of Latin America.

As part of the structural reorganization being put into effect in IA-ECOSOC, the results of which would become fully apparent in the course of the next two years, a new special commission on basic commodities had already been established, and, inter alia, would adopt measures to prevent the imposition of discriminatory tariffs or restrictions such as might be contemplated by the European Common Market with respect to imports of certain Latin American commodities like meat and wool. IA-ECOSOC would also concern itself with the restrictions on coffee consumption and with the establishment of a fund to offset adequately and effectively the loss of income from exports of basic commodities suffered by the Latin American countries. The committee had so far included sixteen such commodities, which represented 80 per cent of the total value of Latin American exports. The compensatory fund or mechanism, while not a complete solution to the serious problem which had been placed before the group of experts on stabilization of export income, would undoubtedly mitigate its prejudicial implications for the economic stability and the development of countries primarily dependent upon the exports concerned.

After briefly reviewing American co-operation policy over the past few years, he pointed out that at the present time the problem militating against that co-operation was of an economic and social character rather than a matter of political and juridical organization. The Alliance for Progress, sponsored by the IA-ECOSOC session at Punta del Este and supported by the President of the United States, was based on the need for country-by-country development programming and would call for basic reforms in land tenure systems, the diversification of the structure of national economies, the elimination of illiteracy, tax reforms aimed at a more equitable distribution of national income and the maintenance of reasonably stable price levels, together with effective implementation and strengthening of the existing agreements on

/economic integration

economic integration and free-trade areas. The success of so far-reaching a plan demanded active effort on the part of the peoples of that hemisphere, and, on the part of their Governments, wisdom in the direction and conduct of the national development programmes formulated.

Mr. POZNANSKI (World Federation of United Nations Associations) congratulated the delegations present on the spirit of solidarity which had resulted in the establishment of the Institute. The World Federation of United Nations Associations, on which were represented seventy-one countries, wished the new institution every success.

The meeting was suspended at 6.30 p.m. and resumed at 6.50 p.m.

Mr. Ortiz (México), first Vice-Chairman, took the Chair.

CONSIDERATION AND ADOPTION OF THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSION TO THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (E/CN.12/AC.50/11)

Mr. VALDES (Secretary of the Commission) said that the Credentials Committee had examined the credentials of the delegations to the eighth session of the Committee of the Whole, as submitted to the Executive Secretary, and had found them in order. He drew the Committee's attention to Part IV of the annual report in which was reproduced a draft resolution for action by the Economic and Social Council. If the Committee agreed, the secretariat, in consultation with the Rapporteur, would include in the report a brief account of the proceedings at its current meeting.

It was so agreed.

Mr. ROCHA (Colombia), Rapporteur, presented the annual report and read out a few of the more important passages.

The annual report of the Commission to the Economic and Social Council (E/CN.12/AC.50/11) was adopted unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN thanked the Government of Chile for its hospitality and the secretariat for its co-operation. The present session, at which the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning had been established, would be looked upon as a milestone in the march of the Latin American peoples towards a better life. He declared closed the eighth session of the Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America.

The meeting rose at 7.45 p.m.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA
 Eighth Session of the Committee of the Whole
 Santiago, Chile, February 1962

RESOLUTIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL
 COUNCIL OF CONCERN TO THE COMMISSION

I

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY DURING THE FIRST PART
 OF ITS SIXTEENTH SESSION

1674 (XVI): Balanced and co-ordinated economic and social development
 (1081st plenary meeting, 18 December 1961)

The General Assembly,

Affirming its belief that economic development and social development are interrelated and that the fullest possible satisfaction of social needs must be the ultimate goal of all measures designed to foster economic development,

Recalling its resolution 1392 (XIV) of 20 November 1959 on the interrelationship of the economic and social factors of development,

Recalling also its resolution 1161 (XII) of 26 November 1957 on balanced and integrated economic and social progress, as well as its resolution 1258 (XIII), of 14 November 1958 requesting the Economic and Social Council, in collaboration with the specialized agencies concerned, to consider social programmes and policies designed to accelerate economic growth, meet the problems resulting from economic and technological change, and raise standards of living by, inter alia, avoiding an inequitable distribution of national income,

Being conscious, therefore, of the importance of planning for balanced and co-ordinated development in the economic and social fields,

Noting the useful work on this subject accomplished so far by some organs of the United Nations, including the regional economic commissions,

Considering that further study of this question may be of particular value to the economically less developed countries,

Noting Economic and Social Council resolutions 830 A (XXXII) and 830 H (XXXII) of 2 August 1961 concerning the "Report on the World Social Situation" and balanced and co-ordinated economic and social development,

/1. Endorses

1. Endorses the decision of the Economic and Social Council to continue the study of the question of balanced and co-ordinated economic and social development;
2. Recommends that the Economic and Social Council, the regional economic commissions, the Committee for Industrial Development, the Social Commission and the specialized agencies concerned should continue to pay special attention to problems of balanced economic and social development, taking into account the interaction of economic growth and social development and all valuable experience of countries of various economic and social systems;
3. Requests the Economic and Social Council to recommend, after appropriate studies, measures which may be helpful primarily to the less developed countries in planning for balanced and co-ordinated economic and social development;
4. Recommends further that the Special Fund should take this question into consideration when providing assistance to requesting countries;
5. Expresses the wish that the regional institutes of economic development which are in the process of being created in the various regions under United Nations auspices would include in their terms of reference the study of social factors affecting economic development;
6. Believes that an exchange of experiences in the field of co-ordination of economic and social development will be fruitful.

1675 (XVI): Strengthening of the work of the United Nations in the social field (1081st plenary meeting, 18 December 1961)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1392 (XIV) of 20 November 1959 in which it recognized that economic development and social development are inter-related and that social progress is an end in itself as well as a means of furthering economic development,

Recalling further its resolutions 1393 (XIV) of 20 November 1959 on low-cost housing and 1508 (XV) of 12 December 1960 on low-cost housing and related community facilities,

Taking note of recommendation No. 115 concerning workers' housing adopted by the International Labour Organization at its forty-fifth conference on 28 June 1961,

/Having considered

Having considered chapters VI and VIII of the report of the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly,

1. Notes with satisfaction the action taken by the Economic and Social Council to strengthen the activities of the United Nations in the social field, particularly the decision to enlarge the Social Commission and to convene it annually, the establishment of the ad hoc group of experts on the relation of community development programmes to national development programmes including land reform, the establishment of the ad hoc group of experts on housing and urban development, and the Council's request that the Social Commission reappraise its basic direction with a view to giving increased attention to matters of social policy;

2. Welcomes Economic and Social Council resolution 841 (XXXII) of 3 August 1961 designed to bring about close co-ordination between the programmes of industrialization, rural development, urbanization and housing;

3. Calls the attention of Governments of Member States and the appropriate authorities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies to the necessity of closely co-ordinated action in dealing with the problem relating to those programmes;

4. Expresses its satisfaction that the Economic and Social Council will give consideration, at its thirty-third session, to having a combined plenary debate on world economic trends and the world social situation at its thirty-fourth session, thus giving practical recognition to the inter-dependence of economic and social factors in development;

5. Requests that the Economic and Social Council, on the basis of the information gathered in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1508 (XV), consider proposals to expand and co-ordinate international programmes and give assistance, at the request of Governments, to national programmes in the field of low-cost housing and related community facilities;

6. Expresses its strong support of the hope expressed in Economic and Social Council resolution 830 J (XXXII) of 2 August 1961 that all necessary provision will be made to enable the Department of Economic and Social Affairs to discharge effectively its responsibilities in the social field, in particular those relating to research, operational programmes, United Nations Children's Fund projects concerned with social services for children and those arising from the increased activities in the social field of the regional economic commissions.

1676 (XVI): Urbanization (1081st plenary meeting, 18 December 1961)

The General Assembly.

Having noted Economic and Social Council resolution 830 B (XXXII) of 2 August 1961 in which the Council approved the proposals for concerted international action in the field of urbanization,

Recognizing the magnitude of problems stemming from the growing concentration of population in urban and metropolitan areas, inter alia the increasing volume of investment required to provide sufficient employment and to establish and maintain social and physical services and facilities in those areas,

Recognizing further the difficulty of adaptation to urban life of people from rural areas, the inadequacy of urban institutions designed to facilitate such adaptation and transition, and the lack of basic research, studies and evaluation of successful techniques in those fields,

1. Recommends that Governments of Member States assess the adequacy of measures dealing with various aspects of the urbanization process and review their national policies and programmes affecting urbanization;
2. Recommends further that Governments designate existing, or establish new, organizations as national centres on urbanization in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 830 B (XXXII);
3. Requests the Secretary-General, to suggest appropriate ways of organizing an international exchange among such centres of the results of research and studies and of practical experience in the field of urbanization;
4. Requests the Secretary-General, the Special Fund, the regional economic commissions and the specialized agencies concerned to co-operate with Governments in carrying out the necessary basic research and studies, in formulating comprehensive plans for urban and regional development and in establishing and expanding the required community services and facilities;
5. Invites Governments to enlist citizens' participation in such programmes.

1694 (XVI): Social advancement in the Non-Self Governing Territories
(1083rd plenary meeting, 19 December 1961)

The General Assembly,

Recalling that by resolutions 643 (VII) of 10 December 1952, 929 (X) of 8 November 1955 and 1326 (XIII) of 12 December 1958 it approved the reports on social conditions prepared by the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories in 1952, 1955 and 1958,

Recalling that in 1960 the Committee included a survey of social conditions in its observations and conclusions on the report on progress in the Non-Self-Governing Territories since the beginning of the United Nations,

Having received a report on social advancement prepared by the Committee in 1961,

1. Approves the report on social advancement prepared in 1961 by the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, and considers that it should be read with the earlier reports approved in 1952, 1955 and 1958 and with the survey included in the report on progress achieved in the Non-Self-Governing Territories;

2. Invites the Secretary-General to transmit the 1961 report to the Members of the United Nations responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories, to the Economic and Social Council, to the regional economic commissions, to the Trusteeship Council and to the specialized agencies concerned, for their consideration;

3. Expresses its confidence that the Members responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories will bring the report to the attention of the appropriate authorities.

1706 (XVI): Establishment of a United Nations capital development fund
(1084th plenary meeting, 19 December 1961)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1521 (XV) of 15 December 1960,

Having considered the report of the Committee on a United Nations Capital Development Fund, and the comments of the Economic and Social Council thereon,

/1. Decides

1. Decides to extend the mandate of the Committee on a United Nations Capital Development Fund;
2. Instructs the Committee to prepare the necessary draft legislation (statute) for a United Nations capital development fund in the light of the general principles prepared by the Committee and annexed to the present resolution, the comments of the Economic and Social Council, the discussions at the sixteenth session of the General Assembly and the Secretary-General's report on the financial needs of less developed countries and on the impact of existing financial institutions, as proposed by the Committee;
3. Requests the Committee to submit the draft legislation (statute) to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-fourth session, so that it may transmit it, together with its comments, to the General Assembly at its seventeenth session;
4. Requests the Committee to take into account the desirability of devising an arrangement for inter-governmental control and for voting such as to inspire the confidence of all members of the United Nations capital development fund, in accordance with the Purposes and Principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

ANNEX

General principles governing the establishment and operations of a United Nations capital development fund

1. Assistance from the United Nations capital development fund to under-developed countries should be directed towards the achievement of accelerated and self-sustained growth of their economies. In keeping with this objective, assistance should be oriented towards the diversification of their economies, with due regard to the need for industrial development as a basis for social progress.
2. The provision of assistance shall be in conformity with the Purposes and Principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

/3. Operations

3. Operations of the fund should not serve as a means for foreign economic and political interference in the internal affairs of assisted countries and should not be influenced by considerations relating to the nature of their economic and political systems.
4. Assistance should be of a kind and in a form consistent with the wishes of the recipients and should involve no unacceptable conditions for them, whether political, economic, military or other.
5. Assistance from the fund should be provided in such forms and on such terms as are compatible with the continued economic development of the assisted countries, taking due account of their balance of payments position and prospects.
6. Assistance from the fund should be given in a flexible manner and not necessarily be limited to specific projects or groups of projects. Assistance can also be given to support general development plans, where such plans exist, or to meet general development requirements.
7. Resources of the fund must be large enough to make a significant contribution towards the achievement of accelerated and self-sustained economic growth of the less developed countries.
8. While funds should be derived from contributions by all members, the bulk of the contributions to the fund should come from the more developed countries in a readily and economically usable form.
9. The size and the nature of the contributions of the less developed countries to the fund should not be such as to hamper the effective mobilization of their resources for their own economic development.
10. Contributions to the fund should ensure the provision of assistance on a long-term and continuing basis.
11. Resources available to the fund should be augmented by a portion of any savings resulting from progress made in internationally supervised world-wide disarmament.
12. Every effort should be made to co-ordinate the assistance rendered by the fund with assistance from other sources, so as to achieve the maximum permanent beneficial effect on the economies of the less developed countries..

1707 (XVI): International trade as the primary instrument for economic development (1084th plenary meeting, 19 December 1961)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 623 (VII) of 21 December 1952, 1028 (XI) of 20 February 1957, 1324 (XIII) of 12 December 1958, 1421 (XIV) and 1422 (XIV) of 10 December 1959, and 1519 (XV) and 1520 (XV) of 15 December 1960,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Ways and means of promoting wider trade co-operation among States trade relations between under-developed and industrially advanced countries: report by the Secretary-General" and the comments thereon voiced in the Economic and Social Council, endorsing also resolution 846 (XXXII) of the Economic and Social Council of 3 August 1961,

Convinced that the economic development of countries must be based primarily on their own efforts through the utilization of all their productive resources,

Affirming that, for these national efforts to achieve their objectives more rapidly, it is essential that countries should ensure the maximum expansion of their trade and an increase in their foreign exchange incomes as a result of growth in the volume and value of their exports,

Considering that the importance of such an expansion of trade, especially for under-developed countries or for countries which depend on a narrow range of primary commodities, calls for constant attention to protectionist policies, which are detrimental to the growth of international trade, with a view to the achievement of an increasing degree of trade liberalization through the modification of those policies and, where surpluses arise, strict adherence to the principles of surplus disposal of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in respect of any possible effects on international markets

Deeming it necessary that the economic policies of regional and sub-regional economic groupings should avoid the introduction and facilitate the elimination of obstacles and restrictions which may hamper the necessary expansion of the trade of the developing and under-developed countries or discourage the indispensable growth of their economies,

Observing that the practices of dumping and the unrestricted disposal of accumulated stocks on international markets impede the progress of countries in the process of economic development, distort the most effective structure of their industries, and depress the levels of production and prices of primary commodities and manufactures,

/Recognizing that

Recognizing that the developing and under-developed countries have in recent years suffered from their unfavourable terms of trade with industrialized countries and that this trend has resulted in a declining share of the developing and under-developed countries in the gains from international trade and in a chronic gap between their export earnings and import requirements for development,

Bearing in mind that the instability in primary commodity trade of the developing and the under-developed countries results in variations in their national incomes, in their export earnings and their foreign exchange earnings, and that this instability may often jeopardize the development plans of many countries, which are designed on a long-term basis,

Noting the efforts made and the progress achieved in the study of systems for compensating for the fluctuations in commodity trade, particularly the report of the Committee of Experts on international compensation for fluctuations in commodity trade and on the establishment of a development insurance fund,

Reaffirming that it is the recognized responsibility of the more highly industrialized countries to make all appropriate efforts to co-operate in accelerating the economic development of the developing and under-developed countries,

Considering that a faster rate of economic growth is in the interest of all countries and that the United Nations together with other international bodies, as appropriate, should provide ways and means for finding and furthering effective solutions for achieving this purpose,

1. Urges the economically developed Member States to take into due account, when formulating and executing their trade and economic policies, the interests of the developing and under-developed countries by making maximum efforts to create conditions through which they extend to these countries advantages not necessarily requiring full reciprocity to improve their economic situation, and to pursue as a matter of great urgency bilateral, multilateral and/or regional negotiations - including, where appropriate, negotiations conducted under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade - to facilitate the necessary expansion of their trade and to attain a satisfactory co-ordination of efforts in the field of trade towards economic development;

2. Appeals to States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies, and especially upon the more highly industrialized
/countries and

countries and the developed countries belonging to regional and sub-regional economic groupings:

(a) To promote, through individual or collective measures, the expansion of world trade, particularly by avoiding undue protection of their domestic production;

(b) To avoid measures detrimental to the prospects of international commodity trade for producers outside their own countries or regions;

(c) To make every effort to liberalize the restrictive or discriminatory practices that unnecessarily limit the consumption and importation of commodities, especially those which have undergone maximum processing, from the under-developed and developing countries;

(d) To pursue policies which would promote the industrialization of the developing countries and to avoid practices such as dumping and the unrestricted disposal of accumulated stocks that may hamper this process;

3. Recommends that the Governments of Member States, in recognition of the profound concern of normal commercial exporters, pursue policies designed to avoid the harmful effects on international markets that may result from the disposal of surpluses and, to this end, strictly adhere to the principles of surplus disposal of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

4. Commends the efforts made by the International Monetary Fund to increase its activities with regard to drawings and standby arrangements in helping the less developed countries to meet seasonal and cyclical mal-adjustments arising from fluctuations in their export earnings, and expresses the hope that such efforts will continue;

5. Notes with satisfaction that the Commission on International Commodity Trade, at its tenth session, and, at their joint session, the Commission on International Commodity Trade and the Committee on Commodity Problems of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations will consider ways and means of solving the problems created by fluctuations in the commodity export earnings of the developing and under-developed countries, and urges those organs to formulate at these sessions specific recommendations in this connexion;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to consult Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies concerned and ascertain their views on the advisability of holding an international conference on international trade problems relating especially to primary commodity markets and, if they deem such a conference advisable, the topics that might be considered for a provisional agenda;

7. Further requests the Secretary-General, on the basis of these consultations, to report to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-fourth session and to the General Assembly at its seventeenth session.

