

# RESOLUTIONS

adopted by the Economic  
Commission for Latin America,  
the Committee of the Whole  
and the Trade Committee

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II



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181 (IX) ADMISSION OF BRITISH HONDURAS OR BELIZE AS  
AN ASSOCIATE MEMBER OF THE COMMISSION

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering the application of British Honduras or Belize for admission as an associate member of the Commission, presented by the delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,

Taking into account the secretariat document informing the member Governments of the Commission of this request (E/CN.12/561),

Considering that the Government of Guatemala has declared that it sponsors the admission of British Honduras or Belize, whose destiny is linked to that of the American continent and especially of Central America,

Decides:

1. To welcome the application of British Honduras or Belize submitted by the United Kingdom;
2. To admit British Honduras or Belize as an associate member of the Commission, in accordance with paragraph 3 (a) of its terms of reference.

6 May 1961.

182 (IX) AGRARIAN POLICY

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Bearing in mind that the documents presented by the ECLA secretariat and FAO to the ninth session of the Commission include the following: "An agricultural policy to expedite the economic development of Latin America" (E/CN.12/592) and "The role of agriculture in Latin American common market and free-trade area arrangements" (E/CN.12/551),

Considering that in recent years the rate of growth of the Latin American economy has followed a downward trend, partly as a result of the inadequate development of agriculture, which is largely attributable in certain countries to shortcomings in the prevailing land distribution systems and the rigidity of the agrarian structure,

Recalling the resolutions on land reform adopted by the Fifth Inter-American Conference on Agriculture, the Sixth Regional Conference for Latin America of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and the OAS Special Committee to study the formulation of new measures for economic co-operation,

Taking into account the resolutions on land reform and agricultural development adopted at previous sessions of the Commission, and also by the United Nations General Assembly and Economic and Social Council,

Considering that the regional integration of the agricultural sector raises special problems, the analysis of which must be based on different criteria from those applied in other sectors, and the solution of which entails the co-ordination of production policies,

Decides:

1. To take note with satisfaction of the documents presented by the ECLA secretariat and by FAO, and to recommend to Governments that in formulating their respective agrarian policies they bear in mind the conclusions and recommendations of the studies in question, especially those relating to the need to expedite where necessary, the process of transforming agrarian structures, when these have priority by virtue of being a retarding factor in agricultural development;

2. To recommend to the ECLA secretariat and to FAO that the study on the problems of agricultural economy and land reform in Latin America which it has been agreed to carry out in collaboration with the OAS on the proposal of the latter, should make suggestions which will assist Governments in determining measures of national policy and of joint action at the regional level with a view to overcoming, without contravening the relevant political constitution of each country, the institutional obstacles to the development of the agricultural sector presented by existing agrarian structures, and promoting the rapid growth of this sector in the light of the requirements of the economy as a whole;

3. To request the ECLA secretariat and FAO to give special priority to the study of the problems connected with the regional integration of agriculture, and on the basis of their findings, to hold meetings, to be convened by the ECLA secretariat, of government officials and representatives of private economic sectors, for the purpose of formulating, at the technical level, specific proposals for multilateral action, and undertaking such other activities as will enable Governments to adopt pertinent decisions of economic policy in this field.

12 May 1961.

183 (IX) AGRICULTURE AND BALANCED ECONOMIC  
DEVELOPMENT

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that the adverse effect on overall economic development of the lack of balance between the development of agriculture and that of other sectors of the economy is recognized, and that the ECLA secretariat has mentioned in its various economic studies the negative repercussions on economic development caused by the slow rate of development of industry, owing to its deterrent effects on the growth of demand for goods produced by other sectors and on that of the productivity of labour,

Bearing in mind that the objectives of agricultural development include the fuller utilization of resources, the expansion of domestic production of foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials, an increase in productivity, and the adoption of measures, to bring about a real improvement in rural living conditions,

Realizing that the attainment of these economic development objectives in respect of agriculture may be hindered, inter alia, by inefficiency and high operating costs in certain activities, connected with the marketing of agricultural commodities and by equally high costs of some types of industrial production which give rise to internal price structures unfavourable to the agricultural sector, from the standpoint either of the items which farmers must purchase if they are to intensify their production or of the direct consumer goods which the rural population needs on a large scale in order to improve its levels of living,

Considering that in certain cases such consequences derive from the application of policies to encourage development which have not been devised in the context of a balanced economic development policy,

Recommends that the secretariat supplement the analyses it has undertaken in collaboration with FAO on the negative effects of unbalanced development in the various economic sectors by investigating the effects on agricultural activity resulting from uneconomic processes in other sectors or from the application of policies which lower the income of the rural sector or have not been devised in the context of a balanced economic development policy.

12 May 1961.

184 (IX) PLANNING METHODS AND EXPERIENCE

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Having examined the secretariat document (E/CN.12/584) which contains a progress report on the work of the Advisory Groups and deals with practical problems of economic development planning,

Considering how useful it would be for member Governments to receive information on the experience of countries as regards the application of methods of planning economic and social development and with respect to administrative machinery for the formulation and implementation of plans, as well as for the preparation of measures of socio-economic policy,

Decides:

1. To take note with satisfaction of document E/CN.12/584, presented by the secretariat, on the experience of the Advisory Groups and the practical problems of economic development;

2. To request the secretariat to amplify this document in order to provide information

(a) On methods of formulating and applying overall, regional and sectoral plans, mainly for agricultural, industrial and transport activities, and on experience therein;

(b) On the various institutional, administrative and technical systems currently employed in formulating and implementing plans and in preparing measures of economic and social policy.

13 May 1961.

185 (IX) REGIONAL SEMINARS AND TECHNICAL MEETINGS  
ON PLANNING

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Having examined the document on international co-operation for an economic development policy in Latin America (E/CN.12/582), and the document on the experience of the Advisory Groups and the practical problems of economic development (E/CN.12/584),

Considering the Latin American countries' need to exchange ideas on practical methods of planning economic and social development policy and to learn what progress has been achieved and what experience acquired by the various countries in these respects, not only as regards the formulation of plans but also in matters relating to their implementation and supervision,

Taking into account how useful it would be for Governments to consider mechanisms for the formulation and execution of public budgets, so that these may become, where appropriate, efficacious instruments for putting Government investment projects into practical effect,

Bearing in mind the necessity for the analysis and exchange of experience in respect of the organization of governmental, administrative and technical agencies, so that the measures of economic and social policy which are formulated may be applied within a cohesive framework of overall policy, and it may be possible to evaluate on a continuous basis economic conditions and the efficacy of the measures designed to achieve the proposed objectives,

Decides:

1. To take note with satisfaction of document E/CN.12/582, on international co-operation for an economic development policy in Latin America, and of document E/CN.12/584, on the experience of the Advisory Groups and the practical problems of economic development;

2. To recommend to the secretariat that it organize, at the earliest opportunity, jointly with the Organization of American States and in collaboration with the United Nations Technical Assistance Programme, regional seminars and technical meetings to discuss the methodological and practical problems of planning;

3. To recommend that such seminars and technical meetings be attended primarily by representatives of national planning and budget offices or other agencies doing similar work or carrying out basic analyses for planning purposes, and by qualified experts;

4. To recommend that at these meetings priority be given to the study of the following topics;

(a) Mechanisms for the formulation and execution of public budgets, with a view to converting them, where appropriate, into effective and direct instruments for the implementation of development programmes;

(b) Administrative and technical organization for the formulation and execution of plans;

(c) Methods of formulating overall, regional and sectoral long- and medium-term plans;

(d) Planning of public expenditure and, in particular, of public investment and the provision of social services.

13 May 1961.

## 186 (IX) FISCAL POLICY

### The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Taking note with satisfaction of the preparatory work carried out by the secretariat, the Organization of American States and the Inter-American Development Bank, in co-operation with the Harvard University Law School International Programme in Taxation, with regard to proposals for a long-range programme for studying the bases for a reform of tax systems with a view to using them as instruments of fiscal and economic policy,

Considering the need of the Latin American States for resources wherewith to undertake, as a matter of urgency, intensive capital formation in the basic sectors of the economy,

Bearing in mind that the tax system may be a valuable instrument of co-operation in a policy designed to promote the more equitable distribution of income and to facilitate the financing of economic development programmes,

Considering that such a system may be conducive to a more efficient use of the land, such as will increase its productivity,

### Decides:

1. To request Governments to give their support to the studies which are being developed by the sponsoring agencies in connexion with the tax reform and fiscal policy programme, and, in particular, to collaborate to the fullest extent possible with the experts who will be appointed to carry out the work of study and research on the tax systems in force in the Latin American countries;



2. To request the secretariat that the above-mentioned tax programme make express provision for the need to improve tax administration and yields, as well as to study the bases for a tax system which will mitigate the external vulnerability and inelasticity of these systems, and will serve as an instrument of policy which may promote in combination with others, the improvement of income distribution and land use, and, in short, may constitute a valuable adjunct to economic development programmes;

3. To request Governments that they facilitate the attendance of national experts at the two conferences which are being organized under the above-mentioned programme, one to be held in October 1961 on tax administration and the other in April 1962 on fiscal policy.

13 May 1961.

#### 187 (IX) POPULATION PROBLEMS

##### The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that the factors relating to population change, structure, redistribution and characteristics have frequent and complex repercussions on economic and social development, and that demographic studies make a substantial contribution to the body of information required for formulating economic and social development programmes,

Expressing its satisfaction at the work carried out by the Population Commission and the Population Branch of the United Nations in the field of demography, and at the co-operation established between the ECLA secretariat and the Latin American Demographic Research and Training Centre in respect of studies and assistance to Governments in that field,

##### Decides:

1. To recommend that the regional demographic programme of the United Nations be intensified, if possible with the help of supplementary sources, so as to cater effectively for the needs of demographic research with a view to the preparation of economic and social development programmes in Latin America;

2. To request the secretariat:

(a) To pursue and intensify, in co-operation with the Latin American Demographic Research and Training Centre, a programme of studies and assistance to Governments, giving priority to the most advantageous use of the findings of the new population censuses in the formulation of economic and social development policies, and promoting the preparation of population case studies;

(b) That in such a programme, until detailed tabulations of the new censuses are to hand, a substantial part of the resources available be provisionally allocated to the study of the establishment of concepts and methods of analysis, especially in relation to the redistribution of the population among cities, towns and rural areas, internal migration, size and characteristics of the labour force, and its possible trends;

(c) That at future sessions of this Commission, reports on the progress made and on demographic research of importance for economic and social policy be submitted to it for consideration.

13 May 1961.

#### 188 (IX) SOCIAL ASPECTS OF DEVELOPMENT

##### The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Whereas it is now a generally accepted principle that the social development of the Latin American countries should be promoted alongside their economic development,

Whereas this implies, on the one hand, the existence of specific factors of strategic value for economic development which must be taken into account in any attempt at programming, and, on the other, that every possible endeavour should be made to foster integrated socio-economic development in which the objectives of social policy are smoothly co-ordinated,

Whereas, despite the general recognition of these needs, basic empirical research has not yet been carried out, and there is a shortage of properly qualified specialists in the theory and techniques of social programming,

Takes note with satisfaction of the secretariat's efforts in this connexion pursuant to resolutions 82 (VI) and 124 (VII), and regards as a highly efficacious measure the joint convening, by the ECLA secretariat,

the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Bureau of Social Affairs and the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations, of the Working Group on the Social Aspects of Economic Development in Latin America, which met at Mexico from 12 to 21 December 1960,

Requests the secretariat:

1. To continue activities of this type by convening working groups on social aspects of economic development at the regional level, and to arrange at the earliest possible opportunity, with the co-operation of UNESCO, the Bureau of Social Affairs of the United Nations, and other bodies, a second meeting of experts of the same nature, based, where appropriate, on the research recommended in the report of the Mexico meeting;
2. To co-operate, at the request of Governments, in the organization of meetings of this same type at the national level;
3. To study the problem of training social planning experts and to put forward suggestions for its solution.

13 May 1961.

#### 189 (IX) SOCIAL PROBLEMS IN LATIN AMERICA

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Realizing the need to pay due attention to social problems in order to formulate measures of economic and social policy designed to raise the levels of living of the Latin American peoples,

Being concerned about the urgent need to improve the social situation in the Latin American countries,

Considering that a better knowledge of the main factors determining the social situation would be useful in formulating satisfactory economic and social development plans as well as the various programmes of social policy,

Decides to recommend to the secretariat that it undertake within the shortest possible time, in collaboration with the national and international organizations competent in the social field, a study to ascertain and analyse the principal social factors of the institutional structures in Latin America that should be taken into account for an effective policy of economic and social development.

13 May 1961.

190 (IX) DECENTRALIZATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE MACHINERY

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that one of the factors retarding the integrated and simultaneous economic development of the region is the uneven geographical distribution of economic activities within each individual country,

Bearing in mind that this concentration of economic activities usually results from over-centralization of administrative organs and machinery in capital cities, so that other parts of the country are deprived of the necessary means and incentives to develop at the rate their levels of living require,

Decides to recommend to the ECLA secretariat and to the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations that they study the repercussions on the harmonious development of the Latin American countries which would result from decentralization of administrative machinery, as one of the measures adopted to raise the economic and social levels of the countries of the region.

13 May 1961.

191 (IX) TRAINING OF LABOUR IN ECONOMIC AND  
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Recognizing the need for labour forces to participate in the work of economic and social planning,

Recognizing the need to intensify dissemination of methods of analysis and evaluation of economic and social development problems,

Recommends:

1. To the secretariat of ECLA that it consider how to prepare, in collaboration with the ILO and with the pertinent national organizations, labour training and discussion courses on economic and social development problems, which could be given in the various countries concurrently with the intensive courses that are being organized with the co-operation of the Technical Assistance Programme;

2. To Governments that they ensure that labour forces are represented on their delegations to regional seminars on overall economic and social planning which deal with topics of direct interest to Latin American workers.

13 May 1961.

192 (IX) EXTENSION AND IMPROVEMENT OF EDUCATION

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that both the average level and the guiding principles of general education and vocational training in Latin America are often limiting factors in relation to the economic and social development plans and aspirations of the countries of the region.

Considering that the funds allocated to the financing of national educational systems constitute a supremely valuable investment from the standpoint both of the individual and of society, and that they are at present quite inadequate to meet Latin America's educational needs,

Bearing in mind that in formulating economic and social development programmes, as well as those relating to educational development, it is essential to take into account the reciprocal interaction of the two above-mentioned factors, which necessitates the establishment of a permanent link between the agencies that assume the responsibility of planning action in these fields,

Recalling resolution 176 (AC.45) of the Committee of the Whole, relating to UNESCO's proposal for the convening of an inter-American conference on education and economic and social development,

Notes with satisfaction that the said conference will be jointly sponsored by UNESCO, ECLA and OAS, with the co-operation of the ILO, FAO, WHO and UNICEF, and of various Latin American universities and research centres, and will be held at Santiago, Chile, from 4 to 16 December 1961,

Recommends:

1. That at the meeting in question the complex problems connected with the relation between economic and social development and the structure and basic principles of educational systems be thoroughly studied, as also the integration of educational and national development plans;

2. That the Governments of Latin America increase their efforts to promote the extension and qualitative improvement of general education and vocational training, by means of integrated education plans closely linked with those relating to economic and social development, as advocated in UNESCO's major project on the Extension and Improvement of Primary Education in Latin America, and that they bear in mind the requirements of the next few years in respect of numbers of professional and technical workers, their fields of specialization and their educational levels;

3. That budgets for education be increased sufficiently to permit the achievement of the foregoing aims, and that the appropriate international credit agencies give sympathetic consideration to requests for assistance in financing of educational projects, particularly the building of school premises;

4. That national economic and educational planning agencies adopt measures designed to establish the closest possible collaboration between them, for the common good of the studies, plans and objectives which they propose to develop or attain;

5. That UNESCO and ECLA establish, in conjunction with the other international agencies, systematic and permanent collaboration procedures, both at the regional level and in respect of the activities they carry out in individual countries through their technical assistance missions;

6. That the proposed Latin American institute for planning economic development give appropriate attention to educational planning 1/.

13 May 1961.

193 (IX) TEACHING OF ECONOMICS IN LATIN AMERICA

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that the countries of Latin America are interested in carrying out economic development policies on the basis of planning techniques and that for this purpose they will require specialized personnel,

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1/ See resolution 199 (IX).