1708 (XVI): Planning for economic development (1084th plenary meeting, 19 December 1961)

The General Assembly,

Convinced of the urgent need of the less developed countries to establish and implement national, all-inclusive and well-integrated development plans to build up their societies in accordance with their own individual percepts,

Realizing that to this end it is necessary to advance further the development of planning techniques that can be adjusted to the specific needs and problems of various countries,

Taking into consideration the growing trend towards the use of different forms of planning in the economic policies of developing countries,

Realizing further that it is imperative that economists, other social scientists and administrators, within and without government services, be trained without delay in techniques and problems relating to planning so as to permit not only elaboration of plans but also their execution.

Bearing in mind the initiatives already demonstrated in this connexion, namely:

(a) That some African States expressed their views in the course of the resumed fifteenth session of the General Assembly in favour of the establishment, under the auspices of the Economic Commission for Africa and with the assistance of the Special Fund, of an economic development institute for Africa for the purpose of training suitable persons in the field of economic development, in particular in the techniques of economic planning and programming,

(b) That the Economic Commission for Latin America, in its resolution 199 (IX) of 13 May 1961 requested the establishment, under its auspices, of an institute for planning economic development which would provide advisory services to Governments and engage in training,

/(c) That

(c) That the Conference of Asian Economic Planners, held in New Delhi from 26 September to 3 October 1961 under the auspices of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, recommended to the Commission that it consider the establishment of an Asian institute of economic development to overcome the serious shortage of trained personnel for the formulation and implementation of economic development plans,

Considering that each institute should establish a programme of training fully adjusted to the needs of the countries in each region,

Recalling that the Managing Director of the Special Fund in his statement to the Governing Council of the Fund, on 23 May 1961, announced that on the initiative of regional economic commissions several Governments in Latin America had made requests for that type of project and that similar requests were expected from Africa,

Noting that the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs, on 5 October 1961, declared that the increased participation of the regional economic commissions in technical assistance programmes and the establishment under their auspices of economic programming institutes where Governments will find both advisory services and training facilities for the staff of their economic departments, will provide Governments with new facilities on the regional level to which they attach so much importance,

Recalling its resolution 1517 (XV) of 15 December 1960 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 777 (XXX) of 3 August 1960 and 830 H (XXXII) of 2 August 1961,

I

1. Invites the Governments concerned, acting, as appropriate, through the regional economic commissions or their appropriate subordinate bodies to be established for this purpose, to submit requests to the Special Fund for assistance needed for the establishment of economic development and planning institutes which will be closely linked to the respective regional economic commissions with a view, inter alia, to giving prospective trainees the benefits not only of theoretical but also of practical training and an acquaintance with the important work carried out by the secretariats of the regional economic commissions in their regions;

/2. Invites

2. Invites also the Economic and Social Council at its resumed thirty-second session to recommend that the Economic Commission for Africa, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East consider this matter at their forthcoming annual sessions and that the Economic Commission for Europe consider the expansion of its in-service training programme to include a substantial number of fellows from less developed regions;

3. Expresses the hope that the Special Fund will give prompt and sympathetic consideration to the establishment of the institutes referred to above;

4. Expresses the hope also that the Special Fund will give prompt and sympathetic consideration to the establishment of similar institutes which may be proposed by a group of Member States that are not members of any regional economic commission, such institutes to be open to participation by developing countries which are at present members of regional economic commissions;

II

Requests the Secretary-General to establish an Economic Projections and Programming Centre with sub-centres, as appropriate, in the regional economic commissions or institutes of economic development and planning:

(a) To intensify the activities already initiated in this field and to prepare, as soon as practicable, in co-operation with the international agencies concerned, long-term projections of world economic trends in order to facilitate the formulation of national economic plans;

(b) To provide studies of planning techniques under various economic and social systems which would be helpful to national and regional institutes of economic development and planning;

III

1. Invites the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a group of experts composed with due regard to their familiarity with various planning techniques under different economic systems, and in co-operation with the appropriate institutions of different countries, to prepare a

study summarizing the experience gained and the techniques in use in the planning of economic development by different countries; and at the same time expresses the hope that the Governments of Member States will help to carry out the above-mentioned study;

2. Requests the Economic and Social Council to examine that study at its thirty-sixth session and to submit to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session its recommendations concerning the utilization of experience of economic planning in the interests of developing countries;

3. Further invites the Secretary-General to prepare a special chapter on questions of economic development planning in one of the forthcoming issues of the World Economic Survey.

1709 (XVI)*: Decentralization of the economic and social activities of the United Nations and strengthening of the regional economic commissions (1084th plenary meeting, 19 December 1961)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1518 (XV) of 15 December 1960 on decentralization of the United Nations economic and social activities and strengthening of the regional economic commissions,

Noting the recommendations on economic and social activities contained in part V of the report of the Committee of Experts appointed under General Assembly resolution 1446 (XIV) of 5 December 1959 to review the activities and organization of the Secretariat and the Secretary-General's comments thereon,

1. Notes with appreciation the Secretary-General's action and proposed arrangements with regard to decentralization and the strengthening of the regional economic commissions as stated in his report to the General Assembly;

2. Welcomes Economic and Social Council resolution 823 (XXXII) of 20 July 1961 and the emphasis placed therein on the important functions to be fulfilled by the regional economic commissions in the initiation, implementation and co-ordination of economic and social activities of the United Nations at the regional level;

3. Commends the Economic and Social Council for its resolution 856 (XXXII) of 4 August 1961 concerning co-operation between the resident representatives of the Technical Assistance Board and the Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions, and the Technical Assistance Committee for its resolution recommending to the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board that he invite the Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions to present their views on the economic and social factors to be taken into account in the preparation of technical assistance programmes;

4. Urges the strengthening, without delay, of the secretariats of the regional economic commissions as executive arms of the Organization in the economic and social fields, including technical assistance operations, by means of an increasing delegation to the regional secretariats of substantive and operational functions and responsibilities and the provision of the requisite resources, including personnel, while maintaining the central substantive functions, including policy guidance and co-ordination, and without affecting the provision of assistance to countries that are not members of any regional economic commission;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to take immediate steps towards the full implementation of the policy of decentralization through appropriate administrative arrangements to be decided upon in continuing consultation with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and, when necessary, the Technical Assistance Committee, taking into account the recommendations made by the Committee of Experts in part V of its report and the Secretary-General's comments thereon;

6. Urges that the decentralization of the economic and social activities of the United Nations should, among other things, aim at achieving simplicity of procedure and of administrative methods for technical co-operation;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-fourth session and to the General Assembly at its seventeenth session on the new organizational measures taken, or to be taken, to enable the regional secretariats to discharge fully their responsibilities as executive instruments for the programmes of

technical co-operation, and on the strengthening of the secretariats of the regional economic commissions as required for the effective execution of the above tasks;

8. Invites the executive heads of the specialized agencies concerned and the Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions further to adjust co-operative arrangements to the extent required by decentralization;

9. Requests the regional economic commissions to develop further close co-operation among themselves in their substantive and operational activities and to report on the progress made in their annual reports to the Economic and Social Council.

1710 (XVI): United Nations Development Decade (I): a programme for international economic co-operation (1084th plenary meeting, 19 December 1961)

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the solemn undertaking embodied in the Charter of the United Nations to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom and to employ international machinery for the advancement of the economic and social development of all peoples,

Considering that the economic and social development of the economically less developed countries is not only of primary importance to those countries but is also basic to the attainment of international peace and security and to a faster and mutually beneficial increase in world prosperity,

Recognizing that during the decade of the nineteen-fifties considerable efforts to advance economic progress in the less developed countries were made by both the newly developing and the more developed countries,

Noting, however, that in spite of the efforts made in recent years the gap in per caput incomes between the economically developed and the less developed countries has increased and the rate of economic and social progress in the developing countries is still far from adequate,

Recalling its resolutions 1421 (XIV) of 5 December 1959, 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 1515 (XV), 1516 (XV), 1519 (XV) and 1526 (XV) of 15 December 1960,

/Convinced of

Convinced of the need for concerted action to demonstrate the determination of Member States to give added impetus to international economic co-operation in the current decade, through the United Nations system and on a bilateral or multilateral basis,

1. Designates the current decade as the "United Nations Development Decade", in which Member States and their peoples will intensify their efforts to mobilize and to sustain support for the measures required on the part of both developed and developing countries to accelerate progress towards self-sustaining growth of the economy of the individual nations and their social advancement so as to attain in each under-developed country a substantial increase in the rate of growth, with each country setting its own target, taking as the objective a minimum annual rate of growth of aggregate national income of 5 per cent at the end of the Decade;

2. Calls upon States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies:

(a) To pursue policies designed to enable the less developed countries and those dependent on the export of a small range of primary commodities to sell more of their products at stable and remunerative prices in expanding markets, and thus to finance increasingly their own economic development from their earnings of foreign exchange and domestic savings;

(b) To pursue policies designed to ensure to the developing countries an equitable share of earnings from the extraction and marketing of their natural resources by foreign capital, in accordance with the generally accepted reasonable earnings on invested capital;

(c) To pursue policies that will lead to an increase in the flow of development resources, public and private, to developing countries on mutually acceptable terms;

(d) To adopt measures which will stimulate the flow of private investment capital for the economic development of the developing countries, on terms that are satisfactory both to the capital-exporting countries and the capital-importing countries;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to communicate to the Governments of Member States any documentation useful for the study and application of the present resolution and to invite them to make proposals, if possible, concerning the contents of a United Nations programme for the Decade and the application of such measures in their respective plans;

4. Requests the Secretary-General, taking account of the views of Governments and in consultation, as appropriate, with the heads of international agencies with responsibilities in the financial, economic and social fields, the Managing Director of the Special Fund, the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board, and the regional economic commissions, to develop proposals for the intensification of action in the fields of economic and social development by the United Nations system of organizations, with particular reference, inter alia, to the following approaches and measures designed to further the objectives of paragraph 1 above:

(a) The achievement and acceleration of sound self-sustaining economic development in the less developed countries through industrialization, diversification and the development of a highly productive agricultural sector;

(b) Measures for assisting the developing countries, at their request, to establish well-conceived and integrated country plans - including, where appropriate, land reform - which will serve to mobilize internal resources and to utilize resources offered by foreign sources on both a bilateral and a multilateral basis for progress towards self-sustained growth;

(c) Measures to improve the use of international institutions and instrumentalities for furthering economic and social development;

(d) Measures to accelerate the elimination of illiteracy, hunger and disease, which seriously affect the productivity of the people of the less developed countries;

(e) The need to adopt new measures, and to improve existing measures, for further promoting education in general and vocational and technical training in the developing countries with the co-operation, where appropriate, of the specialized agencies and States which can provide

/assistance in

assistance in these fields, for training competent national personnel in the fields of public administration, education, engineering, health and agronomy;

(f) The intensification of research and demonstration as well as other efforts to exploit scientific and technological potentialities of high promise for accelerating economic and social development;

(g) Ways and means of finding and furthering effective solutions in the field of trade in manufactures as well as in primary commodities, bearing in mind, in particular, the need to increase the foreign exchange earnings of the under-developed countries;

(h) The need to review facilities for the collection, collation, analysis and dissemination of statistical and other information required for charting economic and social development and for providing constant measurement of progress towards the objectives of the Decade;

(i) The utilization of resources released by disarmament for the purpose of economic and social development, in particular of the under-developed countries;

(j) The ways in which the United Nations can stimulate and support realization of the objectives of the Decade through the combined efforts of national and international institutions, both public and private;

5. Further requests the Secretary-General to consult Member States, at their request, on the application of such measures in their respective development plans;

6. Invites the Economic and Social Council to accelerate its examination of, and decision on principles of international economic co-operation directed towards the improvement of world economic relations and the stimulation of international co-operation.

7. Requests the Secretary-General to present his proposals for such a programme to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-fourth session for its consideration and appropriate action;

8. Invites the Economic and Social Council to transmit the Secretary-General's recommendations, together with its views and its report on actions undertaken thereon, to States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies and to the General Assembly at its seventeenth session.

1711 (XVI): Reaffirmation of the resolution on the accelerated flow of capital and technical assistance to the developing countries (1084th plenary meeting., 19 December, 1961)

The General Assembly.

Bearing in mind the responsibilities assumed by Member States under the Charter of the United Nations for international economic and social co-operation so as to promote higher standards of living and solve international economic problems,

Recognizing that the greatest of the present-day economic and social problems is the very low standard of living in the less developed countries,

Concerned that the gap between the standards of living of the great majority of the people of the world who inhabit the less developed countries and those of the economically advanced countries is ever widening because of the inadequate rate of economic growth of the less developed countries,

Recognizing further that the primary responsibility for the economic development of the less developed countries, whether through the creation of appropriate social and economic conditions or the generation of internal capital, is and must remain theirs,

Realizing that speedy progress towards advancement of the less developed countries is possible only by the concerted co-operative effort of the international community,

Recalling its resolution 1522 (XV) of 15 December 1960 on an accelerated flow of capital and technical assistance to the developing countries, in which it recognized the urgency of the problem for the promotion of world peace and security and the promotion of better understanding among nations, and expressed the hope that the flow of international assistance and capital for development should be increased substantially so as to reach as soon as possible approximately 1 per cent of the combined national incomes of the economically advanced countries,

Noting with appreciation the information given in the report of the Secretary-General entitled "International flow of long-term capital and official donations, 1951-1959", which shows a progressive increase of what flow during the period,

Noting further

Noting further that the net flow of capital towards the less developed countries in the years 1951-1959 was less than 1 per cent of the combined national incomes of the economically advanced countries,

1. Expresses again the hope that the annual flow of international assistance and capital, in accordance with paragraph 2 of resolution 1522 (XV) should be increased substantially so that it might reach as soon as possible approximately 1 per cent of the combined national incomes of the economically advanced countries;

2. Requests the Secretary-General in making the annual reports called for in paragraph 4 of the resolution 1522 (XV) dealing with the progress made towards the objectives of that resolution to submit information in so far as possible on both gross and net flows of international assistance and capital;

3. Urges the Governments of the States concerned, the specialized agencies and other related organization to assist the Secretary-General in the preparation of these reports.

1712 (XVI). Activities of the United Nations in the field of industrial development (1084th plenary meeting, 19 December, 1961)

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the provisions of Article 55 of the Charter of the United Nations which lays upon the Organization the responsibility for promoting higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development,

Recalling its resolutions 1431 (XIV) of 5 December 1959 and 1525 (XV) of 15 December 1960, as well as Economic and Social Council resolutions 751 (XXIX) of 12 April 1960, 817 (XXXI) of 28 April 1961 and 839 (XXXII) of 3 August 1961.