Takes note with satisfaction of the action taken jointly by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the secretariat of ECLA and the Organization of American States to sponsor a Mission of economists to study the teaching of economics in the relevant faculties of Latin American universities, and of the report submitted by that Mission (E/CN.12/546/Rev.1),

Expresses its gratitude for the valuable help given to the Joint UNESCO/ECLA/OAS Mission, by the rectors of universities deans of faculties, principals of schools of economics and educational authorities of the various countries of Latin America,

Recommends:

1. To the Governments members of the Commission that they provide the universities of Latin America with the facilities they need in their efforts to improve the teaching of economics, and that they give effect to the recommendations contained in the report of the Joint UNESCO/ECLA/OAS Mission;

2. To the universities, and particularly to the faculties of economics, that they continue the efforts begun at the Second Latin American Meeting of Deans of Faculties of Economics, held at Rosario (Argentina) in October 1960, to improve curricula and teaching materials by introducing courses in the analysis and evaluation of economic development problems and planning;

3. To international organizations, particularly UNESCO, OAS and the ECLA secretariat, that they increase to the greatest possible extent their aid to universities which so request in the following ways recommended by the Joint UNESCO/ECLA/OAS Mission:

(a) By granting fellowships to teaching staff to enable them to complete their studies in national or foreign universities or in international institutes of learning;

(b) By helping to provide full-time teaching staff;

(c) By encouraging the preparation of high-quality texts on economics that are closely related to the present economic and social development problems of Latin America;

(d) By helping university libraries to enlarge their collections of books and texts on economics.

13 May 1961.

194 (IX) ACTIVITIES OF THE CENTRAL AMERICAN ECONOMIC  
CO-OPERATION COMMITTEE

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Cognizant of the report of the Central American Co-operation Committee (E/CN.12/552), covering the period September 1959 to December 1960, and the Note by the secretariat on the Central American Economic Integration Programme (E/CN.12/586), of which it takes note with satisfaction,

Considering that, in December 1960, the Governments of El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua signed the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration the Protocol to the Central American Agreement on the Equalization of Import Duties and taxes, and the Agreement constituting the Central American Bank for Economic Integration,

Decides:

1. To congratulate the Committee on its encouragement of the activities relating to Central American economic integration, and the Governments of El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua on the signature of the aforesaid agreements;

2. To express the hope that, in due course, the Government of Costa Rica will decide to accede to membership in the common market;

3. To express its gratitude to the secretariat of ECLA, the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operation of the United Nations, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Labour Organisation for the assistance they have afforded, and to request them to continue co-operating to the fullest possible extent with the Central American Economic Co-operation Committee.

13 May 1961.



195 (IX) ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF BRITISH HONDURAS  
OR BELIZE

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Whereas, by virtue of resolution 181 (IX), British Honduras or Belize has been accepted as an associate member,

Taking into account its geographical situation and economic activity,

Recommends:

1. That the secretariat should take the foregoing reasons into consideration in order to relate the economic studies on British Honduras or Belize to the Central American economic structure;

2. That the secretariat, with the consent of the Governments concerned, consider the possible repercussions of closer co-operation among them with a view to British Honduras' or Belize's joining, if and when opportune, the Central American Economic Co-operation Committee.

13 May 1961.

196 (IX) STATISTICS

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that each forward step in economic development requires improved and more accurate measures of the progress achieved and that the increasing tempo of development requires more current data for the day-to-day and year-to-year planning of economic and social programmes,

Taking into account the report of the Seminar on National Accounts, held at Rio de Janeiro in June 1959, and the progress made in the preparation of national accounts in recent years and the fundamental place these accounts have in economic and social planning,

Considering the urgent need for better information on the social aspects of economic development and the desirability of carrying out sample surveys on family living levels on the basis of censuses now being conducted,

Decides:

1. To recommend that each country carry out a technical evaluation of the basic statistical data now being collected and compiled and the methods utilized in estimating national accounts when important sectors of the economy are not adequately measured, and evaluate the principal economic aggregates such as national income, consumption and investment, taking into account the uses being made of them and the accuracy and promptness required for these uses;
2. To request the secretariat, in co-operation with the Statistical Office of the United Nations and the Inter-American Statistical Institute, to participate with the countries, in reviewing their existing sets of national accounts, and to organize teams of statistical advisers who would, at the request of Governments, assist the government services in formulating national statistical programmes and in developing effective co-ordination among agencies collecting and using statistical data;
3. To express its satisfaction with the results achieved at the Seminar on Industrial Statistics, held at Santiago from 10 to 28 October 1960 and sponsored jointly by the Statistical Office of the United Nations, the United Nations Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations, the Inter-American Statistical Institute and the Economic Commission for Latin America;
4. To recommend to the United Nations Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations that further seminars be held for groups of countries so as to deal with special problems of industrial statistics relevant to the countries concerned, and to request it to co-operate in the holding of further, seminars in other statistical fields;
5. To recommend that each country study the desirability and possibility of introducing into its statistical system periodical sample surveys of households, whereby it would be possible to collect current information on economic and social conditions primarily centred in households;
6. To request the secretariat, in co-operation with the Statistical Office of the United Nations and the Inter-American Statistical Institute, to provide the technical assistance required for developing such a programme.

13 May 1961.

197 (IX) COMPARATIVE PRICES AND THE PURCHASING  
POWER OF CURRENCIES

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Taking into account the preliminary study on comparative prices and the purchasing power of currencies (E/CN.12/589) submitted by the secretariat,

Recognizing that a proper comparative calculation of real prices, costs, wages and incomes is of fundamental importance for the countries of Latin America in connexion with the analysis of economic development and the formulation of national and regional development programmes,

Considering that, given the present inadequate operation of the market in Latin America, the prices of the factors of production in many cases do not reflect the relative scarcity or abundance of such factors, and that this tends to introduce distortions into the evaluation of development projects from the standpoint of national economies;

Decides:

1. To recommend to the secretariat that it amplify the aforementioned study to cover all the countries of Latin America; that it collaborate to the full with other international bodies in comparing data from the Latin American countries with information from other parts of the world; that it broaden the study to include relationships between price, wage and personal income levels; and that it analyse the causes underlying the difference in the price structure of each country;
2. To recommend to the secretariat that it collaborate to the fullest possible extent with countries that so request in determining the book prices which are required for the evaluation of investment projects from the point of view of the economy as a whole;
3. To recommend to Governments that their competent authorities collaborate to the full with the secretariat by providing it with the information it requires for carrying out the aforementioned studies.

13 May 1961.

198 (IX) DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION MEDIA IN  
LATIN AMERICA

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that Latin America, in order to attain its economic growth objectives in a relatively straightforward manner and satisfy those aspirations of its peoples whose fulfilment can no longer be deferred, will need the understanding and support of the population for national and regional development programmes,

Considering that in order both to obtain this understanding and support and to extend and guarantee to the peoples of Latin America - particularly the rural population - the full enjoyment of the right to information, it is urgently necessary to undertake co-ordinated action with a view to facilitating the satisfactory development of the press, broadcasting, television and cinematography and at the same time permitting the intensification, expansion and improvement of programmes for the vocational and technical training of personnel working in such information media,

Bearing in mind that information media can give vigorous impetus to efforts and programmes designed to provide both technical training and general education, and thus efficaciously help to expedite the economic and social development of the peoples,

Considering that in resolutions 150 (VIII), 191 (IX) and 192 (IX) the Commission has already emphasized the need for the Latin American countries to intensify their educational and training programmes,

Decides:

1. To commend the activities which the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has been undertaking, at the request of the United Nations General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, to promote the development of information media, and which are reviewed in the general UNESCO report on development of information media in under-developed countries (E/3437 and Add.1);

2. To endorse the conclusions and recommendations contained in the said report, especially those put forward by the Meeting of Experts on the Development of Information Media in Latin America, held under the auspices of UNESCO at Santiago, Chile, from 1 to 13 February 1961;

3. To call attention to the resolutions in information adopted by the Commission on Human Rights (IV (XVII)) and the Economic and Social Council (819 A (XXXI)), and particularly to the fact that the latter invites "the Technical Assistance Board of the United Nations, the Special Fund and specialized agencies concerned, the regional economic commissions and other public and private agencies and institutions to assist as appropriate, less developed countries in the development and strengthening of national information media in these countries";

4. To recommend to Governments that in their economic and social development programmes they give due priority to projects, programmes and agencies for the purpose of expanding and improving information media;

5. To recommend to the ECLA secretariat and to member Governments that they encourage, support and facilitate the dissemination of studies by ECLA itself and by other similar international bodies as also by national or regional economic development plans and of programmes and studies in general relating to the purposes of the Economic Commission for Latin America;

6. To recommend to Governments, likewise, that the above-mentioned programmes include measures designed to promote the wider and more efficient dissemination of accurate information on Latin America in the other countries of the world, with the help of the United Nations public information services and the facilities of other international and regional agencies.