Recalling in particular the provision of Economic and Social Council resolution 751 (XXIX) to the effect that The Committee for Industrial Development shall exercise its functions without prejudice to the activities of the regional economic commission,

/Noting with

Noting with satisfaction the beginning of the work of the Committee for Industrial Development and the results of its first session,

Bearing in mind the organizational recommendations of the Committee for Industrial Development relating to the establishment of the Industrial Development Centre and its decision relating to the establishment of the inter-sessional working group,

Expressing the hope that the Industrial Development Centre will not only collect and disseminate information but will also be an effective instrument for assisting the economically less developed countries in the field of industrialization, by means of imparting to them documentation concerning the latest achievements of science, technology and the planning of industrial development,

Taking into consideration the substantial and constantly increasing interest of the economically less developed countries in accelerating their own industrial development as the main way of diversifying their national economies generally and, thereby, raising the per caput income of their populations,

Considering that the less developed countries need the greatest possible assistance and international co-operation in the solution of technical, financial, economic, commercial and social problems connected with the process of industrial development,

Considering further that urgent measures to arrange for international co-operation and assistance to the less developed countries towards their industrialization, under the aegis of the United Nations as well as on a bilateral basis, will make a valuable contribution to the achievement of stable political, economic and social conditions in the world,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of existing specialized agencies active in this field,

1. Commends the Committee for Industrial Development for the constructive report on its first session;

2. Requests the Economic and Social Council, at its resumed thirty-second session, and the Committee for Industrial Development:

/(a) To

(a) To exert every effort with a view to enabling the Industrial Development Centre to commence its work without delay, one of its objectives being to set up as soon as possible working contacts, in co-operation with the regional economic commissions, with national bodies as well as industrial and research organizations in charge of, or concerned with, industrial problems in States members of the United Nations system, regardless of their stage of development;

(b) To ensure that the Industrial Development Centre should co-ordinate its activities with the activities of the regional economic commissions, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency in the industrial field, in order to avoid duplication of work and not to impede existing activities;

(c) To devote particular attention to the question of financing industrial development, paying special consideration to the utilization of internal resources for the formation of capital, while taking into account the past and present experience of the highly industrialized and developing countries;

(d) To take into account, with the assistance of the United Nations institutions concerned, the social implications of the industrialization process;

3. Requests the Secretary-General, the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board, the Managing Director of the Special Fund and the executive heads of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency to inform the Committee for Industrial Development on the assistance rendered by these bodies to the economically less developed countries in the field of industrial development;

4. Requests the Committee for Industrial Development to study, in the light of information submitted pursuant to paragraph 3 above, the flow of assistance taking place, at the present time, under these programmes, and to submit to the Economic and Social Council recommendations aimed at expanding these activities for the benefit of these countries' industrialization;

5. Requests the Economic and Social Council to direct, at its resumed thirty-second session, the Committee for Industrial Development to give further consideration to the expansion of the United Nations

activities in the field of industrial development, and in particular the advisability of establishing a specialized agency or any other appropriate body for industrial development, and to prepare a special report on this question, including, if need be, recommendations regarding the structure and scope of such an organization;

6. Further requests the Committee for Industrial Development to submit its report to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-fourth session, and asks the Council to transmit that report, with its comments, to the General Assembly at its seventeenth session.

II

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL AT ITS
THIRTY-FIRST AND THIRTY-SECOND SESSIONS

813 (XXXI): Development of international travel and tourism
(1147th plenary meeting, 27 April 1961)

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting the report submitted by the Secretary-General in compliance with Council resolution 724 B (XXVIII) of 17 July 1959,

Bearing in mind the importance of international travel in promoting international understanding and cultural relationships, in fostering international trade and in furthering economic development, particularly in the developing countries,

Taking into account the useful work already performed in this field at national, regional and international levels,

Noting that a substantial majority of those Governments which have replied to the questionnaire issued by the Secretary-General in August 1960 have expressed themselves in favour of holding a conference on international travel and tourism as early as possible,

1. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation if necessary with a group of not more than seven experts, to prepare recommendations concerning the nature, scope and location of the conference on international travel and tourism, including a provisional agenda, for the consideration of the Council at its thirty-third session;

2. Further requests the Secretary-General to call the conference as soon as possible, but not later than the autumn of 1963;

3. Recommends that in the preparation of his report on this subject the Secretary-General consult with the appropriate specialized agencies, interested inter-governmental organizations and competent non-governmental organization in consultative status;

4. Requests the Governments which have not yet replied to the United Nations questionnaire to do so as soon as possible.

817 (XXXI): Report of the Committee for Industrial Development on its first session (1148th plenary meeting, 28 April, 1961).

The Economic and Social Council

Reiterating its firm belief that it is necessary to accelerate the process of industrial development in the developing countries,

/Reaffirming that

Reaffirming that the United Nations system has a valuable and effective role to play in this process,

Recalling its resolution 751 (XXIX) of 12 April 1960 and General Assembly resolution 1525 (XV) of 15 December 1960,

1. Approves the report of the Committee for Industrial Development;
2. Endorses the programme of work and the priorities set out in the report;
3. Requests the Secretary General to take the necessary steps to implement the programme and other recommendations for action by the United Nations contained in the report;
4. Invites the executive heads of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency to take note of the report and to implement the proposals contained therein for action by their respective organizations, separately, jointly or in collaboration with the United Nations.

819 (XXXI): Freedom of information (1149th plenary meeting, 28 April 1961)

A

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1313 (XIII) of 12 December 1958 and part I of resolution 718 (XXVII) of 24 April 1959, which requested the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to forward its report and recommendations to the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for the report and recommendations concerning the development of information media in under-developed countries;
2. Commends the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for the work it is doing in furthering the development of information media in less developed countries, and in particular commends it for stressing the importance of the part played in education and in economic and social progress generally by the development of information media;

/3. Requests

3. Requests the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to continue actively to further this programme, in consultation with the United Nations and other specialized agencies concerned;

4. Draws the attention of Member States to the possibilities of action and international co-operation in promoting the development of national information media in the less developed countries, such as those dealt with in the report and recommendations prepared by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the establishment and expansion of national new agencies, newspapers and periodicals, radio broadcasting film and television in the less developed countries by:

(a) Programmes for the development of their national information media as part of their planning for economic and social development;

(b) The establishment of national committees to assist in formulating and carrying out programmes for the development of information media;

(c) The inclusion of appropriate mass communication development projects in their technical assistance programmes and in bilateral and multilateral aid programmes for economic and social development;

(d) The establishment of national training programmes for professional and technical personnel and research in the use of information media;

(e) The consideration of their present and future needs for information media in planning their communication and transport services;

(f) The examination of the possibility of concluding bilateral and multilateral agreements and of the desirability of adopting fiscal, tariff and other measures designed to facilitate the development of national information media and the free flow of accurate and undistorted information within and between countries in the light of the over-all financial and material resources;

/(g) The

(g) The establishment or extension of national professional associations as essential elements in their mass media programmes;

5. Recommends that the Governments of the more developed countries co-operate with less developed countries with a view to meeting the urgent needs of the less developed countries in the development of independent national information media, with due regard for the culture of each country;

6. Invites the Technical Assistance Board, the Special Fund, the specialized agencies concerned, the regional economic commissions and other public and private agencies and institutions to assist, as appropriate, the less developed countries in developing and strengthening their national information media;

7. Requests the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to prepare, in consultation with the United Nations and other specialized agencies concerned, a further report containing specific recommendations to the Commission on Human Rights on additional concrete measures that might be undertaken through international co-operation to meet the difficulties with which less developed countries are confronted, taking into account the results of the regional meeting held at Santiago in February 1961 and the one to be held at Addis Ababa in 1962.

B

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report on the development in the field of freedom of information since 1954,

1. Notes the importance of the findings and conclusions contained in the report;

2. Notes further that a relatively small number of countries and non-governmental organizations contributed information for the report;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to circulate the report to States Members of the United Nations, to the interested specialized agencies and to the non-governmental organizations in consultative

status for their comments and any additional information which they may consider pertinent;

4. Requests the Commission on Human Rights at its eighteenth session to consider the report together with the comments submitted in response to the present resolution.

820 B (XXXI): 1960 World Population Census Programme (1149th plenary meeting, 28 April 1961)

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of that part of the report of the Population Commission (eleventh session) which deals with the 1960 World Population Census Programme, with special reference to the evaluation, analysis and utilization of the results of the censuses,

Having in mind the necessity of ensuring a rapid rate of growth of employment and production, particularly in economically less developed areas,

Considering that adequate information on population trends and characteristics and their interrelations with economic and social factors in each country form a necessary part of the basis for constructing sound national policies and programmes of action for developing and utilizing human resources and satisfying the needs of the people,

Emphasizing the value of the information relevant to these questions which can be obtained from appropriate studies of the results of national censuses taken in connexion with the 1960 World Population Census Programme,

1. Invites Governments of Member States taking part in this programme to consider the utility of making whatever arrangements may be necessary and practicable in each country to ensure that essential analyses of the census results will be carried out, particularly as they relate to important national problems of economic and social development and to questions of national demographic, economic and social policy;

/2. Requests

2. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To intensify, during the next few years, efforts to ensure international co-operation in the evaluation, analysis and utilization of population census results and related data, especially in less developed countries:

- (i) By expanding and diversifying existing internationally sponsored facilities for demographic training and research;
- (ii) By developing such facilities in regions where they do not yet exist, especially in Africa;
- (iii) By making available to Governments of under-developed countries, at their request, the services of expert consultants to advise and assist in national projects of evaluation, analysis and utilization of census results and related data, and in national or sub-regional seminars for the discussion of relevant problems of research;
- (iv) By assisting such Governments, at their request, to establish continuing, institutionalized programmes of demographic research in the government services or in research institutions or universities;

(b) To explore the possibilities of increasing the amounts of technical assistance funds which may be made available for activities of the types listed above, and the possibilities of obtaining supplementary funds from other sources;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Population Commission, at its twelfth session, on the progress of the activities of the United Nations and the Governments of Member States along the lines indicated above.

820 C (XXXI): World Population Conference (1149th plenary meeting, 28 April 1961)

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling that a World Population Conference was held in Rome in 1954 under the auspices of the United Nations, as approved by the Council in its resolutions 435 (XIV) of 10 June 1952 and 471 E (XV) of 14 April 1953,

/Noting the

Noting the views expressed by the Population Commission at its eleventh session with regard to the proposal that another such conference should be held,

Considering that the exchange of ideas and experience among the experts attending the World Population Conference in 1954 aided the advancement of scientific knowledge relating to population problems of interest to the United Nations and to Member States,

Noting that the censuses of population taken in 1960 or to be taken in 1961 in many countries will furnish much new information which should be utilized for further studies of these problems, particularly those relating to the interrelationships between economic and social conditions and demographic trends in the economically less developed countries,

Having regard to the rules for the calling of non-governmental conferences by the Council approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 479 (V) of 12 December 1950,

1. Approves the holding in 1964 or 1965, under the auspices of the United Nations, of a second world population conference of experts, in close collaboration with the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population and interest specialized agencies;
2. Decides that the Conference shall be devoted to the exchange of ideas and experience on population matters among experts in the relevant fields;
3. Requests the Secretary-General to explore the financial arrangements for the conference and in particular the possibility of obtaining the participation in its financing of any interested specialized agencies, non-governmental organizations and foundations;
4. Authorizes the Secretary-General, in association with the executive heads of interested specialized agencies and with the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, to establish a small preparatory committee to assist him in formulating an agenda based on the suggestions of the Population Commission as set forth in its report and in making the necessary arrangements for the conference;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to invite, in their individual capacity, experts nominated by: (a) Governments of States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies, (b) interested non-governmental scientific organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, or (c) the specialized agencies and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs;

6. Authorizes the Secretary-General in consultation with the Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences of the Economic and Social Council to convene the conference during 1964 or 1965;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to present to the Population Commission at its twelfth session, for transmission with its comments to the Economic and Social Council, a report on the action taken pursuant to the present resolution.

822 C (XXXII): Annual Report of the Economic Commission for Latin America (1171st plenary meeting, 19 July 1961)

The Economic and Social Council,

1. Takes note of the annual report of the Economic Commission for Latin America covering the period 30 March 1960 to 15 May 1961 and of the recommendations and resolutions contained in parts II and III of that report;

2. Endorses the programme of work and priorities contained in the report.

823 (XXXII): Decentralization of the United Nations economic and social activities and operations, and strengthening of the regional economic commissions (1172nd plenary meeting, 20 July 1961)

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 793 (XXX) of 3 August 1960 on the decentralization of the United Nations economic and social activities and operations,

Noting General Assembly resolution 1518 (XV) of 15 December 1960 on decentralization of the United Nations economic and social activities and strengthening of the regional economic commissions, in which the

General Assembly invited all States Members of the United Nations to increase their active support to the regional commissions and requested the Secretary-General, inter alia, "to make every effort to strengthen the secretariats of the regional economic commissions",

Having considered the views, solicited in General Assembly resolution 1518 (XV), of the regional economic commissions, as recorded in their annual reports to the Council, and of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency as expressed in the twenty-fifth report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination,

Reaffirming the view that the regional economic commissions have an increasingly important role to play in assisting Governments in the initiation, implementation and co-ordination of economic and social programmes and activities at the regional level including technical assistance activities,

Recognizing at the same time that certain matters relating to operational activities require consideration and action on a global basis,

Endorsing the suggestion of the Secretary-General that steps towards strengthening the regional secretariats, whether through reassignment or additional staff, will have to be contemplated,

1. Appreciates the favourable response of the regional economic commissions to the above-mentioned resolutions and to the proposals for decentralization of activities and operations;

2. Confirms the understanding by the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency that the agreements between members of the United Nations system apply in respect of relationships at the regional, no less than at the headquarters level, and requests the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency to ensure close co-operation and co-ordination between their respective organizations at the regional as well as the headquarters level, taking full account of the functions of the regional economic commissions;

/3. Requests

3. Requests the Secretary-General in reporting to the General Assembly at its sixteenth session, as requested in resolution 1518 (XV), to submit an up-to-date account of the administrative and organizational measures and changes that have been adopted, and are required to be adopted, to advance the process of decentralization of the United Nations economic and social activities, including the proposed expansion of the supporting substantive and administrative staff of the regional economic commissions, in such a way as to ensure efficiency, economy and the most effective execution of the United Nations operational programmes;

4. Recommends that in accordance with the suggestion made in the note by the Secretary-General on decentralization, the question of the establishment of technical assistance units in the secretariats of the regional economic commissions, so as to enable full utilization to be made of the resources of the regional secretariats in United Nations technical assistance activities in their respective regions, be left to the determination in each case of the executive secretary concerned;

5. Recommends also that neither the manner of handling technical assistance requests of countries not members of regional economic commissions, nor the volume of such assistance, should be affected by decentralization of economic and social activities of the United Nations.

829 A (XXXII): Main trends of inquiry in the field of natural sciences, the dissemination of scientific knowledge and the application of such knowledge for peaceful ends (1177th plenary meeting, 1 August 1961)

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting General Assembly resolution 1512 (XV) of 12 December 1960 requesting the Council to recommend to the General Assembly certain concrete measures for the practical implementation of the United Nations survey entitled Current Trends in Scientific Research, edited by Professor Auger,

Recognizing the urgency of applying the results of recent scientific and technological advances and of utilizing the present achievements in
/the natural

the natural sciences for peaceful purposes, for furthering the economic progress and welfare of mankind and for accelerating the economic and social progress, especially of the less developed countries,

Looking forward with interest to the early convening of a United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas,

Noting particularly that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization has put forward a ten-year programme in the field of natural sciences which incorporates many of the recommendations of the Survey and that other specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency as well as some Member States are already engaged in activities covered by certain recommendations contained in the Survey,

Believing that the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency are authorized by their constitutions, and well qualified by their general experience in these fields and their particular interest in the Survey, to give authoritative advice on the way the recommendations of the Survey can most effectively be carried out,

Having carefully considered the general recommendations contained in part III of the Survey,

1. Commends to the attention of the General Assembly the comments on the general recommendations in part III of the Survey as contained in the report of the Working Group established by decision of the Council to give detailed consideration to the comments on the report by Governments, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency;

2. Recalls paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 1512 (XV), and invites the Secretary-General, the Director-General of the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency, after consultation with the executive heads of other interested agencies, to bring the Survey to the notice of scientific circles throughout the world;

/3. Invites

3. Invites the executive heads of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, particularly the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, bearing in mind paragraph 3 of the General Assembly resolution 1512 (XV), to submit in a special section of their next annual reports to the United Nations, their proposals, along with an order of priorities on matters within their competence, on how best to implement the recommendations in part III of the Survey, particularly those special recommendations which come within their terms of reference, making fullest use of existing national and international machinery for these purposes;

4. Further invites those Member States who have not yet commented on the Survey to submit their comments as soon as possible;

5. Requests the competent subsidiary organs of the Council and the regional economic commissions to bear in mind in their work the importance of the application of science and technology to the needs of the less developed areas.