13 May 1961.

199 (IX) ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INSTITUTE FOR PLANNING  
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering the importance and urgency of planning economic development in Latin America for fostering and securing the accelerated economic development of the region,

Considering the need for economic development training and advisory assistance in Latin America on a much larger scale than in the past to support these planning activities,

Considering that an economical and expeditious way of meeting this need is to expand the already existing ECLA activities in the fields of training, research and advisory assistance,

Being aware that, in spite of the increased contributions of United Nations technical assistance programmes the resources at the secretariat's disposal for carrying out economic development training and advisory activities are not adequate to meet all the requests received,

Considering that the Special Fund lends its assistance to planning, training, and other pre-investment activities like those referred to above,

Appreciating the specific interest expressed at this session of the Commission by the Managing Director of the Special Fund in economic development programming and planning,

Appreciating further the Managing Director's readiness to recommend to the Governing Council of the Special Fund that it approve a special allocation of funds to permit preparatory work for a draft request for the establishment of an institute for planning economic development in Latin America,

Noting that the Governments of Chile, Colombia and Venezuela have submitted a request to the Special Fund for the establishment of such an institute, and that other Governments intend to do likewise,

Decides:

1. To recommend that ECLA's current training and advisory activities in the field of planning be expanded to the extent necessary, and that to this end the Executive Secretary of ECLA, in consultation with the Managing Director of the Special Fund, prepare the organization of the establishment of an autonomous institute for planning economic development under the auspices of ECLA, and so organized that it will be empowered to receive and administer funds from sources other than the Latin American Governments and the Special Fund;
2. To recommend that the said institute should aim at building up a permanent team of development planning experts to work at the regional or national level and at establishing close liaison with the planning institutions of the Latin American Governments, in order to maintain a continuous process of training, exchange of experience and improvement of planning techniques;

3. To request the executive Secretary of ECLA to give such assistance as may be requested by the Managing Director of the Special Fund and the Governments concerned dealing with all the procedures necessary for the establishment of the institute;

4. To express the hope that the Managing Director and the Governing Council of the Special Fund will give prompt and favourable consideration to the applications formulated by the Latin American Governments for financial support for this institute;

5. To request the Executive Secretary of ECLA to consult with the Managing Director of the Special Fund on the arrangements that might be made with other international and regional organizations for the functioning of the institute;

6. To draw the attention of the Latin American Governments to the desirability of supporting the work of the institute by placing at its disposal the local human and material resources required to ensure the maximum efficiency of its activities in the various countries;

7. To declare that it is confident that the institute established under the auspices of ECLA with the support of the Special Fund will in time become an agency directed and maintained by the Latin American Governments.

13 May 1961.

200 (IX) REPERCUSSIONS OF SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS AND REGIONAL  
INTEGRATION ON THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL  
DEVELOPMENT OF LATIN AMERICA

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that the rapid advances achieved in the field of scientific research are constantly creating synthetic substitutes for the natural raw materials which have hitherto constituted the basis of the Latin American economies,

Appreciating the progress made in connexion with the peaceful uses of non-conventional energy, the aim of which is to transform the existing systems of production, conversion and distribution of energy, to which sector the Latin American countries devote a very large proportion of their resources;

Bearing in mind that the increasing application of automation in contemporary life is creating a new situation as regards the numbers and training of personnel employed, giving rise to temporary unemployment, or manpower shifts towards services, or the absorption of the younger population groups by the extension of their period of education,

In view of the need to co-ordinate Latin American economic integration efforts with similar efforts being made in the European and African countries, creating common markets which are bound to affect one another and whose repercussions may be felt by the economy of our countries,

Decides to recommend to the ECLA secretariat that, with the co-operation of the ILO, FAO, BTAO, UNESCO and the International Atomic Energy Agency, it carry out research on a continuing basis insofar as its resources permit, on the future repercussions of scientific progress, the development of the non-conventional forms of energy, automation and the integration of other areas, on the economic and social development of Latin America.

13 May 1961.

## 201 (IX) CONSUMER GOODS INDUSTRIES

### The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that on various occasions, and particularly in resolution 10 (IV), the Commission expressed its interest in studies connected with consumer goods industries, including the textile industry which occupies a prominent place in that group,

Considering that a thorough knowledge of the characteristics of these industries in the various countries of the region acquires particular importance when related to regional problems of economic integration,

Takes note with satisfaction of the fact that the secretariat has embarked on new studies on the textile industry in some countries of the region in response to requests made by institutions in those countries,

Recommends to the secretariat that it extend such studies to other countries of the region which have expressed interest in the matter and also to other industries in the group of consumer goods industries,



Requests, the United Nations Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations and FAO to collaborate in this project by providing experts in these branches of industry who have previously taken part in missions in individual countries of the region.

13 May 1961.

## 202 (IX) PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRIES

### The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering the work accomplished by the ECLA/FAO/BTAD Pulp and Paper Advisory Group in studying the prospects of developing the pulp and paper industries in Latin America,

Considering the usefulness of such studies, not only for the countries directly concerned, but also as background information essential for the adoption of a regional approach to the development of those industries,

Considering the need for pursuing such studies not only as regards bringing them up to date in the countries where this is necessary but also in respect of supplementing them with an analysis of other fundamental aspects of the development of the industries in question, such as the training of personnel, technological research for the more efficient adaptation of conventional processes to the special characteristics of Latin American raw materials, the international financing of new plants, etc.,

Considering the desirability of directing the activities of the above-mentioned Advisory Group towards the provision of assistance to Governments, whenever requested, in the preparation of specific development programmes for industries in the sector or in formulating applications for international technical and financial assistance in the preparation of such programmes from such organizations as the Special Fund,

### Decides:

1. To recommend to Governments that they continue to utilize the services of the Group;
2. To request the secretariat to take the necessary steps to enable the Group to continue its useful activities in Latin America;

3. To request that the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations continue to co-operate with the secretariat in constituting the Group;

4. To recommend to the secretariat that the future activities of the Group be primarily concerned with providing assistance to Governments which so request, in the preparation of specific programmes for the development of the pulp and paper industries in their countries and in clarifying the problems of training and technological and financial research to which the implementation of such programmes may give rise, in co-operation, on the technological side, with the Regional Institute for Forest Research at Merida (Venezuela).

13 May 1961.

#### 203 (IX) TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH

##### The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering the disparity between Latin America's current capacity to undertake technological research and the requirements implicit in industrial development,

Bearing in mind that this disparity constitutes an obstacle to such development at the present stage of Latin American industrialization,

Conscious that the similarity of resources and problems among the countries of the region has begun to lead to the establishment of common targets for technological research, and will conduce to duplication of effort in the absence of specialization and a division of responsibilities among existing research institutes,

Convinced that technological research comes within the purview of the promotional activities of international bodies such as ECLA, the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations, the Special Fund, the specialized agencies, the Inter-American Development Bank and the Organization of American States,

Reaffirming the interest that it has itself expressed in technological research in resolution 13 (IV) and 53 (V),

Requests the secretariat:

1. To proceed with its studies on Latin American requirements as regards technological research, with particular attention to the formulation of a regional programme of priorities and the determination of ways and means of expanding existing institutions or setting up new ones;

2. To collaborate, to the extent that its terms of reference permit, with member States in the preparation of their own programmes for the development of technological research, and in the formulation of applications to international organizations for technical and financial assistance;

3. To convene a meeting of directors of technological research institutes, with a view to promoting the formulation of co-ordinated programmes and the specialization of activities, and disseminating the findings of the research already carried out;

Suggests that the Special Fund and other relevant organizations should give due attention to applications for assistance connected with the foregoing objectives.

13 May 1961.

204 (IX) WATER RESOURCES

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering the progress made in the study of water resources in the Latin American countries with the assistance of the ECLA/BTAO/WMO missions, such as, inter alia, the study on Venezuela (E/CN.12/593) submitted to the present session and the requests pending in this connexion,

Bearing in mind that the secretariat has been unable to comply with resolution 131 (VII) on the utilization of the waters of rivers and lakes forming international hydrographic basins owing to lack of funds and of adequate technical staff,

Having regard to resolution 166 (VIII) on the continuation and amplification of the studies on water resources, and 164 (VIII) on the planning and utilization of hydroelectric resources,

Decides:

1. To reaffirm the need to continue with the studies on the integrated rational and co-ordinated utilization of hydroelectric resources in the Latin American countries;
2. To request the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations to continue co-operating in the water resources programme;
3. To reaffirm the urgent need to promote the study of water resources and the training of experts specializing in this field, either as a separate activity or as part of the other work of the Commission connected with vocational training and research on the basic problems of economic development;
4. To suggest that the secretariat, as a special activity or by any other means deemed appropriate, with the assent of countries having joint jurisdiction and in consultation with the component national bodies, proceed at the earliest opportunity to prepare methods for the collection, processing and interpretation of the basic data required for the study and development of the water resources common to several countries in the region, and to encourage the adoption and application of such methods in those countries.