830 B (XXXII): Urbanization (1179th plenary meeting, 2 August 1961)

The Economic and Social Council,

Aware of the growing concentration of population in urban areas, and the nature and scope of social and economic problems which accompany urbanization and industrialization as defined in reports on the world social situation,

Recalling resolution 792 (XXX) of 3 August 1960 concerning the preparation of a programme of concerted international action in the field of urbanization, and bearing in mind the relationship and co-ordination of this programme with the long-range programmes of concerted action in the fields of community development, of low-cost housing and related community facilities and of industrialization, as well as with the studies of migration between rural and urban areas mentioned in resolution 721 C (XXVII) of 24 April 1959,

/Convinced that

Convinced that the proposed programme will help Governments in their efforts to reduce certain adverse consequences of urbanization, affecting the community and the new city dwellers alike,

Aware of the important role of central and local governments in the planning, organization, financing and execution of urban development programmes,

Recognizing that institutional arrangements at the national level to deal with problems of urbanization and to carry out the required fact-finding activities are often insufficient,

Convinced that the effectiveness of measures adopted by Governments to cope with these problems will greatly depend on the technical assistance provided at the request of Governments, the availability of trained personnel in the different disciplines involved and the adequacy of basic data, surveys and other information, including a comparative review and evaluation of practical experiences,

1. Approves the proposals for concerted international action in the field of urbanization and the methods suggested for the implementation of the long-range programme;

2. Invites the United Nations, including the regional economic commissions, and the specialized agencies concerned, to strengthen their work on various aspects of urbanization and to make the necessary provisions for full participation in the concerted programme of international action in this field;

3. Recommends that Governments, in consultation, as appropriate, with the United Nations, including the regional economic commissions and the specialized agencies concerned, consider formulating a national policy on urbanization within the context of over-all development plans and, as appropriate, designating existing, or establishing new, organizations as national centres with the following functions:

(a) To review and evaluate existing programmes in the fields having a bearing on urbanization in their respective geographical areas of operation;

/(b) To

(b) To recommend appropriate action programmes together with adequate methods for their co-ordination and financing at the municipal, regional and central levels;

(c) To provide extension or advisory services to interested communities in connexion with surveys and programmes dealing with the different aspects of urbanization;

(d) To promote the training of technical and administrative personnel required for the planning, organization and execution of programmes in this field;

(e) To organize, undertake or sponsor, as required, research and surveys covering the different aspects of urbanization and their relationship to national, regional and local development;

(f) To serve as clearing houses for information on practical experience, research and the results achieved in dealing with various aspects of urbanization, including new towns and industrial centres;

(g) To make available to the United Nations, the regional economic commissions and the specialized agencies concerned, reports, studies and information on various aspects of urbanization in their respective areas of responsibility;

4. Considers that exchange of experience among States with the assistance of the United Nations may play an important role in helping Governments find solutions to urbanization problems and that participation in United Nations seminars on this subject should be as broad as possible;

5. Recommends that these centres maintain liaison with other national and/or regional institutions already established or assisted by the United Nations and the specialized agencies operating in similar and connected fields;

6. Recommends further that special attention be given to the problems and needs of the developing and the newly independent countries in the field of urbanization and urban development.

830 C (XXXII): Housing and urban development (1179th plenary meeting, 2 August 1961)

The Economic and Social Council,

Having noted the progress report on the implementation of the long-range programme of concerted international action in the field of housing and related community facilities and a proposal to convene a group of experts in this field,

Having approved the long-range programme of concerted international action in the field of urbanization and the proposed methods for its implementation as well as the proposals for implementing General Assembly resolutions 1393 (XIV) of 20 November 1959 and 1508 (XV) of 12 December 1960,

Considering that sustained efforts of central and local governments and citizen groups and individuals, as well as considerable public and private investment in urban and rural development and housing, will be required to cope adequately with the social, economic and physical problems of urbanization and industrialization, including the problems of migration, even temporary, of workers,

1. Decides to convene an ad hoc group of experts on housing and urban development to advise the Social Commission on:

(a) The place of programmes for the extension of housing and basic community facilities within national development programmes, and the relationship between these programmes and national programmes and policies for urban development and regional planning;

(b) The successful techniques for mobilizing national resources for the extension of low-cost housing and urban development, as well as the appropriate methods for expanding and effectively utilizing international resources which may become available for the extension of housing and related community facilities;

2. Decides that the ad hoc group of experts shall consist of ten members appointed by the Secretary-General in consultation with Governments, due consideration being given to geographical distribution, to distribution as between developing and industrialized countries,

/and to

and to a balanced coverage of required disciplines through the participation of high-level experts in housing, urban development, building and economic and social planning;

3. Requests that the regional economic commissions and the specialized agencies be invited to participate in the work of the ad hoc group of experts and that the appropriate non-governmental organizations which have consultative status and are interested be invited to make specific suggestions and that appropriate administrative and financial arrangements be made to enable the group to meet in 1962 in time to forward its report together with the comments of the specialized agencies to the Social Commission for consideration at its fourteenth session.

830 E (XXXII): Evaluation of United Nations technical assistance activities in the social field (1179th plenary meeting, 2 August 1961)

The Economic and Social Council,

Having reviewed the observations of the Social Commission on the report on the evaluation of selected aspects of United Nations technical assistance activities in the social field,

Considering the importance of the operational activities of the United Nations in the social field and their contribution to overall social and economic development,

1. Endorses the view expressed in the report on the need for a greater concentration and integration of technical assistance in the economic and social fields and urges still closer co-operation among all United Nations agencies and the Governments in this respect;

2. Emphasizes the need for improved methods of planning and co-ordination including assistance to Governments in the formulation of their technical assistance requests and the development of prior studies and surveys to assist new countries;

/3. Recommends

3. Recommends that technical assistance missions, including experts in both the social and economic fields, selected for their competence and on a broad geographical basis, be undertaken as requested by Governments as a basis for planning assistance in broad programmes of national development;
4. Agrees that the fellowship programme should continue as a major part of the technical co-operation services and approves the extension suggested in the report into new types of training placements;
5. Recognizes the value of technical assistance for schemes to train national personnel within their own countries;
6. Recognizes also the continuing value of regional projects, especially as they contribute to improvements in national services;
7. Recommends that the Special European Advisory Social Welfare Programme should be continued and strengthened in view of its contribution to European co-operation and to the study of social problems of direct concern to the other rapidly urbanizing and industrializing regions of the world;
8. Recommends that evaluation should be a permanent feature of technical co-operation programmes in the social field and that a report should be submitted to the Social Commission every two years on specific aspects of the programme;
9. Requests the appropriate authorities to keep under review the resources available under the Advisory Social Welfare Service Programme in relation to the urgent needs of the greater number of countries within the scope of the programme as well as to the additional fields of activity now covered;
10. Requests that this report be distributed to Member States, specialized agencies and interested non-governmental organizations for their information.

830 H (XXXII): Balanced and co-ordinated economic and social development
(1179th plenary meeting, 2 August 1961)

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting the work accomplished lately by some organs of the United Nations in the study of balanced and co-ordinated economic and social development, including the useful work of the regional economic commissions,

Considering that further study of this problem may be of particular interest to economically less developed countries,

Bearing in mind that the experience acquired by a number of countries demonstrates the importance of planning for co-ordinated economic and social development,

1. Decides to continue study of the problem of balanced and co-ordinated economic and social development;

2. Recommends that the regional economic commissions of the United Nations, the Committee for Industrial Development and the Social Commission should continue to pay special attention to problems of balanced economic and social development with due regard to the study and utilization of all useful experience of countries in this field;

3. Expresses the hope that all these activities may promote the social and economic development of countries and that the States concerned will pay, in their activities, due attention to the planning of economic and social development.

830 J (XXXII): Strengthening of the work of the United Nations
in the social field (1179th plenary meeting, 2 August 1961)

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General presented in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1392 (XIV) of 20 November 1959, and the recommendations set forth in Social Commission resolution 6 (XIII),

/ Noting with

Noting with satisfaction the action of the Economic Commissions for Africa, Asia and the Far East and Latin America in including consideration of the social aspects of economic development in their activities,

Recognizing the need for more continuity at the inter-governmental level in the planning and co-ordination of social policies and programmes,

Noting the strong support given by the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund to the strengthening of the United Nations Secretariat in connexion with UNICEF-assisted projects in the field of social services for children,

Considering it essential that further action be taken to strengthen the work of the United Nations in the social field and the Social Commission's role in the fields of broad social policy development, social research and work programmes designed to promote social progress,

1. Endorses the decision of the Social Commission that it should, in accordance with its terms of reference and taking account of the activities of other organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies:

(a) Advise the Council on social policies of a general character and give particular attention to policies designed to promote social progress, to the establishment of social objectives and programme priorities and social research in areas affecting social and economic development;

(b) Advise the Council on practical measures that may be needed in the social field, including questions of social welfare, community development, urbanization, housing and social defence;

2. Agrees that the biennial meetings of the Commission should be changed to annual meetings;

3. Requests that the Social Commission at its next session re-appraise the basic direction of its activities with a view to giving increased attention to questions of social policy, proposing amendments to its terms of reference, if required, and discussing the allocation and rotation of items at future sessions of the Commission consequent upon the change in periodicity of meetings;

4. Expresses the hope that all necessary provision will be made to enable the Department of Economic and Social Affairs to discharge effectively its responsibilities in the social field, in particular those relating to research, operational programmes, United Nations Children's Fund projects concerned with social services for children and those arising from the increased activities in the social field of the regional economic commissions.

834 (XXXII): Development of scientific and technical co-operation and exchange of experience (1180th plenary meeting, 3 August 1961)

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering Article 62, paragraph 4, of the Charter, which provides that the Council may call "international conferences on matters falling within its competence",

Having considered the report of the United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee for the calling of a United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas,

Considering further that such a conference would benefit and accelerate the economic and social development of the less developed areas,

1. Approves in principle the theme and agenda for the Conference as outlined in the report of the Scientific Advisory Committee, subject to the observations which Governments are invited to submit before 1 October 1961;

2. Decides that an international technical conference of Governments should be held, under the auspices of the United Nations, to explore the application of science and technology for the benefit of the less developed areas;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to invite all States Members of the United Nations or of the specialized agencies to participate in the Conference and to include among their representatives individual experts competent in the fields to be discussed by the Conference, taking

/into account

into account the principle that a large number of representatives of the developing countries should participate in the Conference;

4. Decides that the Conference should be held in Geneva, if possible in August 1962, for not more than twelve days;

5. Requests the Secretary-General in consultation with the United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee to make the necessary arrangements for the Conference, including the further development of the final agenda and the preparation of technical papers to be presented;

6. Further suggests that the Secretary-General and the United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee consult with the interested related agencies;

7. Invites the above-mentioned agencies and the interested non-governmental organizations in consultative status to designate persons to represent them at the Conference;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to circulate, for information, a report on the Conference to all Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies, to the related agencies, and to the non-governmental organizations in consultative status.

837 (XXXII): African educational development (1180th plenary meeting, 3 August 1961)

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 768 (XXX) of 21 July 1960,

Noting with interest the Outline of a Plan for African Educational Development adopted by the Conference of African States on the Development of Education in Africa, held at Addis Ababa in May 1961,

Recognizing the importance of education for the development of all African States and the territories in Africa on the way to independence,

1. Congratulates the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Economic Commission for Africa and other agencies concerned on the co-ordinated preparation of the Conference, an example which might be followed in other regions of the world;

/2. Invites

2. Invites the African Governments which took part in the Addis Ababa Conference to consider carrying out the recommendations and decisions of the Conference;

3. Calls the attention of the appropriate organs of the United Nations, including the Technical Assistance Board, the Special Fund and the United Nations Children's Fund, as well as the related agencies, including the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association, to the need to help the African countries, in every way at their request, in developing a planned, co-ordinated educational system as rapidly as possible within the framework of their national development plans and in accordance with the recommendations and decisions of the Addis Ababa Conference;

4. Invites the attention of the General Assembly to the Outline of a Plan for African Educational Development adopted by the Addis Ababa Conference;

838 (XXXII): Education and training (1180th plenary meeting, 3 August 1961)

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 797 (XXX) of 3 August 1960,

Recalling its resolution 817 (XXXI) of 28 April 1961 and noting with satisfaction part III, section D, of the report of the Committee for Industrial Development at its first session and in particular that education and training should form an integral part of economic and industrial development plans of the under-developed countries,

Being convinced that human resources constitute a decisive factor in the economic and social progress of developing countries,

Being convinced also that the United Nations and its related agencies can make an important contribution to the development of these resources, through education and training of nationals of the less developed countries in various fields and at various levels,

Noting with satisfaction the increased efforts being devoted to this task by the Members of the United Nations system, and in particular the decision of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to give priority to education in its programmes,

/Recognizing the

Recognizing the need for a systematic assessment of human resources and the need for trained personnel in the planning of social and economic development and also the important role which the International Labour Organization could play in rendering appropriate assistance to Governments and organizations in this field,

Believing that is essential for the full effectiveness of the efforts of the United Nations system in this field, that the activities of the various organizations should be closely co-ordinated and their policies as far as possible harmonized,

1. Welcomes the recognition by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination in its twenty-fifth report of the need to harmonize the activities of the United Nations and its related agencies in the fields of education and training and to work towards the establishments of an integrated approach to these fields, with regard to conception as well as action and the resources available as well as the machinery and measures to be used;

2. Notes that the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination has decided to apply this integrated approach first in Africa, but proposes to extent it also to other parts of the world;

3. Notes also the establishment by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination of a sub-committee to assist it in keeping under review activities in the fields of education and training;

4. Expresses the hope that the machinery of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination will be used to develop recommendations aimed at harmonizing further the policies of the various organizations and at co-ordinating their activities in the fields in question;

5. Requests the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to report to the Council at its thirty-fourth session on the progress made in carrying out the above-mentioned decisions.

839 (XXXII): Concerted action in the field of industrialization (1180th plenary meeting, 3 August 1961)

The Economic and Social Council,

Stressing once again the importance of industrialization in the process of economic and social development, and of the contribution

/which can

which can be made in this field by the United Nations, including, and in particular, the Committee for Industrial Development and the regional economic commissions, and by the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency,

Desiring to strengthen further the efforts of the United Nations system in this field,

Recognizing that special attention should be given in development planning and its implementation to the industrial development of the less developed countries,

Recalling its resolution 792 I (XXX) of 3 August 1960 on concerted action in the field of industrialization,

Recalling also the recommendations made by the Committee for Industrial Development at its first session, which were approved in Council resolution 817 (XXXI) of 28 April 1961, including, and in particular, those for the establishment of an Industrial Development Centre within the United Nations Secretariat, and for the submission to the Committee of complete information on the interests and current activities of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency for each area of work in the field of industrialization,

Having examined the suggestions for concerted action in the field of industrialization, drawn up by the Secretary-General in consultation with the executive heads of the agencies concerned and submitted to the Committee for Industrial Development, as well as those put forward by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination in its latest report,

Considering that these suggestions are valuable and will contribute to the integration and strengthening of the United Nations system's efforts in the field of industrialization,

Recognizing at the same time that, as the ad hoc working group on co-ordination has pointed out in its report, there is a need to supplement the measures suggested by developing a concerted approach to the problem of industrialization as a whole,

/1. Invites

1. Invites the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the agencies concerned, to carry out the above-mentioned suggestions, taking into account the views and activities of the Committee for Industrial Development, the Social Commission and the regional economic commissions, and making use of the new Industrial Development Centre;

2. Requests the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to study further the question of co-ordination in the field of industrialization, with a view to developing a concerted approach to this problem and to translating this approach into specific programmes of concerted action wherever such action can contribute effectively to the progress of industrialization;

3. Further requests the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to submit a progress report on this subject to the Council at its thirty-third session, in time for prior consideration by the Committee for Industrial Development, in order to assist the Committee in formulating recommendations to the Council, in keeping with paragraph 7 of resolution 751 (XXIX) of 12 April 1960, aimed at ensuring the utmost efficiency and co-operation in the work of all the United Nations organizations concerned with industrialization;

4. Suggests that the Technical Assistance Board, the Special Fund and the organizations participating in technical co-operation programmes give favourable consideration to requests from less developed countries aimed at their industrial development.

840 (XXXII): Rural Development (1180th plenary meeting, 3 August 1961)

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting that the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, in its twenty-fifth report to the Council, has emphasized the urgency of generally intensifying international action to help in raising income and living conditions in rural areas.

/Recognizing the

Recognizing the need for speedy improvement of incomes and living conditions in rural areas as an integral part of over-all economic and social development, and the contribution which the United Nations and its related agencies can make towards this objective,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1526 (XV) of 15 December 1960 concerning land reform,

Recalling further its resolution 830 I (XXXII) of 2 August 1961 on promoting the development of the co-operative movement in rural areas,

Noting with satisfaction that arrangements have been proposed for joint consideration at secretariat level of all rural and community development programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies which require co-operative action,

1. Expresses the hope that the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination will continue to work towards the fullest possible integration of activities in the field of rural development, including those relating to community development, co-operatives and land reform;
2. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Council at its thirty-third session the report on land reform envisaged in General Assembly resolution 1526 (XV);
3. Invites the Secretary-General, the executive heads of the specialized agencies, the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board and the Managing Director of the Special Fund to study, in consultation with the regional economic commissions, the possibility of extending regional training and research programmes on rural development including community development, co-operatives and land reform, by establishing courses, seminars and regional institutes in those fields with a view to raising the standard of living of rural populations, and to submit a progress report to the Council at its thirty-fourth session.

841 (XXXII): Co-ordination between industrialization, rural development, urbanization and housing (1180th plenary meeting, 3 August 1961)

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking into account the close relationship between the problems of industrialization, rural development, urbanization and housing as well as the balance which should be maintained among these four questions, particularly in order to ensure that their human aspects are never lost sight of,

Noting on this point the information given in the Report on the World Social Situation and the twenty-fifth report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination,

Recalling its resolution 792 II (XXX) of 3 August 1960 which stresses the relationship of urbanization to the long-range programmes of concerted action in the fields of community development, of low-cost housing and related community facilities and of industrialization,

Recalling further its resolution 830 H (XXXII) of 2 August 1961, in which, in particular, the Council decides to continue the study of the problem of balanced and co-ordinated economic and social development,

1. Draws the attention of Governments and of the specialized agencies to the need to deal with the problems relating to industrialization, rural development, urbanization and housing as a whole, which, in view of the interdependence of the economic and social factors of development cannot be dissociated without threatening the balance which should be maintained between economic development and social progress;

2. Requests in particular the Social Commission and the Committee for Industrial Development to take into consideration in their work the close interrelationship of the problems falling within their competence;

3. Requests the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to submit to it at its thirty-fourth session, in its annual report, suggestions for suitable measures for co-ordinating the activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in the fields of industrialization, rural development, urbanization and housing.

851 (XXXII): Co-ordination of technical assistance activities (1182nd plenary meeting, 4 August 1961)

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering that the establishment of national economic and social development programmes is one of the key factors in the identification of country development objectives, priorities and possibilities, and that the United Nations system can mobilize and apply its resources in the most effective manner to assist Member States to this end,

Recognizing the importance of the interrelationship between the Technical Co-operation Programmes of the United Nations and specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency and the pre-investment activities of the Special Fund, and their joint contribution to development,

Aware of the great and growing needs for technical assistance and pre-investment assistance on the part of the developing countries and the need for integrating and co-ordinating, in the interests of economy and the most effective impact, such assistance so as to increase its benefits for the peoples and institutions of the developing countries,

1. Decides to establish an ad hoc committee of representatives of eight Member States appointed by the President of the Council on as wide a geographical basis as possible, from among the member of the Technical Assistance Committee and the Governing Council of the Special Fund, to undertake with the assistance of the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board and the Managing Director of the Special Fund, a study of the further steps which may be needed to:

(a) Organize the technical co-operation activities of the United Nations, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Special Fund so as to provide greater aid to Member States, on their request, in the preparation of country development programmes, it being understood that the preparation of such national programmes, their implementation and co-ordination are the prerogative of the Governments concerned;

/(b) Bring

(b) Bring about a closer co-ordination, whenever possible, of the technical co-operation and pre-investment activities of the United Nations, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Special Fund, with the object of advancing the achievements of country development objectives;

(c) Assist Member States by providing technical co-operation services which will be most conducive to their national development;

2. Requests the ad hoc committee to explore ways and means of bringing about in developing countries a closer relationship within the United Nation system of agencies, giving special attention to the potential role of the resident representatives, so as to provide more concerted advice to countries that request it on the technical preparation and implementation of a country programmes and on the technical aspects of individual parts of such programmes;

3. Invites the United Nations, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Special Fund to transmit to the ad hoc committee, prior to 31 December 1961, any comments they may deem appropriate;

4. Requests the ad hoc committee to submit its report and recommendations to the Governing Council of the Special Fund and to the Technical Assistance Committee, and further requests that any comments of the latter two bodies, together with the report of the ad hoc committee, be submitted to the thirty-fourth session of the Council.

854 (XXXII): Country programming procedures: project programming (1182nd plenary meeting, 4 August 1961)

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 786 (XXX) of 3 August 1960 on country programming procedures,

Noting the report of the Technical Assistance Board on methods of implementing the decisions of the Council in resolution 786 (XXX) to adopt project programming and eliminate agency planning shares and sub-totals from the procedures of the Expanded Programme,

/Considering that

Considering that the eighty-five per cent guarantee to participating organizations embodied in Council resolution 542 B (XVIII) of 29 July 1954, although intended to protect the participating organizations against sudden fluctuations in their share of Expanded Programme resources has never in fact come into effect and is incompatible with the decision to abolish planning shares and sub-totals,

Believing further that it would be helpful to many Governments, in framing their requests for assistance from the Expanded Programme, if they were given some indication of the fields in which the participating organizations could most effectively help them, as well as of the general principles which the Council believes to be of greatest importance in the establishment of priorities for the achievement of Expanded Programme goals,

1. Endorses, subject to the following considerations, the recommendations of the Technical Assistance Board contained in its above-mentioned report, summarized in the annex to this resolution:

(a) Although long-term projects should be prepared and submitted for their entire duration, the period of Technical Assistance Committee approval for these projects should not be more than four years; consideration to the extension of such projects will be given by the Technical Assistance Committee only in those exceptional cases where there is adequate technical justification for such extension and satisfactory evidence of efforts being made to complete such projects and transfer the responsibility for them to the recipient Governments without undue delay;

(b) The Technical Assistance Board should exercise especial vigilance against the possibility of the Expanded Programme losing flexibility, particularly as a result of long-term projects taking up too large a proportion of the Programme's total resources and should report to the Technical Assistance Committee on this subject in respect of each programming period;

/(c) The

(c) The two-year programming cycle should be extended on an experimental basis for the years 1963-1964 and the Technical Assistance Committee should review the position again in the summer of 1963;

(d) In future the Executive Chairman's contingency authority should be approved by the Technical Assistance Committee for a full programming period, subject to continuing close review by the Executive Chairman of authorizations carried over from one year to the next; the amount of the authority should be subject to future review by the Technical Assistance Committee at the request of the Executive Chairman in the light of experience;

2. Decides that paragraph 1 b (vi) of resolution 542 B II (XVIII) establishing a lower limit of eighty-five per cent of its share in the preceding programme for the share of any participating organization in a current programme shall no longer apply;

3. Requests the Executive Chairman, in determining the use of his planning reserve for the 1963-1964 programming period, to take fully into account the desirability of continuing adequate provision for the needs of the developing countries for assistance in the fields of activity covered by the World Meteorological Organization, the International Telecommunication Union, the International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Atomic Energy Agency;

4. Invites the participating organizations to prepare, for the information of Governments interested in receiving assistance from the Expanded Programme in 1963-1964 and subsequent programming periods, concise statements of the ways in which they can be of particular assistance to countries in the process of development, especially through technical co-operation most closely related to the Governments' own development plans;

5. Decides that the Technical Assistance Committee shall prepare, at its 1962 summer session, an indication of the most appropriate principles for the guidance of Governments wishing to establish priorities for assistance under the Expanded Programme.

ANNEX

Report of the Technical Assistance Board on Project Programming

(Summarized Version)

1. Introduction. In 1960, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 786 (XXX) on country programming procedures. This resolution approved in principle the system of project programming recommended by the Technical Assistance Board (TAB). It also requested the Board to submit to the Technical Assistance Committee (TAC), at its 1961 summer session, specific recommendations for simplification and improvement of the programming procedures, "in particular by project programming, the elimination of agency sub-totals from country planning targets and the elimination of the present system of agency planning shares".

2. The present report has been submitted in response to this resolution of the Council. It also includes the Board's views on the question of the level of regional programmes, which was referred to it by the Committee last year.

3. As already stated in its first report on project programming, the Board recommends the adoption of project programming with effect from 1963 - i.e. after the expiration of the 1961-1962 biennium, for which a programme has already been approved by the Committee.

4. Definition of short-term and long-term projects. As mentioned later (para. 17), the Board recommends the extension of the two-year programming cycle for another biennium covering 1963-1964. Using the programming period as the dividing line between short and long-term projects, the Board recommends the following definitions:

(a) Any project planned to be started and completed within twenty-four consecutive months will be considered a short-term project;

(b) Any project of a longer duration will be considered a long-term project.

5. Proportion of long-term and short-term projects. The Committee had stressed the need for greater flexibility in the programme, and the importance of avoiding "a proliferation of long-term projects, thereby freezing in advance an unduly high proportion of the available resources for such projects". To maintain a suitable balance between short-term and long-term projects, some members wanted the Board to examine the desirability of fixing some flexible percentage limit up to which it would be permissible to authorize long-term projects.

6. The Board feels that, at least in the initial stages of project programming, it would be desirable not to fix a proportion, even on a flexible basis, between short-term and long-term projects. It feels that the Committee will be in a position to judge the effect of long-term commitments on future programmes only after all long-term projects continuing beyond 1962 are prepared and submitted with cost estimates, year by year, for their entire duration; and that, for 1963-1964, it should be sufficient for the Board to exercise necessary vigilance in respect of the forward commitments of long-term projects, and to report to the committee should any serious difficulties be encountered. The Board will also consider in due course the relationship between short-term and long-term projects for future programme periods.

Some Essentials of Project Programming

7. Preparation of long-term projects under a system of project programming will have two distinguishing features: (a) each project would be prepared in considerable depth and for its entire duration; and (b) it would be approved for its whole duration subject to a maximum period to be suitably defined.

8. Articulation of project. Normally, a long-term project submission should be prepared so as to contain the following basic information in concise form:

- (a) Nature of project covering (i) the main objectives of the project; (ii) its relationship to any wider development plan or programme, or to any specific targets, whether or not related to the latter; and (iii) its relationship to other similar or complementary projects, whether past or existing, including assistance requested from other sources;
- (b) Duration of project with estimated commencement and completion dates;
- (c) Project components showing the types of assistance to be provided - namely, experts, fellowships, equipment and supplies;
- (d) Estimated cost of project with detailed break-down for the first biennium of operation and total estimated costs for each year; or each programming period, thereafter up to its completion;
- (e) Counterpart support of the Government indicating (i) facilities to be provided by the Government and (ii) availability of counterpart personnel and of candidates for fellowships and arrangements to be made for national counterparts;
- (f) Future of the project: Plans, if any, for continuing the project after international assistance has been completed.

9. Project authorization. The Board has considered the question in the light of last year's discussions of TAC and on the recommendation now made by the Board to continue the two-year cycle on an experimental basis for the years 1963-1964. For the present, it suggests that the maximum period of project authorization may be tentatively fixed at six years, subject to a further review of this question in the summer of 1963 at the time of re-examining the question of the optimum programming cycle.

10. Programme submission. Long-term projects will be prepared and submitted for the entire period of their duration even though TAC authorization may be restricted to a maximum period of six years at one time. The programme may be conveniently submitted to TAC in four parts dealing respectively with:

- (a) New short-term projects;
- (b) New long-term projects;
- (c) Long-term projects already authorized;
- (d) Major changes introduced in the authorized long-term projects.

11. Programme approval. As already mentioned, the Committee would be asked to approve long-term projects for their full duration up to a maximum of six years. But these will be resubmitted for approval: (i) at the end of the initial six years if they are planned to continue beyond that period, or (ii) at an earlier date if the projects undergo major changes that would require TAC approval.

(Note: The Committee has decided to fix the maximum period of project authorization at four, instead of six, years mentioned in paras. 9-11 above (vide resolution above).)

12. Change in projects. During the operational period, changes in projects may be authorized by the Executive Chairman and reported to the Committee through the Board's annual report on programme activities.

13. If substantive changes are contemplated for subsequent programme periods, prior approval of TAC would be required in respect of:

- (a) Any change in the purpose, objective or scope of a project of such a nature as to render obsolete the information provided under paragraph 8 above;
- (b) Any substantive change in the types of assistance requested requiring the addition or substitution of experts, fellowships and equipment;
- (c) Any change resulting in a revision by more than 20 per cent of the estimated costs of the project as approved for the ensuing year or years.

14. To maintain sufficient operational flexibility, the Executive Chairman, may, when necessary, approve any substantive change in the types of assistance requested requiring the addition or substitution of experts, fellowships, and equipment and supplies in anticipation of TAC approval. Such cases would be reported to TAC at the time of seeking approval for other programme changes mentioned in paragraph 13 above.

15. Plans of operations. Once long-term projects are formulated on the lines indicated above, it should not be difficult to work out, in consultation with the recipient Governments, suitable plans of operations for carrying out these projects. Long-term projects show considerable variations from one organization to another and, consequently, a plan of operation that would be appropriate for one organization may not be so for others. However, the Board might at a later stage consider the desirability, and the feasibility, of evolving a simple but effective standard plan of operation which, with some changes, could be adapted to meet the specific needs of each organization.

Procedures for planning the programme

16. Duration of the programming cycle. Two-year programming was adopted by TAC on an experimental basis for 1961-1962. The question therefore arises whether the introduction of project programming should supersede the two-year cycle or whether it would be desirable to continue the same cycle even under project programming.

17. While recognizing that the question needs further consideration, the Board considers it important to prevent too many procedural changes within a short period of time. It has arrived at the conclusion that any decision to revert to one-year programming would be premature at this stage and recommends:

(a) That the two-year programming cycle adopted on an experimental basis be continued for a further period of two years covering 1963 and 1964;

(b) That the question of the programming cycle be reconsidered at the 1963 summer session of TAC in the light of the practical experience that will have been gained during the intervening period.

18. Within this two-year cycle, the Board intends to carry out an informal annual review of the programme to facilitate its implementation with such adjustments as may be found necessary.

19. Advancing the planning period. The general question of advancing the planning time-table by one year can be more appropriately considered after the actual introduction of project programming and in the light of the experience gained.

/20. Meanwhile,

20. Meanwhile, the transition from the present system to project programming, embracing the large number of projects that will continue beyond 1963, will involve a good deal of additional work. Consequently the Board expects to initiate the preparation of the 1963-1964 programme immediately after decisions have been taken by TAC and the Council on the proposals submitted in this report.

21. Planning of country programmes. The introduction of project programming will greatly facilitate continuity of operations on long-term projects. The continuing commitments of projects already authorized must, however, be treated as the minimum level of an agency's activities in a given country. The aggregate of the commitments of all the participating organizations will thus set the floor below which the target of that country should not be allowed to fall. This will have to be treated as the most important element in fixing individual country targets.