13 May 1961.

205 (IX) TARIFF LIBERALIZATION WITH RESPECT TO  
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that, despite the measures adopted by certain Governments and the success achieved to date in reducing the housing deficit in Latin America, the situation does not appear to have improved to any appreciable extent,

Realizing that the shortage of housing in conjunction with the deficient state of existing dwellings constitutes a grave social problem for the Latin American countries,

Bearing in mind that the machinery of both the Montevideo Treaty and the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration could serve a useful purpose in lowering the cost of housing construction and hence expediting government housing programmes,

Taking note of the document submitted by the Pan American Federation of Architects' Associations 1/ on the need to undertake studies on intra-regional trade in construction materials,

Decides:

1. To recommend to the Governments belonging to the Latin American Free-Trade Association and the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration that they explore the possibility of including housing construction materials in their programmes for import liberalization, and of promoting agreements on industrial complementarity in the fields concerned;

2. To request the secretariat to carry out studies on the construction materials industry and markets, with due regard to the possibility of regional or national complementarity in the production of certain items, as well as their manufacture in conditions of maximum efficiency, bearing in mind the new situation created by the existence of the Latin American Free-Trade Association and the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration; and that in the preparation of these studies, collaboration be sought from public and private bodies likely to be helpful in attaining the proposed aims, including the Pan American Federation of Architects' Associations.

13 May 1961.

206 (IX) STUDY AND INTEGRAL EVALUATION OF HUMAN  
RESOURCES IN THE ECONOMY

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that the human factor is a vital element in development policy and that the ultimate aim of this policy is the continuous improvement of the economic and social well-being of the whole community,

Bearing in mind that the study and application of measures related to economic development presuppose an overall evaluation of human resources,

Noting that the characteristics of the human factor most closely related to economic development and requiring joint analysis and planning, include: (a) population movements, which are the basis of present and future labour supply; (b) the structure of employment and the absorption of labour into economic activities; (c) the supply of skilled labour at all the various levels and in all sectors of the economy as a basis for the

1/ See Conference Room Paper No. 11.

organization of productive employment; (d) a sufficiently high general level of education to meet the cultural needs of the people and provide for vocational training to the extent and in the special fields required; (e) labour productivity in the various sectors of economy and in all occupations, its increase being the chief aim of economic and social development; (f) remuneration in the various occupations in line with productivity distribution of income, production incentives and expansion of the market, and with the optimum level of investment for development, which will depend more and more on efforts by all sections of the community rather than on the interests of small social and economic groups,

Recalling resolution 149 (VIII) of the Economic Commission for Latin America on skilled labour,

Recommends to the secretariat that, in collaboration with the appropriate national and international bodies, it carry out co-ordinated studies on the basic aspects of human resources as set forth in the preambular paragraphs of this resolution, with a view to providing Governments with technical assistance in connexion with their efforts to establish economic development planning.

13 May 1961.

#### 207 (IX) CAPITAL GOODS INDUSTRIES

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that there is a tendency among the countries of the region to develop their industry along more balanced lines by assigning a more important role to the local processing of their raw materials, fuels and intermediate products, and that this trend is generating a steadily increasing demand for basic production equipment,

Considering that in the more highly industrialized countries of Latin America the metal transforming industries, and especially heavy industry, have already developed sufficiently to embark on the manufacture of such equipment,

Considering that the production of capital goods would bring incalculable benefits in its train, both for individual countries and for the region as a whole, inasmuch as it would permit, on the one hand, a substantial saving of foreign exchange and, on the other - since by its very nature it lends itself to co-ordination of resources - the more efficient utilization of the production capacity of metal transforming enterprises,

Considering that the studies which ECLA is initiating in this field reveal that, despite the existence of favourable conditions for this type of industry, its development is lagging behind because of factors unconnected with the techniques and production capacity of enterprises,

Considering that the analysis of the aforesaid factors shows that the want of adequate provision for the medium- and long-term financing of sales of these capital goods constitutes the principal limitation to the expansion of industry,

Considering that the national agencies do not have sufficient resources to meet these requirements, but that they offer a basis for the establishment of a financing mechanism and the channelling of supplementary resources from abroad,

Decides:

1. To recommend to the Latin American Governments that, through their credit policies connected with the operations of private banks, and, where appropriate, through their foreign trade banks or development institutions they lend their support in the medium- and long-term financing of the sale at home or abroad of capital goods produced in their countries, to the extent that this is compatible with their economic, especially monetary, situation;

2. To recommend to the Governments members of the Commission that they instruct their representatives to international financing agencies to request these bodies to study the problem of medium- and long-term credit for the purpose of financing the sale of capital goods produced in Latin America, and the ways in which they might help to supplement the activities of national credit institutions in that field; and to take resolute action with a view to implementing the recommendations arising out of the said study;

3. To request the secretariat to continue the studies it is carrying out in relation to the manufacture of capital goods, and to collaborate with national agencies in the preparation of specific projects for presentation to the appropriate international financing institutions, with a view to guiding the action they may take in order to attain the above-mentioned objectives through the combination of national and international resources.

13 May 1961.

208 (IX) REGIONAL INTEGRATION

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering the progress achieved in various countries in the process of programming the development of their economies,

Bearing in mind that it is desirable for the States parties to the Montevideo Treaty and the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration - as well as for countries intending to accede to them - to co-ordinate their development plans or policies with the new economic circumstances created by the existence of those instruments of regional integration,

Decides:

1. To recommend to the States parties to the Montevideo Treaty and the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration - as well as to countries intending to accede to them - that, in preparing and implementing their economic development plans and policies they take into account the new conditions in respect of markets, competition and regional integration possibilities created by the existence of the said Treaties;

2. To recommend to the ECLA secretariat that, when so requested by the States parties to the Montevideo Treaty and the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration - as well as by countries intending to accede to them - it study the degree of compatibility of the targets established by those countries, and set forth in their programmes or in other expressions of the economic policy they propose to pursue, with the aims already set forth in the above-mentioned Treaties;

3. To request the secretariat to co-operate with the Governments referred to whenever it is asked to do so, in the co-ordination of their development programmes with the objectives of the Montevideo Treaty and the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration.

13 May 1961.



209 (IX) EXPERTS ON LABOUR QUESTIONS

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that organized labour can make a valuable contribution to the study of the social problems of development, as well as supporting the national programmes deriving from the relevant recommendations,

Decides to recommend to the ECLA secretariat that it invite, when appropriate, experts on labour questions connected with the labour movement to seminars or meetings for the study of the social problems of development.

13 May 1961.

210 (IX) DECENTRALIZATION OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL  
ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND  
STRENGTHENING OF THE REGIONAL  
ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Bearing in mind:

(a) That the United Nations General Assembly adopted, at its fifteenth session, resolution 1518 (XV) recommending that steps be taken to decentralize United Nations activities in economic and social fields and make increased use of the regional economic commissions,

(b) That the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 793 (XXX) on the decentralization of activities and operations and the advantage of drawing, as fully as possible, on the services of the regional economic commissions, especially in the preparation and execution of programmes for advancing regional development in the economic and social fields,

(c) That the Secretary General of the United Nations has submitted to the Commission, for consideration at its present session, document E/CN.12/564, in which the view of member Governments are requested on the measures which would be conducive to strengthening the regional economic commissions and increasing their participation in the programmes under way,

(d) That the Executive Secretary of the Commission has presented for consideration at the present session document E/CN.12/599 which sets forth an overall plan and at the same time, specific initial measures for decentralizing the programmes for advancing regional economic development,

Considering:

(a) That on numerous occasions the member Governments have pointed out the advantages that would accrue from utilizing the services of the Commission as actively as possible and from proceeding to decentralize the technical assistance programmes of the United Nations <sup>1/</sup>,

(b) That the financial resources available for the technical assistance programmes are insufficient to cover all the projects in which the member Governments are interested, and that a periodic selection should therefore be made of the projects likely to be most beneficial for economic development and that they should be carried out as efficiently as possible by means of a continuous evaluation of results,

(c) That the knowledge and experience of the ECLA secretariat should be drawn upon as fully as possible in both the formulation and development of the projects,

(d) That the ECLA secretariat should be given the requisite staff to enable it to provide such services with all necessary efficiency,

Decides:

1. To take note with satisfaction of General Assembly resolution 1518 (XV) and Economic and Social Council resolution 793 (XXX), of the relevant document presented by the Secretary General (E/CN.12/564) and of the report submitted by the Executive Secretary (E/CN.12/599);

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

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<sup>1/</sup> See ECLA resolution of 20 June 1950 (E/CN.12/192), reiterated in resolutions 12 (IV), 39 (AC.16), 85 (VI), 110 (AC.34), 125 (VII) and 144 (AC.40).