22. In addition, the Board will, as in the past, have to consider the resources available for the programme as a whole. Due consideration will have to be given also to such factors as per capita income and size of population, the extent of assistance from other sources, and the capacity for absorbing technical assistance.

23. The official letter of the Executive Chairman to a recipient Government communicating the country target would, among other things emphasize the following points:

- (a) The over-all programme-requests must not exceed the target;
- (b) The continuing commitments in respect of long-term projects which may depart from the amounts already authorized only within the limits set in paragraph 13 (c) above, should be considered as a first charge against the target;
- (c) Subject to the above, the Government should feel free to use the balance of funds for new projects to meet its priority needs.

24. In order to avoid substantial fluctuations in the total amounts entrusted to each participating organization from year to year, subparagraph 1 (b) (vi) of Council resolution 542 B II (XVIII) provided that the amount allocated to each of them for the coming year "shall not be less than 85 per cent of the amount allocated to them under the current year's programme, except that, if the estimated net financial resources for the ensuing year fall below total allocations made during the current year, the amount allocated to each participating organization shall not be less than 85 per cent of its proportion of the allocation for the current year". The Board assumes that this provision of the governing legislation will not be affected by any amendments to be introduced as a result of the revised country programming procedures.

(Note: The Committee has decided to eliminate this provision from project programming procedures.)

25. Preparation of country programme-requests. Under project programming the resident representatives will have a greater role to play in co-ordinating the consultations between the various ministries or departments and the participating organizations. Where Governments experience difficulty in formulating long-term projects, the participating organizations and the resident representative may have to give them necessary assistance.

26. The participating organizations will continue to render technical advice and guidance at the request of the Governments as described in E/TAC/105, paragraph 38. They will take necessary steps to keep the TAB representatives fully informed of the different phases of their work and will provide technical advice to them. The TAB representatives will, when so requested, act on behalf of the participating organizations.

27. Successful operation of project programming will depend to a great extent on a fully satisfactory functioning of the national planning and co-ordinating machinery. Recipient Governments will therefore have to be encouraged in every possible way to reinforce their present planning and co-ordinating units, in order to make these units fully representative of the various services concerned with economic and social development and to invest them with adequate authority.

28. As under existing procedures, the Government will finalize its country programme-request in consultation with the resident representative, making adequate provision to cover all continuing commitments in accordance with resolution 542 (XVIII), and transmit it to the Executive Chairman and the participating organizations through the resident representative. The Board will examine the individual programme-requests and submit the over-all programme to TAC for review and approval.

29. Regional and inter-regional projects. The Board has examined the question of the level of regional programming in the light of last year's TAC discussions, and of the growing need for the regional approach, particularly in the newly independent and emergent countries of Africa. The Board considers it desirable to raise the over-all percentage ceiling for regional and inter-regional projects to a somewhat higher level applicable to all the participating organizations and to supplement it to some extent for four agencies - i.e. International Civil Aviation Organization, World Meteorological Organization, International Telecommunication Union and International Atomic Energy Agency. Accordingly, the Board makes the following specific recommendations:

/(a) That

(a) That the proportion of funds to be devoted to regional and inter-regional projects be raised to 15 per cent of the over-all resources available for the field programming;

(b) That an additional 1 per cent of the same resources be set aside for the International Civil Aviation Organization, World Meteorological Organization, International Telecommunication Union and International Atomic Energy Agency;

(c) That the amounts so retained be allocated by the Executive Chairman among the participating organizations, due consideration being given to their respective programmes for 1961-1962;

(d) The Board further recommends that these proposals be adopted for the 1963-64 biennium and that the whole question be again reviewed in summer 1963.

30. Category II programme. The function of the Category II programme may continue to be the same as now and without any change in its present level - i.e. usually about 50 per cent of Category I.

31. To be promoted from Category II to Category I a long-term project will have to satisfy the following conditions: its preparation and submission should conform to the outline given in paragraph 8 above; enough savings should be identified by the organization concerned for financing the project within the operational biennium, as is also the case at present; if the project is expected to continue beyond the programming biennium, the Government should give necessary advance assurance for its continuation; and the project will have to be submitted to TAC for approval in due course.

32. Planning reserves. The Board feels that the present arrangement should be maintained at least for the preparation of the 1963-1964 programme - i.e. 2 per cent of the resources to be held in reserve by the participating organizations at the planning stage for making marginal adjustments (such as increase in project costs) in their final regional or country programmes, and 3 per cent by the Executive Chairman for making adjustments in country programmes and for assisting new or small agencies in the development of their programmes.

Financial Matters

33. The present legislation provides for annual allocation of funds to the participating organizations to implement a programme approved on a two-year basis. All that is necessary at this stage is to extend the financial provisions relating to 1961-1962 to the 1963-1964 biennium, with appropriate change in language to take into account that the programme is planned and approved on a "project programming" basis.

34. As for "project financing", the Board feels that this question could be best reviewed at a later stage, and that, for the time being at least, changes in the financial procedures of the programme should be kept to a minimum. The Board therefore recommends the continuation in 1963-1964 of the basic financial provisions governing allocations of funds to the participating organizations as well as of the regulations on earmarking and obligation of funds.

35. The Board also recommends maintaining for 1963-1964 the existing rules and procedures relating to contingency authorizations to meet urgent needs during the biennium.

(Note: This has been modified by the Committee and, acting on the subsequent recommendation of the Executive Chairman; it has decided to establish his contingency authority also on a two-year basis.)

856 (XXXII): Co-ordination in the field (1182nd plenary meeting, 4 August 1961)

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 795 (XXX) of 3 August 1960 on co-ordination in the field,

Being aware of the problems that the diversity of aid available through the United Nations system presents to Governments seeking to co-ordinate and expand their national development programmes,

Desiring to make further efforts to assist the Governments concerned in meeting these problems and in getting maximum value from the assistance they receive by relating it to their development needs and programmes,

Reaffirming its belief that the resident representative and the regional economic commissions have a particularly important role to play in assisting Governments in this respect,

Noting the use that is already being made of resident representatives by the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency as shown in paragraph 32 of the 1961 report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the administrative budget of the specialized agencies and that resident representative have been made available in the past year to a number of additional countries in Africa and elsewhere at the request of those Governments.

/Noting with

Noting with approval the view expressed by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination that the central role in developing closer co-operation among the various branches of the United Nations system in individual countries will have to be played by the resident representatives on behalf of the agencies participating in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and acting on behalf of the Special Fund, and that they will need increasing support from the participating organizations to enable them to discharge the increasingly heavy responsibilities of their office,

Noting finally that the resolution on economic and technical assistance adopted by the forty-fifth International Labour Conference stressed the desirability of strengthening the co-ordinating role of these representatives as the channel of contact with Governments concerning technical co-operation.

Believing, in view of the growing importance of the resident representatives, that stress should continue to be laid on appointing, on as broad a geographical basis as possible, persons of high calibre and with a wide knowledge of the activities of the United Nations and its related agencies in the economic and social field, that increasing efforts should be made to secure such representatives and their staffs from the developing countries, and that they should be fully informed of conditions and problems in the countries which they serve,

1. Considers that the services of resident representatives should be made available wherever possible to countries whose Governments request them and that they should maintain appropriate co-operation with the Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions;

2. Urges the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, in consultation with the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board and the Managing Director of the Special Fund, to ensure that a high standard of representation is maintained in all countries served by resident representative and that adequate support, both substantive and administrative, is made available to them;

/3. Reiterates

3. Reiterates the hope that Governments to whom resident representatives are accredited will continue to make full use of their services and of the services of the regional economic commissions and, for information only, therefore, without this involving an extension of the responsibilities of the resident representatives, keep them generally apprised of their development plans and requests for technical assistance to the extent those Governments consider this useful;

4. Requests the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, in furtherance of paragraph 3 of Council resolution 795 (XXX), to submit to the Council at its thirty-fourth session proposals by which resident representatives may, for purposes of co-ordination, be kept informed about and, as appropriate, associated with inquiries and negotiations concerning programmes of technical co-operation undertaken or contemplated by the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, whether financed from voluntary funds, including the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, the Special Fund and the United Nations Children's Fund, or from the regular budgets of their respective organizations;

5. Further requests the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to transmit its proposals to the ad hoc committee established by the Council at its thirty-second session and to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in time for the latter's May 1962 session, with a view to the comments of those two bodies being available, along with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination's proposals, for consideration by the Council at its thirty-fourth session.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Committee of the Whole

Eighth Session

Santiago, Chile, February 1962

INVITATION TO SWITZERLAND TO ATTEND SESSIONS OF THE ECONOMIC
COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

The United Nations Economic and Social Council, at its resumed thirty-second session, held in December 1961, adopted resolution 861 (XXXII), which reads:

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Considering that the presence of Switzerland in the Economic Commission for Latin America would further the purpose of that Commission,

"Bearing in mind the attitude which it has adopted in similar cases, as recorded in its resolutions 515 B (XVII) of 30 April 1954, 581 (XX) of 4 August 1955, 616 (XXII) and 617 (XXII) of 20 July 1956 and 632 (XXII) of 19 December 1956,

"Requests the Secretary-General to authorize the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America to invite Switzerland to attend sessions of the Commission on a basis similar to that provided in paragraph 6 of the terms of reference of the Commission for States Members of the United Nations not members of the Commission."

In pursuance of this resolution the secretariat has had the honour to invite the Government of Switzerland to be represented at the eighth session of the Committee of the Whole.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Eighth session

Santiago, Chile, 14 to 16 February 1962

Information document No. 5

MESSAGE FROM THE ACTING SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS

READ AT THE OPENING MEETING

The text of the message addressed to Mr. Raúl Prebisch, Under-Secretary of the United Nations in charge of the Economic Commission for Latin America, by Mr. U Thant, Acting Secretary-General of the United Nations, on the occasion of the inauguration of the eighth session of the Committee of the Whole of ECLA, is reproduced below:

" I am most pleased to avail myself of this the first opportunity to greet the members of the Economic Commission for Latin America.

" The pioneering work of ECLA in the field of economic development planning will now, I am confident, find its culmination in the establishment of an economic development planning institute supported by the United Nations Special Fund and the Inter-American Development Bank. The institute will lend additional strength to the work already accomplished and will allow further strides to be taken in rendering advisory services to Governments in economic planning and in the research of programming techniques. Closely linked as it will be to ECLA, the institute will help Governments to fulfil the long-standing and just aspirations of the peoples everywhere in Latin America.

" In wishing the Committee of the Whole every success in their deliberations, I should like to assure the members of the Commission of my firm support in the pursuit of their endeavours.

Best regards,

U Thant,

Acting Secretary-General United Nations".

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Eighth session

Santiago, Chile, 14 to 16 February 1962

Information document N° 7

STATEMENT BY MR. RAUL PREBISCH, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSION,
AT THE OPENING MEETING ON 14 FEBRUARY 1962 *

It has become our traditional privilege - and for me an unending source of pleasure - to express our gratification at the presence of high-ranking representatives of the Government of Chile in the Committee of the Whole; and our expressions of appreciation on the present occasion must include our special thanks to the Minister for Foreign Affairs for his warm and generous words of encouragement to ECLA's secretariat.

I should also like to voice my gratitude for the very effective support given by the Government of Chile to the proposal of Mr. Paul Hoffmann, Managing Director of the United Nations Special Fund, that an Institute for Economic and Social Planning should be established, under the aegis of ECLA.

I have great pleasure in extending a hearty welcome to the representative of Canada, which has just become a member of our Commission, and is being represented here for the first time. Only a little while ago I had the honour to be invited to visit Canada, after it joined our organization, and I had the opportunity of witnessing for myself, in the course of contact with the Canadian authorities, the profound interest with which Latin American problems were followed and the determination of the Canadian Government to co-operate with the utmost goodwill in the task of solving them.

I am also very glad to welcome the representative of the Government of Switzerland, who, by unanimous vote of the Economic and Social Council, is to attend our meetings as an observer.

* This is a provisional text subject to changes in presentation and style.

Three important events in the life of ECLA have taken place in the course of the past year, and it is of these that I should like to speak now. I refer to (a) the creation of the Institute for Economic and Social Planning; (b) the decision of the United Nations General Assembly to decentralize technical assistance; and (c) the request that this secretariat co-operate in the implementation of the Alliance for Progress.

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The Institute is to fulfil functions which are by no means new. Indeed, the training of economists in economic development questions and the rendering of advisory assistance to Governments in this field are activities which ECLA has long been pursuing in compliance with a special resolution adopted by the Governments concerned. But it has had to do so in somewhat unsatisfactory fashion, because of its limited resources. Furthermore, in order to discharge these functions, imposed upon us by force of circumstances, our secretariat has unfortunately been compelled to slacken, and even abandon altogether, efforts of great importance for Latin America. I would recall, Mr. Chairman - and you yourself, as a student of Latin America's economic and social problems, will be the first to recognize - that in our early years, from 1948 onwards, we devoted ourselves with great enthusiasm to research on Latin America's real situation and to the interpretation of its economic phenomena. Our aim at that time was to work out our own explanation of the economic and social difficulties of the region, often at the cost of demolishing certain hard and fast theories we had inherited from the great industrial countries which were inapplicable when it came to investigating and interpreting our own problems.

Thus it was that from the very outset we began to call attention to the predominant influence of the terms of trade both on the rate of growth and on the external vulnerability of our economies. We attempted to give scientific expression to the inescapable need for industrialization in Latin America, and we reached the conclusion that no effective and regular influence could be brought to bear upon the growth process unless the work of economic planning were resolutely and efficiently developed; for we were convinced that the free interplay of internal or international economic forces would not suffice to solve the serious problem of our countries' development and social equilibrium.

/But gradually

But gradually all this had to be subordinated to the claims of practical action, in compliance with the requests of Governments. Thus, for the last few years ECLA has been living on a previously-accumulated fund of theoretical interpretation which has not been progressively renewed or increased. Hence the vital importance attaching, from the standpoint of the secretariat's work, to the creation of the Institute. Indeed, the recovery of resources which we have had to assign to the work of training personnel and giving advisory assistance to Governments - functions which will now be absorbed by the new Institute - will allow ECLA to revive the traditions of its early days and pursue them energetically, producing ideas that may help to guide Latin America's economic and social policy along more efficacious lines.

I cannot refrain from alluding at this point to a factor which in my opinion has played a major part in enabling this work to develop, thrive and yield results on the intellectual plane. From the very beginning, ECLA has enjoyed great intellectual liberty and has possessed that freedom of enterprise without which a secretariat becomes a prey to torpor and bureaucracy. It was not lightly come by. I remember (and this is an indiscretion which, with the passage of time, may perhaps be recorded as an episode in our brief history) that in 1949, when I was invited to draft an introduction to ECLA's first economic survey, I was instructed not to talk about development, because an unduly narrow interpretation of the terms of reference of the Commission precluded the consideration of such problems. But I had been asked for an introduction to the basic problems of the Latin American economy; and, availing myself for the first time of the intellectual liberty and the freedom of enterprise to which I have referred, I unhesitatingly devoted full attention to the problems of economic development and the indispensability of industrialization. And so startling was this attitude considered on the part of a consultant to this organization, that the only study of my own which has appeared over my signature in what for me has been ECLA's long life is that introductory paper, for which it was felt that I should assume the sole responsibility because I had dealt with just those topics.

At the Havana session this document was given an encouraging reception. As a result, the intellectual freedom that characterized

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the initial stage of the secretariat's existence was consolidated into a tradition which I hope will be maintained not only in ECLA itself, but also in the new Institute that has been set up under ECLA's auspices.

I have often been asked of late what ECLA will do if such basic functions are transferred to the Institute. I can only repeat the answer I have just given. The secretariat will once again take up a line of work that has had to be dropped, and investigate new areas of the Latin American economy of which it has barely touched the fringe, or which it has been unable to explore at all, because of the shortage of material and human resources.

Firstly, I would mention the need, which in my view is becoming ever more pressing, to contribute by means of further studies and new proposals to the progressive establishment of the Latin American common market, already initiated with the formation of the Latin American Free-Trade Association and the conclusion of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration. These are but the first steps on a long and difficult road. I believe that ECLA, which has been able to make a certain contribution in the past, should continue to do so in the future, with a view to the attainment of successive targets in the process of establishing the Latin American common market, related both to industry, and to agriculture, including specialization of agricultural production, a domain in which very little has been done up to now.

With respect to economic development, I am once more forced to admit that the demands of practical action have compelled us virtually to disband our Economic Development Division, thus interrupting, much to our regret, the systematic development of our research. The existence of the Institute will make it possible to take up this work again and to explore new avenues leading to progress in both the economic and the social fields, since only on a methodological basis can any distinction be drawn between these two facets of the real situation in Latin America.

With respect to transport, ECLA has been able to achieve very little. Apart from one or two contributions to the subject in country studies, we have not tackled the vital problems confronting us in this field. Nor have we as yet succeeded, despite the years we have devoted to a thorough study of the question which is now nearing completion, in defining a monetary

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policy that would be in harmony rather than in conflict with economic development needs. Thus far no appropriate policy has been formulated either in theory or in practice. And we can see more and more clearly the course that should be followed in both the monetary and the fiscal field, also largely unexplored in Latin America.

A longer list could be made of the problems that have not been dealt with, or have been merely glanced at, by the ECLA secretariat, owing to the lack of resources and to the obligations imposed on us by practical needs. I do not mean to imply that with the establishment of the Institute a sharp dividing-line should be drawn between the functions of study and interpretation of Latin America's economic situation that belong to ECLA, and those of practical action in the field of economic planning incumbent upon the new Institute. This is a formal distinction which, although doubtless very useful from a methodological and practical standpoint, should by no means be allowed to damp the enthusiasm of the ECLA staff and of those who will be working at the Institute.

If economists spend too much time on practical problems, without being able to step back from them in order to engage in theoretical and scientific study directed to their solution, they run the risk of becoming mere empiricists, excessively pragmatic in their approach. If, on the other hand, they devote all their energies to the scientific interpretation of facts and the formulation of theories, without coming down to earth from time to time, the danger is that they will become enmeshed in abstractions that are increasingly far removed from real-life problems in Latin America.

Those who have some experience both in formulating theories and in putting them into practice - as I believe I have - are ever aware of these two major pitfalls, and are constantly on their guard against them. Consequently, I consider it essential that there should be very close liaison between the ECLA secretariat and the Institute, and that this liaison should enable us, under our respective work programmes, to transfer staff who have done practical work at the Institute to theoretical research and teaching, and to give those who have devoted themselves to theoretical research on conditions in Latin America, or

to analytical studies, opportunities of systematic contact with the realities on which their work is based. And this will come about precisely because of the need to bring action to bear on the conditions in question since only the need for action enables man to grasp all the different facets and all the complications of a given situation as it actually exists.

This is perhaps the basic motive underlying the idea that the Institute should be within easy reach of the ECLA secretariat, although there are other reasons to which I will refer later. The secretariat has outlined, in a report submitted to the members of the Commission, the proposed basis for the establishment of the Institute. The report was prepared after the Governing Council of the Special Fund had decided, in January of this year, to establish the new institution and to provide a large part of the funds required to maintain it during the next five years. The Special Fund asked us to submit suggestions to Governments as to how the Institute should be governed and administered. We proposed a Council of Directors composed of ten members, six of whom would be appointed by the Economic Commission for Latin America from among the Latin American member Governments, and four would represent international bodies.

Prior to this session I was asked by one of the delegations why four international institutions should be represented on the Council of Directors of the Institute. My reply was that there were three basic reasons for adopting such a course. In the first place, one of the institutions concerned is the Inter-American Development Bank. This institution, which is working most efficiently and expeditiously in Latin America, is anxious that the projects submitted by the Latin American countries should be designed with increasingly careful attention to their place within the framework and planning of economic development; and this attitude is in line with the basic recommendation of the Charter of Punta del Este. The Bank's own Charter empowers it to give direct advisory assistance to Governments in the field of planning, but, when it learnt of the proposed creation of the Institute, it decided to support this idea, and to support it energetically, joining forces with the United Nations so as to prevent further dissipation of effort in accordance with a tendency which unfortunately is as common in our

countries as it is frustrating in its effects. Moreover, the Bank is increasingly aware of the shortage of specialists in economic development, and wishes to promote, through the fellowships it will award, the training of such economists in the Institute. Its President has promised me a contribution of one million dollars for the new institution, and its Board of Directors has generously agreed to provide Institute fellowships for the training of economists in various special fields.

Much the same might be said of the Organization of American States. I am going to speak quite frankly on this subject. I do not think that OAS has had a tradition of effective achievement in the field of economics, but to point this out in relation to the past should not create any misunderstanding as to the present and future. The Organization of American States will be the natural pivot for the application of the Alliance for Progress, and its economic agency must be strengthened so that the great task which Latin America has undertaken can be carried out successfully and without delay. Since I am well acquainted with the way things are being done at present, I have every faith in the ability of the Organization to discharge its new functions efficiently. And first among these new functions - to return to the Institute - I would place that of technical co-operation with the experts who, under the terms of the Charter of Punta del Este, will be responsible for the evaluation of economic development plans. The Organization of American States is keenly interested in collaborating directly not only in the planning process but in the evaluation of the economic development plans presented by Governments. This alone would fully justify the presence of its representative - the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs - on the Council of Directors of the Institute, not as a consultant but as an actual Director.

But there is yet another consideration to be taken into account. The Organization of American States has also promised me to contribute funds to defray the cost of fellowships in the various branches of study to be covered by the Institute, as well as for the subsequent training of the personnel needed by other international organizations and by the Institute itself. How, then, could the Organization of American States be excluded from the Council of Directors?

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What is more, I must state here and now that the negotiations leading up to the creation of the Institute have involved much hard work and many difficulties. A great deal of effort has had to be expended on breaking down objections and building up a real understanding of the problem, and, as Executive Secretary of ECLA, I have committed myself with the President of the Inter-American Bank and with the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States to including in my project the proposal that both these bodies should be represented on the Council of Directors of the Institute. Of course, my powers go no further, but the suggestion is dictated by my deep-rooted conviction of the need to keep these two institutions in close touch with our activities.

The other institution which I have also proposed should be represented on the Council of Directors of the Institute is ECLA itself. I will not cite the Commission's possible qualifications to direct an institute of this kind, through its representatives. Nor do I wish to embark on a discussion of this question, for obvious reasons but I should, on the other hand, like to cast a glance at the pragmatic aspect of affairs. ECLA forms part of the United Nations Secretariat, and so does the Special Fund. The largest contribution that is to be placed at the Institute's disposal is constituted by the resources which the Special Fund will provide, and which are not confined to the regular allocations just mentioned by the Chilean Minister for Foreign Affairs in his address. The Managing Director of the Special Fund, when we pointed out to him in the course of our negotiations that the Institute would not be endowed with what I estimated to be the minimum resources for its efficient operation, promised me that - in the case of missions to countries whose Governments requested assistance of this kind in the organization and running of their planning mechanism - the United Nations Special Fund would be prepared to meet such countries' requirements without limit. Consequently, apart from the funds originally contributed by the United Nations, additional resources will be made available in relation to specific applications for the Institute's advisory services submitted by the Latin American Governments.

The United Nations Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations, which has contributed so much in the past through its constant support of the

/advisory groups,

advisory groups, is also prepared to continue providing resources to enable these groups to be established on a broader basis than the limited funds with which the Institute will begin operating would permit. This means that ECLA will play an important part in this fundamental aspect of the Institute's work. As the Special Fund sees it, ECLA would be what is known in the Fund's work as the executing agency, that is, it would represent the Fund itself in helping to carry out this part of the Institute's programme. In my view, Mr. Chairman, these facts provide ample grounds why ECLA too should be given an actual place on the Institute's Council of Directors, and should not be merely an advisor to a body emanating from the United Nations itself.

Lastly, the other body is the Institute itself. It was thought appropriate that its Director should also be given a place on the Council of Directors, but I do not have the same weighty reasons to justify this proposal as in the other three cases.

Leaving aside for the moment this immediate problem, there is another point to which I am very anxious to draw the attention of representatives. For years I have been plagued, as the Executive Secretary of ECLA, by the notorious problem of jurisdictional disputes, hair-splitting disagreements with other institutions, and in particular with the Organization of American States. These sterile, interminable and tedious differences finally led, at the beginning of 1961 (prior to the Alliance for Progress, but when the shape of things to come could already be discerned) to Dr. Mora, Mr. Felipe Herrera and myself resolving to settle once and for all these long-standing difficulties and to agree, not to co-ordinate - a word which has been sadly overworked in the sphere of international relations - but to work together instead of making piecemeal efforts, and unite to attain the great aims of economic and social development policy that Latin America had set itself. The three of us promptly agreed in confirming our overriding obligation, with respect to this problem, to refrain from any further dispersing or waste of our efforts, bearing in mind that there was still very little that the three organizations combined could give to Latin America.

It was thus that the so-called Tripartite Committee was established for joint action. The first fruit of this Committee was that we began

/to send

to send joint advisory missions to the countries that asked for them. These were no longer ECLA missions, UNTA missions, OAS missions or Inter-American Bank missions, but joint missions established by common agreement between the three bodies in accordance with a programme approved by all three, ECLA being responsible to the Tripartite Committee, in an executive capacity, for carrying out the programme drawn up. If this is already the situation, and if the Institute is to be the basic instrument whereby the United Nations will be able to fulfil its functions and play its proper part within the framework of the Tripartite Committee, how can the Bank and OAS be excluded from participation in the direction of the Institute?

I have the feeling, Mr. Chairman, that this policy of working together was warmly welcomed at the Commission's last session. Consequently, when the organization of the Institute was being planned, I took steps to see that the bodies referred to should have full representation and responsibility in the directing body.

It is not only the Latin American Governments which have indicated the importance of this tripartite co-operation. In April 1961 I had the privilege of hearing President Kennedy's address to the Latin American Ambassadors at the White House, and on that occasion he stressed the significance for the new policy of co-operation with Latin America of the fact that the three regional economic organizations had united to provide joint service to the Latin American countries. In view of this, and of the foregoing considerations, I had no hesitation in placing before you the proposal concerning the constitution of the Institute's Council of Directors.

I have also been asked - and I now revert to the problem I left on one side earlier - why we propose all this in agreement with the Special Fund, and why we suggest that the Director General should be appointed by the United Nations Secretary-General in consultation with the Governments, instead of his being appointed directly by the Governments.

Either formula would be perfectly appropriate, but on the basis of the resolution unanimously adopted by the Commission at its ninth session we understood that this Institute was to be a body operating under the aegis of ECLA and forming part of the United Nations, with an autonomous

/character similar

character similar to that of the Special Fund and UNICEF. It was in this belief, and in view of the fact that most of the regular funds and of those that might be obtained subsequently would come from the United Nations, that I took it to be the obvious course to comply with the provisions of the Charter, to the effect that any member of the United Nations staff must be appointed by the Secretary-General. It was thus that Mr. Paul Hoffmann was appointed to the Special Fund with the rank of United Nations Under-Secretary, and the Director-General of the Institute will be given the same rank of Under-Secretary as the Executive Secretary of ECLA.

As I said before, there is another possibility, which is implicit in the programme submitted. This provides, as does last year's resolution, that the Latin American Governments can, whenever they so wish within the five-year period for which the Special Fund and the Inter-American Bank are providing funds, take complete and undisputed possession of the Institute, finance it with their own resources, and appoint its staff without regard to the rules of the United Nations. This means that such a possibility will remain open during the next five years; not only that, the Special Fund hopes that this is the course that the Governments will take, so that instead of needing further contributions from the Fund the Institute will be supported by the Governments, if in the first five years it proves itself.

I should add that my desire to obtain funds from the Inter-American Bank was largely due to the fact that, in order to comply with the practice of the Special Fund, we did not consider it appropriate at the initial stage of the Institute to approach the Governments with a request for the contribution that they would be asked to provide for its establishment according to the existing rules. Instead, I negotiated a contribution from the Inter-American Bank so that for the present the financing of the Institute would not involve any cost to the Latin American Governments.

However, I must once more stress that it is perfectly appropriate to make the Institute an autonomous body within the framework of the United Nations, a body that would be exclusively in the hands of the Latin American Governments.

II

The second problem I should like to consider is the old question of the decentralization of technical assistance. Technical assistance has actually been a unique experiment on the part of the United Nations, in the course of which we have all combined to achieve many triumphs and make many blunders. Perhaps one of our mistakes -- natural enough at the time when so important a function was initiated -- was the tendency to over-centralization whereby all decisions, major and minor, were adopted at United Nations Headquarters, perhaps because the regional commissions were still in their infancy, and the extent of their potential contribution to the study and solution of Latin America's problems was as yet unknown. But, as time went by, the regional commissions gradually gained strength, thanks to their own efforts and to the help of Headquarters itself; and little by little the experiment's own dynamic force has generated the need for a decentralization that will assign to the commissions a greater share of responsibility in the application of technical assistance.

In this connexion, a preliminary experiment was tried out some years ago and proved a failure; it failed because decentralization was not carried far enough, and the resources allocated to the regional secretariat in charge did not suffice for the efficient performance of its functions. The problem has recently been reconsidered, and it is with great satisfaction that I take advantage of this opportunity to stress what the delegations will have learnt from the documents distributed to them. The General Assembly of the United Nations has decided to decentralize technical assistance functions once and for all, and to grant the regional agencies the necessary resources to ensure the success of this new endeavour. Consequently, here at Santiago and in our Mexico Office, as well as at the office in Brazil, it will fall to us to play a more active part in the preparation of United Nations technical assistance programmes. As technical assistance is rendered and applied in terms of economic development requirements, I am confident that if EGLA has shown some insight into development problems, it will likewise be capable of channelling technical assistance along the lines best adapted to the requirements of development.

/Furthermore, as

Furthermore, as regards the technical assistance programmes of the specialized agencies of the United Nations, I also have pleasure in stating that some months ago, in this very room, and at the proposal of Mr. Owen, Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board and of Mr. Hoffman, Managing Director of the United Nations Special Fund, all the Resident Representatives in Latin America met together with ECLA officials to establish norms for the exchange of information and ways and means of using this secretariat's services in the formulation of the over-all technical assistance plans of both the United Nations and the specialized agencies. Since the prevailing spirit at that meeting was constructive, I hope that ECLA will be able to make an increasingly valuable contribution to the preparation of technical assistance plans, especially in cases where the Institute sends out advisory groups, in conjunction with OAS and the Inter-American Development Bank, since it is precisely by means of those groups that requirements in this field directly linked to economic development can best be ascertained, evaluated and specified.

III

Lastly, I should like to add a few words on the co-operation requested from the ECLA secretariat, by virtue of the Commission's membership of the Tripartite Committee, in the implementation of the policy implicit in the Alliance for Progress, as well as on the contribution the secretariat was asked to make to the preparation of the documents presented at the first Punta del Este Conference.

We had long been convinced that the introduction of radical reforms in the economic and social structure of Latin America was an indispensable prerequisite for the acceleration of the region's rate of growth. For those of us who were persuaded that the expediting of economic development is not an end in itself, but an effective means of progressively improving income distribution in the interest of the broad masses; for those of us who contended that increasing large-scale and industrialization was an imperative need as a concomitant to the gradual introduction of modern techniques agriculture; for those of us who believed that this whole process

/of development

of development and more equitable income distribution was not and could not be the outcome of the free interplay of economic forces, but must spring from conscious and deliberate State action in pursuit of clearly-defined objectives whose attainment will further both those ends, the enshrining of these long-cherished aims and ideals in the Charter of Punta del Este was an epoch-making event, opening up new prospects for the Latin American countries and magnificent opportunities for effective action.

It was for this reason that we unhesitatingly responded, not with indifference, but with enthusiastic zeal, to the summons to co-operate in the Alliance for Progress. Nor did we do so merely because it was a duty for those who had planted the seed of certain ideas to help in reaping the harvest. We did so first and foremost because in this radical change in international co-operation policy we saw something more than an official plan to furnish more substantial international resources for the economic development of Latin America. We saw that the promise of abundant resources was no longer dictated primarily by the aim of opening up new and fruitful fields for private capital - laudable as such a purpose might be - but was prompted by Latin America's requirements in respect of structural reform, and that, moreover, such contributions would be made in direct relation to our countries' ability and determination to honour the solemn economic and social commitments assumed under the Alliance for Progress at Punta del Este.