3. To concur in the opinion of the Secretary General that, in order to intensify the participation of ECLA in United Nations operational activities it might be necessary to increase its staff resources as appropriate (see E/CN.12/564, paragraph 5 A);

4. To recommend to the Secretary General that he proceed to carry out the projected decentralization and take steps to secure from the competent bodies of the United Nations the necessary resources for creating an operational technical assistance unit within the secretariat of the Commission, and to assign to it the specialized staff required to prepare and continue developing the technical assistance projects on the lines proposed by the Executive Secretary.

13 May 1961.

211 (IX) CO-OPERATION WITH THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES AND THE INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Takes note with satisfaction of the creation of an ad hoc Committee on Co-operation consisting of the Director General of the Organization of American States, the President of the Inter-American Development Bank, and the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America,

Recognizes that, while the three organizations maintain their independence and freedom of action, the working arrangements of the agreement as set forth in document E/CN.12/501 provide a suitable basis for intensifying the co-operative efforts of these organizations to assist Governments in accelerating economic and social development,

Endorses the agreement on the understanding that this is a flexible arrangement which may be modified in the light of experience,

Recommends to the ECLA secretariat that it suggest to the Committee in question that, in its work of co-operation and co-ordination, it should maintain close contact with the specialized agencies of the United Nations which operate in Latin America and should ensure the co-ordination of the latter's activities with those of the organizations and agencies forming the Committee, insofar as their respective programmes make this advisable, establishing such mechanisms or arrangements as it may deem appropriate, in accordance with the working relations existing between them,

13 May 1961.

212 (IX) ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ECLA OFFICE AT BOGOTA

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that the establishment of an office of the Economic Commission for Latin America at Bogotá would constitute a decentralization measure that would facilitate the execution of the Commission's projects relating especially to Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela and British Guiana,

Bearing in mind that the Government of Colombia has offered to provide, without charge to the United Nations, the necessary premises for the operation of the said office, and has declared its willingness to grant the appropriate privileges and immunities to the office and to the international staff thereof,

Decides to recommend to the Executive Secretary of ECLA that an ECLA office be established at Bogotá, with the aim of facilitating the conduct of the studies and other activities undertaken by the Commission, especially in connexion with Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela and British Guiana,

13 May 1961.

213 (IX) RELATIONS WITH INTER-AMERICAN AGENCIES

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering the desirability of the Commission's maintaining satisfactory co-ordination and co-operation with the representative inter-American agencies in the economic and social field, in the interests of smoothly integrated action to promote Latin America's economic development,

Bearing in mind that the Montevideo Treaty and the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration have recently been signed and the Inter-American Development Bank and the Central American Bank for Economic Integration created,

Decides:

1. To maintain close liaison with the Organization of Central American States, the Latin American Free-Trade Association, the Inter-American Development Bank, the secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration and the Central American Bank for Economic Integration;

2. To request the Executive Secretary to adopt the necessary measures for co-ordinating the activities of the secretariat with those of the above-mentioned agencies.

13 May 1961.

214 (IX) REPORT OF THE THIRD SESSION OF THE  
TRADE COMMITTEE

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that the Trade Committee, created by virtue of resolution 101 (VI) has presented to it the report (E/CN.12/C.1/19) of its third session, at which important resolutions were adopted with a view to furthering the progress of regional integration,

Considering that the creation of the Latin American Free-Trade Association, under the terms of the Montevideo Treaty signed in February 1960 constitutes further progress towards the creation of a regional common market,

Decides:

1. To take note, with satisfaction, of the report of the third session of the Trade Committee;
2. To request the secretariat to accord due priority to the work recommended in the various resolutions adopted by the Trade Committee.

13 May 1961.

215 (IX) PLACE AND DATE OF THE TENTH SESSION

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Bearing in mind paragraph 15 of its terms of reference and rules 1 and 2 of its rules of procedure,

Considering the invitation issued by the Government of the Argentine Republic to hold the tenth session of the Commission in the city of Buenos Aires,

Decides:

1. To express its gratitude to the Government of the Argentine Republic for this generous invitation;

2. To hold its tenth session in the city of Buenos Aires, in April 1963 or in the following month should that prove necessary after the Executive Secretary of the Commission has consulted with the Secretary General of the United Nations and the Government of the Argentine Republic.

13 May 1961.

Eighth Committee of the Whole  
(Santiago, Chile, 14-16 February 1962)

216 (AC.50) UNITED NATIONS BUILDING IN SANTIAGO, CHILE

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 that keen interest of the public and of Governments in ensuring that the project maintains standards of dignity and style befitting 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.

14 February 1962

217 (AC.50) DECENTRALIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS  
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES AND STRENGTHENING  
OF THE REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

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

Taking note of General Assembly resolutions 1518 (XV) and 1709 (XVI) and Economic and Social Council resolutions 793 (XXX) and 823 (XXXII) 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 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 General Assembly resolutions 1518 (XV) and 1709 (XVI) and Economic and Social Council resolutions 793 (XXX) and 823 (XXXII);

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 view 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.

16 February 1962.

218 (AC.50) LATIN AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC AND  
SOCIAL PLANNING

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 ECLA resolution 199 (IX), paragraph 1,

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,

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

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 be eligible for re-election;

(d) The Director-General of the Institute - referred to under paragraph 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
- (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 executing of its work programme.

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 long as the Special Fund contribution continues, the Director-General of the Institute, in addition to reporting to the Governing Council, 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 Government concerned;

7. That the Director-General, with the aim of furthering the Institute's aims, may in consultation with the DAS/ECLA/IDB Committee on Co-operation 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.

16 February 1962.

219 (AG.50) RESOLUTION FOR ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND  
SOCIAL COUNCIL, ON THE LATIN AMERICAN INSTITUTE  
FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PLANNING

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.

16 February 1962.

Fourth extraordinary meeting of the Committee of the Whole\*  
(Santiago, Chile, 21 to 22 March 1962)

The Committee of the Whole, reaffirming the terms of resolution 218 (AC.50), noted that members of the Governing Council of the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) would be elected in their personal capacity and not as representatives of the countries of which they were nationals and pointed out that care should be taken to ensure equitable geographical distribution.

The Committee of the Whole found that paragraph 4 (g) of part A of resolution 218 (AC.50) and paragraph 7 of part B afforded the Director-General of ILPES the freedom of action necessary for making arrangements for co-operation with the organizations forming the OAS/ECLA/IDB Tripartite Committee, in consonance with the powers invested in him and with the instructions to be given him in due course by the Governing Council.

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\* No resolution was adopted.

Ninth Committee of the Whole  
(New York, USA, 6-7 June 1962)

220 (AC.52). LATIN AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC  
AND SOCIAL PLANNING \*/

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

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

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, as an autonomous body under the aegis of ECLA, be located at Santiago, 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,

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

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

\*/ Note: This resolution is based on resolution 218 (AC.50), with the amendments approved at the ninth session of the Committee of the Whole.



countries and areas within the geographical scope of the Commission, and for undertaking research on 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 the 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 for the Institute a Governing Council, having the following functions:

- (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 to ECLA, each year, a progress report on the work of the Institute;

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

- (a) Eleven members of recognized technical ability; eight of these members shall be nationals of eight different Latin American countries and shall be elected by ECLA, one member shall be appointed by the President of the Inter-American Development Bank, one member shall be appointed by the Secretary General of the Organization of American States and one member shall represent the secretariat of ECLA, at 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) Members of the Governing Council shall be elected or appointed at regular ECLA sessions, as provided for in sub-paragraph (a) above, for a term of two years, and may be re-elected or re-appointed for successive terms;

(d) The Director-General of the Institute, mentioned in paragraph 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 in sub-paragraph (b) above 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 to be entrusted with the direction and administration of the Institute, in accordance with the instructions issued by the Governing Council and with 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 conclude with Governments and with other national or international agencies such contracts or other arrangements as may be necessary for making available the services of the Institute, it being understood that the arrangements with national agencies shall be made with the approval of the Governments concerned;

(f) To accept on behalf of the Institute contributions from Governments, international organizations and private foundations and institutions for the purposes 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 activities of the Institute and on the execution of its work programme;

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 the respective fields of such agencies;

5. To establish an Advisory Committee, to be composed of a representative of the ECLA secretariat, a representative appointed by the Inter-American Development Bank, a representative appointed by the Organization of American States, and representatives of other organizations substantially contributing to the activities of the Institute and invited by the Governing Council to be represented on the Advisory Committee.

The functions of this Committee shall be to advise the Director-General on matters relating to the work of the Institute, such as the training course curriculum and fellowships, the work of the advisory groups, and, in particular, the co-ordination of the activities of the Institute with those of other international organizations assisting Latin America in economic planning and social development and in the training of specialists in these areas. The Advisory Committee shall be permanent in character, and shall meet at least once a month at the headquarters of the Institute.

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 part A, paragraph 3 (a), of this resolution shall take place at an extraordinary meeting 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 tenth session of the Commission; with a view to facilitating 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 rules of procedure of the Commission 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 ECLA resolution 199 (IX), paragraph 7;

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 long as the Special Fund contribution continues, the Director-General of the Institute, in addition to reporting to the Governing Council, 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 upon with the Governments concerned;

7. That, for the purpose of furthering the aims of the Institute, the Director-General may, in consultation with the tripartite OAS/ECLA/IDB Committee, 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 to the United Nations Special Fund separate requests for advisory services, as provided in paragraph 5 of document E/CN.12/AC.50/7.

6 June 1962.

Tenth session  
(Mar del Plata, Argentina, 6-18 May 1963)

221 (X) UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE  
AND DEVELOPMENT

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that the development process of the Latin American countries is encountering serious obstacles to the maintenance of sufficient speed and continuity in the immediate future, owing to the increasingly unsatisfactory foreign trade situation, and that import substitution, which had constituted the chief dynamic factor in this development, is beset by increasing difficulties as it progresses in the various countries of the region, inasmuch as the high-cost factors of many consumer goods are being aggravated, and the economy is becoming daily more vulnerable to the fluctuations in the external markets for traditional export commodities,

Taking into account the fact that this unsatisfactory foreign trade situation in Latin America largely derives from the present structure of international trade, characterized by slow expansion of the region's traditional exports in comparison to internal demand and the growth of import requirements in respect of manufactured goods especially capital goods essential for development, and that this slowness is in contrast to the rapid rate of expansion of the reciprocal trade of the developed countries,

Bearing in mind that the slow growth of Latin America's export trade is a result both of the discriminatory and restrictive measures affecting the exports in question and of the deterioration in the terms of trade, as well as of internal and international structural factors which hamper the expansion of exports of manufactured goods,

Considering that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to be convened by the Economic and Social Council in 1964, will devote its attention to the search for practical ways of solving the international trade problems currently besetting the developing countries,

Considering that among these problems special importance attaches to those relating to the institutional aspect of international trade, as well as to those connected with markets and prices,

Taking into account the fact that sufficient background data must be prepared to enable the Latin American countries to adopt a concerted position, and that their problems and prospects must be put forward in clear and convincing terms if Latin America is to take due advantage of the opportunity afforded by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to find a satisfactory solution to their foreign-trade problems,

1. Expresses its deep interest in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, since this will constitute an excellent opportunity for the developing countries to present their foreign trade problems in close relation to their economic development problems;

2. Expresses its conviction that, the fundamental purpose of the Conference being to find practical solutions for the serious trade problems that hamper economic development, its attention should be concentrated on such problems, and that it should avoid discussing problems of a political nature which might jeopardize the attainment of the objectives of the Conference;

3. Recommends to the secretariat that it should concentrate its efforts on the preparation of the studies that are intended for the Conference, giving them top priority, so that they may be of assistance in the search for ways and means of solving Latin America's foreign trade problems and meeting the requirements created by intensive development; these studies will follow the pattern already outlined in the provisional agenda of the Conference 1/, but should in addition be supplemented by any others recommended by the Commission at the tenth session and by the inclusion of any further topics which the secretariat, in consultation with the Secretary General of the Conference may deem to be conducive to a better presentation of the problems of the region;

4. Recommends that the studies which the secretariat carries out in accordance with paragraph 3 above should be developed in such a way that they may provide sufficient data to enable the Latin American countries to adopt a concerted position at the Conference;

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1/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 6 document E/3720, para. 6.

5. Requests the secretariat to hold a seminar on the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, prior to the Conference, on Trade to be determined in consultation with its Secretary-General; this seminar should be conducted with the co-operation of specialists appointed by the Governments of all the Latin American countries and should aim at promoting more efficient preparation and fuller mutual knowledge of those problems of the countries of the region which are to be discussed at the Conference.

16 May 1963.

222 (X) LATIN AMERICAN TRADE AND INTEGRATION

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Taking into account the studies which the secretariat has been carrying out, at the request of the Governments of member States, on subjects relating to the promotion of foreign trade and the diversifications of Latin America's exports, and to the gradual establishment of a Latin American common market,

In view of the world trend towards the creation or formation of economic groupings, and its repercussions on the trade and economy of Latin America,

Considering the opportunities afforded by the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for seeking ways and means of strengthening the external trade of the Latin American countries as a dynamic factor in their economic development,

Considering that the Board of Governors of the Inter-American Development Bank, at its fourth meeting, held recently at Caracas adopted resolution AG-8/63, in pursuance of which it will take immediate steps with a view to making an efficacious and rapid contribution to the financing of intra-regional exports, thereby doing much to facilitate increased trade between the Latin American countries,

Considering the desirability of extending the financing of exports to the field of intermediate goods and primary commodities,

1. Requests the secretariat:

(a) To give the highest priority to activities connected with the formation of a Latin American common market, with special attention to:

(i) Co-operation in the study of new industries which might be established in the zone on a multinational basis, and of the possible effects that might follow from the process of integration for certain specific sectors, by means of recommendations as to financial and other measures - in particular the creation of a fund or funds - calculated to the solution of the problems in question;

(ii) The study of those specific fields that might be the subject of complementarity agreements by industrial sectors and of groups of products that might form the basis for the early establishment of sectoral free markets;

(iii) Ways and means of facilitating the distribution of goods between countries in the area, especially by sea transport, using such devices as the establishment of basic loads and the organization of special storage areas;

(b) To continue the study of the potential consequences for the trade and economy of Latin America of the formation and development of multinational groupings in other regions, and to suggest possible ways and means of finding a solution and of co-ordinating the policy of the Latin American countries in relation to world trade and trade between Latin American countries;

(c) To proceed with its work on the expansion and diversification of the external trade of Latin America, at both the world and the regional level, to identify and analyse the internal and external factors hampering such expansion and diversification in each country, and to study possible solutions to the problems concerned, together with appropriate policies and measures designed to ensure that external trade makes an effective contribution to the economic development of Latin America;

(d) To analyse in particular guiding principles and methods for action intended to bring about the gradual reduction, in the industrialized countries, of restrictions on imports of goods from Latin America;

(e) To study ways and means of increasing the exchange and application of technological knowledge in Latin America;

2. Requests the secretariat to carry out the studies on economic integration referred to in the present resolution in close co-operation with the competent organs of the Latin American Free-Trade Association and of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration, and with



the other international bodies concerned with the relevant question, and to report periodically to the Governments of member States and on the results of its work;

3. Recommends to the secretariat that, in consultation with the existing integration agencies in Latin America, it should carry out studies on different ways of establishing links between the Latin American Free-Trade Association and the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration;

4. Recommends further to the secretariat that it should offer its collaboration to the Inter-American Development Bank in the preparation of the studies which the Bank is undertaking with regard to the extension of export financing activities to the field of intermediate goods and primary commodities.

16 May 1963.

223 (X) PUBLICITY CONCERNING THE COMMISSION'S WORK

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Bearing in mind resolutions 191 (IX), 192 (IX) and 198 (IX), and Economic and Social Council resolution 819 A (XXXI),

Taking into account the documentation submitted by the secretariat at the tenth session, and particularly the report entitled "Towards a dynamic development policy for Latin America" (E/CN.12/680),

Considering that the region's future economic and social development will depend not only upon the efforts of Governments and international agencies, but also on the support they receive from public opinion in Latin America,

Considering that it is urgently necessary to enlist all the dynamic elements in the Latin American communities in the service of regional economic development and co-operation,

Taking note of the fact that, in the discussions at the tenth session, general concern has been expressed at the weakness of the machinery for transmitting the useful and copious theoretical and technical studies prepared by the Commission and other regional agencies to the widest possible areas of public opinion in Latin America,

1. Requests the secretariat to set up at an early date a small ad hoc advisory group composed of experts on economic information and publicity, with experience in Latin America, and appointed in their personal capacity;

2. Requests this advisory group to draw up, before the end of 1963, a programme of immediate action including;

(a) An analysis of the obstacles which in the past have prevented the timely and extensive dissemination among the widest possible areas of public opinion in Latin America of information the valuable theoretical and practical contributions made by the Commission and other regional co-operation agencies;

(b) Specific proposals for the early removal of these obstacles, with special emphasis on the measures that may be adopted to enlist in the service of information and publicity on economic matters the centres of education at various levels, the press, radio and television and private-sector organizations in Latin America;

(c) Suggestions for the mobilization of the financial resources required in order to put into practice such a campaign to publicize regional efforts in the field of economic development and co-operation;

3. Requests the secretariat to report to the Governments of States members of the Commission, at the next session of the Committee of the Whole, on the recommendations of the advisory group and the action taken to implement them.