Nor is this all. For us, the Charter of Punta del Este is the expression of a transcendent political principle recognized by all the signatories: that of speedily incorporating in our economies the technological revolution which is radically transforming those countries that have hitherto been on the periphery of the world economy. The alternatives are clear and uncompromising. Either liberal international resources will be made available for the substantial expansion of capital formation with a view to the absorption of contemporary technology; or it will become essential to adopt drastic methods of capital formation and restriction of consumption - and of growth of consumption - such as generally entail severe political and social sacrifices, at least until a level of productivity and income has been attained. Similar to that of the developed countries which constitute a

/relatively small

relatively small proportion of the world population. The Charter establishing the Alliance thus represents pre-eminently a move in the field of policy -- a vital decision on the policy to be adopted in order to reach the desired goal. A policy decision in that sense, but not a political decision in the sense that the provision of international resources or the amount placed at a country's disposal will have anything to do with whatever attitudes or commitments the country concerned may assume, in such a way as to undermine the authenticity of its major national decisions.

It is this conviction that has induced us, as a group of Latin Americans, to consider our position as international officials perfectly compatible with energetic collaboration in this supremely important policy of international economic co-operation.

Matters could hardly be otherwise; and the reason is that the fundamental success of the policy implicit in the Alliance for Progress depends essentially upon the completeness with which it is understood and accepted, and the steadfastness with which it is supported, by the broad masses of the Latin American peoples, with their sound national instinct as their guide.

Another requisite is the conscious allegiance of those whose thinking and whose action -- I refer particularly to the younger generations -- mark them out as destined to exert a decisive influence on the course of future events in this vast region. And we could not win that allegiance, without giving them the assurance that the new policy pursues solely the transcendent objective I have described.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA
COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Eighth Session

Santiago, Chile, 14 to 16 February 1962

Information document No. 8

STATEMENT MADE AT THE FIRST WORKING MEETING

BY MR. PAUL TREMBLAY

AMBASSADOR AND REPRESENTATIVE OF CANADA

Mr. Chairman, I wish to thank you on behalf of the Canadian delegation for your kind reference to Canada's admission to the Economic Commission for Latin America. This is the first meeting in which my country has taken part since it became a member of the Commission in October 1961, and we wish to take this opportunity of stressing the importance that we attach to our relations with the countries of Latin America.

My delegation will follow the Commission's debates with the closest interest. We are already aware of the great importance of its work to Latin America; we know the contribution it is making to the efforts to improve the economic and social conditions of the peoples of the region. The work being done is of direct and immediate concern to Canada, and we attach the utmost importance to its success. Participation in the Commission's work will give us a fuller understanding of the problems of development and expansion which confront the governments of Latin America, and which they are determined to resolve.

My delegation will follow with particular interest the work of the Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ECLA), whose establishment we are to discuss.

The Canadian Government welcomes the establishment of this Institute, which will help Governments to draw up projects and programmes aimed at developing their economies. We believe that a serious planning and programming

/effort is

effort is essential for the effective and intelligent use of the comparatively limited resources available for economic development. We hope that once it is constituted this institute will maintain close co-operation with the other international bodies that are conducting similar activities and thus avoid duplication of effort while benefiting from shared experience.

The Canadian Government makes a substantial contribution to the United Nations Special Fund, which is helping to finance the Institute. Canada also contributes to Latin America's development through United Nations technical assistance and through its support to the International Bank and its subsidiary body, the International Development Agency. We are glad to take this opportunity of stressing the leading role played by United Nations assistance and development programmes in Latin America's economic expansion.

My delegation is especially interested in the Committee's discussions on the two regional economic bodies which ECLA has helped to establish - the Latin American Free-Trade Association and the Central American Economic Integration Programme. We congratulate the Commission on the invaluable assistance it has rendered to the countries members of these two groups. The Canadian Government appreciates the desire of the Governments concerned to intensify trade possibilities in the interest of their respective economies. As the Honourable Georges Hees, our Minister for Commercial Affairs, declared at the nineteenth session of GATT on 28 November 1961 it is our belief that effective measures must be taken to intensify the possibilities of trade with economies that are still in the stage of expansion and development. This consideration must carry weight in any and every decision bearing upon the problem.

Hence it is clear that at the GATT meeting in question the Canadian Government gave its support to the declaration concerning the problem of the less developed regions and the need to intensify trade. On the other hand, my Government asked the countries belonging to these regional associations to abide by international regulations, above all the provisions of GATT relating to the establishment of free-trade areas. They should not be unmindful of their commercial ties with other countries which, like Canada, do not form part of the regional groups concerned.

/Canada's trade

Canada's trade with the ALALC countries is substantial, and as we like to think, mutually advantageous. In this respect, the measures we have adopted to facilitate our export trade have played a significant role. Thanks to them, Canadian exporters have been able to offer South American buyers attractive long-term credit arrangements. Last year, for example, these credit facilities made possible the financing of a newsprint factory in Chile, the sale of diesel locomotives to Argentina and Brazil, and a sizable delivery of rails to Mexico.

These few remarks will suffice to show that the Canadian Government takes a very keen interest in the work of this Commission, and regards its membership as an important link with the Latin American countries. We look forward with pleasure to taking part in the proceedings of the present session.

DECENTRALIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES
AND STRENGTHENING OF THE REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

Draft Resolution submitted by the delegation of Argentina

The Economic Commission for Latin America.

Taking note of General Assembly resolutions 1518 (XV) and 1709 (SVI) and resolution 793 (XXX) and 823 (XXXII) of the Economic and Social Council as well as the Reports by the Secretary-General to the Economic and Social Council (E/3522) and to the General Assembly (A/4911),

Bearing in mind specially paragraph 4 of resolution 1709 (XVI) which "urges the strengthening, without delay, of the secretariats of the regional economic commissions as executive arms of the Organization in the economic and social fields, including technical assistance operations, by means of an increasing delegation to the regional secretariats of substantive and operational functions and responsibilities and the provision of the requisite resources, including personnel, while maintaining the central substantive functions, including policy guidance and co-ordination",

Bearing in mind also Economic Commission for Latin America resolution 210 (IX) together with the Note by the Executive Secretary on decentralization of the United Nations economic and social activities and strengthening of the regional economic commissions, adopted at the ninth session of the Commission

Considering

(a) that the Governments of the member States concur in the opinion that advantages would accrue from utilizing the services of the Commission in the economic and social fields as frequently as possible and from the decentralization of United Nations Technical Assistance activities,

(b) that the limited resources available for technical assistance projects in which the Governments of the member States are interested must be turned to the fullest possible account and that consequently the knowledge

/and experience

and experience accumulated by the Commission's secretariat should be drawn upon as fully as possible in the selection, execution and evaluation of technical assistance projects in order to ensure the maximum utilization of available resources.

(c) that the Secretariat of the Commission should be given the requisite resources to enable it to carry out such activities with the necessary efficiency,

1. Decides to take note with satisfaction of resolutions 1518 (XV) and 1709 (XVI) of the General Assembly and resolution 793 (XXX) and 823 (XXXII) of the Economic and Social Council;

2. Expresses its gratitude for the measures which the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council have adopted to decentralize United Nations economic and social activities and to strengthen the regional economic commissions;

3. Expresses its appreciation of the views of the Secretary-General on the intensified participation of the regional economic commissions in the United Nations economic and social activities and on the need to increase their staff resources;

4. Recommends to the Secretary-General that he take the necessary measures to ensure that the Commission's secretariat has the requisite authority and sufficient technical personnel at the appropriate time to enable it to fulfil its functions efficiently with regard to the decentralization of economic and social activities and with regard to the services required of it by the Governments of member States in connexion with the selection, execution and evaluation of Technical Assistance projects.

UNITED NATIONS BUILDING IN SANTIAGO, CHILE

Draft resolution submitted by the delegations of
Costa Rica, México and Uruguay

The Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America,

Having noted the report of the secretariat regarding the United Nations building in Santiago (E/CN.12/AC.50/8);

Taking into account the relatively small budget for the project and the increased need for space resulting from the expanding activity in the region of the United Nations and the specialized agencies;

Considering the keen interest of the public and of Governments in ensuring that the project maintains standards of dignity and style benefitting the region;

Noting the precedent of generous gifts by member States for other buildings of the United Nations and specialized agencies, as reported by the Secretary General in document A/4535 of 11 October 1960;

Mindful of the importance of a well co-ordinated functional gift programme in enhancing the building both aesthetically and in respect of its usefulness;

Decides

1. To establish an ad hoc committee comprising three representatives, appointed by the Committee of the Whole at its current session, to co-ordinate and promote the gift programme, in consultation with the secretariat of ECLA and the architect. The members of this committee will serve until May 1964.
2. To request the secretariat to provide the ad hoc committee and the member Governments with such information as they may require concerning specific functional gifts which would improve the building while preserving its unity.
3. To urge member Governments to respond generously to this appeal either by direct gifts or by enlisting the help of public institutions or private persons.

LATIN AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PLANNING

Venezuela: second amendment to the draft resolution
contained in Conference Room Paper No.3

The delegation of Venezuela, pursuant to the amendment proposed in Conference Room Paper No. 5, moves that the final text of operative paragraph 3 (a) of Conference Room Paper No. 3 should read as follows:

"(a) Eleven Latin American members of recognized technical ability elected by ECLA, of whom eight shall be nationals of eight different countries of Latin American and three shall be from international organizations working in the economic and financial field in this region."

Conference Room Paper No. 5 3/8/50.1

LATIN AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PLANNING

Venezuela: amendment to the draft resolution contained
in Conference Room Paper No. 3

Operative paragraph 3 (a), first line: insert the words "Latin American" between "eleven" and "members".

LATIN AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PLANNING

Draft resolution submitted by the delegations of Argentina
Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico
and Venezuela

The Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America,

Noting with satisfaction the Note by the Executive Secretary on the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (E/CN.12/AC.50/7) submitted in compliance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of ECLA resolution 199 (IX),

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 1708 (XVI), which invites the Governments concerned to establish development planning institutes closely linked to the respective regional economic commissions,

Expressing its appreciation to the United Nations Special Fund and the Inter-American Development Bank, whose contribution has made possible the establishment of an institute for development planning in Latin America,

Expressing gratification at the prospect that the United Nations, in discharging its responsibilities as Executing Agency, will act through ECLA,

Noting with satisfaction the Special Fund's agreement that the Institute be located at Santiago as an autonomous body under the aegis of ECLA, and the generous offer by the Government of Chile to provide appropriate premises,

Expressing the hope that the Regular and Expanded Programmes of Technical Assistance will give additional help by granting United Nations resources and fellowships for training at the Institute, and

Considering the urgent need to speed up economic and social development in the Latin American countries,

/Resolves:

Resolves:

A

1. To establish the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning, which will be responsible for providing, at the request of the Governments concerned, training and advisory services to the countries and areas within the geographical scope of the Commission, and for undertaking research in planning techniques, in accordance with the following aims and functions:

- (a) To raise the technical level of government officials and specialists through training programmes in the form of courses and in-service training;
- (b) To assist Governments in establishing the institutional and technical organization required for a more efficient programming of their economic and social development policies;
- (c) To assist Governments at a purely technical level in preparing their economic and social development programmes;
- (d) To carry out the theoretical studies required for the improvement of planning techniques used in Latin America.

2. To establish a Governing Council for the Institute, its functions to be as follows:

- (a) To lay down general rules governing the action of the Institute in matters entrusted to it;
- (b) To review and approve work programmes and the relevant budgets;
- (c) To submit a progress report to ECLA each year on the work of the Institute;

3. To provide that the Governing Council shall be composed in the manner and subject to the stipulations laid down below:

- (a) Eleven members of recognized technical ability elected by ECLA, of whom eight shall be nationals of eight different Latin American countries and three shall be from international organizations working in the economic and financial field in Latin America;
- (b) In electing the eight members mentioned above, care shall be taken to ensure equitable geographical distribution;

- c) The eleven members of the Governing Council shall be elected for a term of two years at the regular ECLA sessions and eligible for re-election;
- d) The Director-General of the Institute - referred to under 4 below - shall be an ex officio member of the Governing Council with the right to participate without vote in its deliberations;
- e) The Governing Council shall elect a chairman from among the eight members mentioned under b) and shall adopt rules of procedure for its meetings, which shall be held at least twice a year.

4. To create the post of Director-General the incumbent to be appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations after prior consultation with the Governing Council, , and entrusted with the direction and administration of the Institute in accordance with the instructions given him by the Governing Council and subject to the following stipulations and functions:

- a) To submit the programmes and budget of the Institute to the Governing Council;
- b) To execute the . programmes and to undertake the expenditure envisaged in the budget;
- c) To select and appoint the staff of the Institute;
- d) To select the fellows for the Training Programme;
- e) To make formal arrangements with Governments for making available the services of the Institute;
- f) To accept on behalf of the Institute contributions from Governments, international organizations, private foundations and institutions for the purpose of financing its activities;
- g) To co-ordinate the work of the Institute with that of other international, regional and bilateral programmes in related fields;
- h) To attend the meetings of the Governing Council;
- i) To report to the Governing Council on the Institute's activities and on the execution of its work programme.

/In the

In the exercise of his powers and the discharge of his responsibilities the Director-General may reach agreement with the specialized agencies as to methods of co-operating with the Institute in their respective fields.

B

The Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America,
Further resolves,

1. That the first election of the members of the Governing Council referred to in paragraph 3 a) of part A of this resolution shall take place at an extraordinary session of the Committee of the Whole, to be held at Santiago on 21 March 1962 with this exclusive end in view. The members thus appointed shall remain in office until the Commission's tenth session. To facilitate the convening of this extraordinary meeting it is agreed that the secretariat shall not be required to abide by the provisions laid down in the Commission's rules of procedure in respect of documentation, prior notice, and other arrangements.

2. That the Governing Council of the Institute shall approve a Plan of Operation for the United Nations Special Fund project in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution and, should the occasion arise, shall authorize the Chairman of the Governing Council to sign it;

3. That the Governing Council shall submit to ECLA, prior to its 1966 session, a proposal designed to ensure the continuity of the Institute, in accordance with the aims referred to in paragraph 7 of ECLA resolution 199 (IX);

4. That the Director-General of the Institute, after prior consultation with the Governing Council, shall reach agreement with the Executing Agency and the United Nations Special Fund on any change in the budget contained in the Plan of Operation of the Special Fund project;

/5. That, as

5. That, as long as the Special Fund contribution continues, the Director-General of the Institute, in addition to reporting to the Council of Directors, shall report directly to the Executing Agency in accordance with the provisions of the Special Fund project;

6. That the Director-General may also request the co-operation of the Resident Representatives of the Technical Assistance Board, who are also programme directors of the Special Fund, in regard to the provision of such training and advisory services as may be agreed on with the Governments concerned;

7. That the Director-General with the aim of furthering the Institute's aims, may in consultation with the OAS/ECLA/IDB Committee on cooperation consider what co-operation might be afforded by these organizations with respect to any requests that Governments may make for training and advisory services;

8. To urge the Latin American Governments to submit separate requests for advisory services to the United Nations Special Fund, as provided in paragraph 5 of document E/CN.12/AC.50/7.

RESOLUTION FOR SUBMISSION TO THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL,
ON THE LATIN AMERICAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PLANNING INSTITUTE

Draft resolution submitted by the delegations of Bolivia, Brazil, Chile,

Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela

The Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America,

Bearing in mind that a resolution has been adopted at its current session establishing a Latin American Economic and Social Planning Institute,

Considering that it is a matter of the utmost urgency for the economic and social development of Latin America that the Institute should begin its work at once,

Mindful of article 10 of the Commission's terms of reference,

Recalling that the Economic and Social Council will hold its thirty-third session in April 1962, when it will have an opportunity to consider the establishment of the Institute that has just been approved,

Resolves:

1. To request the secretariat to transmit forthwith to the Economic and Social Council a special report on the Institute, giving an account of the discussions on the subject by the Committee of the Whole, and of their decisions and resolutions adopted thereon;

2. To ask the Economic and Social Council, at its thirty-third session, to devote special consideration to the Commission's decisions with respect to the Institute, in view of the urgent need for it to begin its operations.