16 May 1963.

#### 224 (X) PROGRAMMING OF HOUSING

##### The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Having studied the note by the secretariat (E/CN.12/681) on the report of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning established in compliance with Economic and Social Council resolution 903 C (XXXIV) and the provisional report (E/CN.12/647) of the Latin American Seminar on Housing Statistics and Programmes, held at Copenhagen, Denmark, from 2 to 22 September 1962, under the joint auspices of the Government of Denmark and the United Nations, in co-operation with several agencies of the Organization of American States,

Considering that in Latin America the housing conditions of large sectors of the population are extremely unsatisfactory, and that they are, moreover, considered to have deteriorated in a number of countries during the decade 1950-1960, a state of affairs which calls for the immediate adoption of national policies and programmes based on more adequate statistics and suitable methods of planning,

Recognizing the need for Governments to formulate national house-building programmes in the context of national economic and social development plans, as a means of ensuring more effective utilization of resources and compatibility between the aim of improving living conditions in respect of housing and the requirements of economic development,

Bearing in mind that the Economic and Social Council recommended, in its resolution 903 C (XXXIV), that the Secretary-General should be authorized to provide additional staff in the Bureau of Social Affairs and the corresponding strengthening of the staffs in the regional economic commissions in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1709 (XVI) of 19 December 1961, to carry out the research and organizational work necessary for the effective development of the housing, related community facilities and physical planning programmes of the United Nations.

Bearing in mind the activities undertaken in regard to housing by various regional institutions, especially those channelled through the Inter-American Development Bank and the interest of that institution in improving the objective bases for the formulation of housing policies and programmes in the Latin American countries,

1. Takes note of Economic and Social Council resolution 903 C (XXXIV) by which the Council invites the regional economic commissions to strengthen their activities in this field and to co-operate fully in the work of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning;

2. Takes note with satisfaction of the provisional report on the Latin American Seminar on Housing Statistics and Programmes (E/CN.12/647), endorses the general conclusions contained therein (paragraphs 578-582), recommends the secretariat to issue the report in its final form and distribute it to Governments, and expresses its special thanks for the co-operation of the Economic Commission for Europe in the conduct of the Seminar;

3. Takes note with satisfaction of the establishment, under the United Nations technical assistance programme, of a group of consultants on the programming and financing of housing projects, attached to the Commission's secretariat;

4. Requests the secretariat:

(a) To prepare, in co-operation with the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning, and with the assistance of experts if necessary, appropriate methodological bases for the formulation of housing programmes in the Latin American countries, including in particular methods of estimating housing deficits and building requirements for the satisfaction of minimum housing needs;

(b) To promote intergovernmental exchanges of experience in relation to housing policies and programmes and house-building and financing methods, to collaborate with national agencies in the preparation of specific research or demonstration projects conducive to the satisfactory solution of the housing problem, and to extend to the rest of the region and intensify the studies carried out by the Commission's Mexico office in connexion with the standardization of materials and modular co-ordination;

(c) To co-operate with the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning in the organization of training courses in housing programming for officials from national housing institutions or agencies;

(d) To co-ordinate its activities closely with those of the international agencies operating in this field, with a view to avoiding duplication.

16 May 1963.

## 226 (X) AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

### The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that agricultural production in several Latin American countries has recently not been increasing at a satisfactory rate, a fact which has tended to aggravate their external trade problems; that it has not contributed directly to improving the level of nutrition of their inhabitants; and that in general it has adversely affected the economic and social development of those countries,

Considering that it is indispensable to remove the structural and institutional obstacles to the wholesale use of up-to-date production techniques calculated to raise the productivity of land and labour and ensure the proper conservation of agricultural and forest resources,

Bearing in mind that unsatisfactory land and water tenure systems, and inadequate services for research, extension, credit, marketing, education and training in agriculture are among the most important of these obstacles,

Realizing that the process of structural and institutional readaptation of agriculture calls for planning within the framework of general programmes of economic and social development;

1. Notes with satisfaction the document entitled "Agriculture in Latin America: problems and prospects" (E/CN.12/686 and Corr.1), prepared jointly by the secretariat and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and the joint action and co-ordination carried out in regard to agricultural development and land reform by the Commission, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Organization of American States, the Inter-American Development Bank and the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, through the Inter-American Committee for Agricultural Development;

2. Notes further with satisfaction the co-operation being given by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Special Fund in regard to technical training through the establishment and strengthening of faculties of agriculture and forestry, and special schools and research and training institutes in the sphere of forestry, fisheries and agrarian reform;

3. Requests the secretariat and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, in co-operation with other competent international and regional bodies, in particular those which are members of the Inter-American Committee for Agricultural Development, to continue or to initiate basic studies on the agricultural development of the countries of Latin America, paying particular attention to the following:

(a) The study of the systems of land and water tenure in those countries of the region not included in the study now being made by the Inter-American Committee for Agricultural Development, with a view to providing Governments with a more satisfactory basis for such measures as they may decide to adopt for the transformation of those structures in order to overcome the obstacles in the way of technological improvement and the economic and social progress of the rural populations;

(b) The study of the levels of agricultural productivity prevailing in the various countries of the region, in an endeavour to determine what technological changes should be made in order to raise those levels and bring about greater complementarity in the agricultural economies of the Latin American countries, bearing in mind the existence within the region of agricultural zones with common characteristics and problems;

(c) The study of agricultural research, extension, education and training services, in an effort to define their existing structure, operation and degree of efficiency, the improvements which should be introduced in those services in order to make technological transformation possible on the scale needed to produce a faster rate of economic and social development in the Latin American countries, and the future requirements in trained personnel at all levels;

4. Requests the secretariat, the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, in conjunction with the other inter-American organizations belonging to the Inter-American Committee for Agricultural Development, to intensify their technical co-operation with Governments of member States which so request, in the formulation of economic development plans;

5. Recommends to Governments of member States that they should give all possible assistance in carrying out the above-mentioned studies and likewise that they take the fullest advantage of the technical training programmes of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and Special Fund.

16 May 1963.

#### 226 (X) FINANCING OF DEVELOPMENT

##### The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that, in order to expedite the rate of economic growth of the countries of the region, it is imperative to bring about a substantial increase in the accumulation of capital,

Bearing in mind that the financing of investment should derive primarily from the internal efforts of the Latin American countries themselves,

Having regard to the need for preventing the financing methods adopted from creating internal inflationary pressures or marked balance-of-payments disequilibria,

Taking into account the fact that existing patterns of income distribution in most of the Latin American countries constitute a potential source of internal savings which can be utilized on a larger scale, and at the same time channelled more effectively,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the progress made in research on the financing of development undertaken by the secretariat, as reflected, inter alia, in the documents entitled "Towards a dynamic development policy for Latin America" (E/CN.12/680), "The economic development of Latin America in the post-war period" (E/CN.12/659 and Add.1) and "The role of external financing in the economic development of Latin America" (E/CN.12/649), as also of the studies and meetings conducted in compliance with the OAS/ECLA/IDB Joint Tax Programme;

2. Reaffirms the terms of resolution 3 (IV), adopted by the Commission in June 1951, and others on the same topic;

3. Requests the secretariat, in proceeding with its studies on these subjects, in co-ordination with other interested international agencies as appropriate, to devote special attention to research on the structure, volume and distribution of internal savings so that it may serve as a basis for formulating a financial policy compatible with the aim of accelerating the economic and social development of the countries of the region.

16 May 1963.

227 (X) ECONOMIC INTEGRATION AND PLANNING

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that the processes of economic integration in Latin America constitute a highly important factor in the acceleration of the economic development of the countries of the region,

Bearing in mind the urgent need to intensify and regulate the exploitation of such development possibilities through the strengthening of movements towards the integration and co-ordination of national development programmes,

1. Recommends to the Governments of Latin America that in formulating their development plans they take into consideration the broader markets resulting from economic integration, in such a way as to facilitate the process and ensure that due advantage is taken of the possibilities opened by complementarity in their economies;

2. Requests the secretariat to carry out, in co-ordination with the secretariat of the Latin American Free-Trade Association and the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American integration, the studies required to determine, having regard to the volume of the market and the feasibility of the projects in question, what products are in demand but are not produced in the Latin American countries, with a view to their manufacture within the integration areas;

3. Recommends the secretariat to study, in conjunction with the secretariat of the Latin American Free-Trade Association, specific regional market industrial projects which can be executed in the relatively less developed countries of the region,

4. Requests the secretariat and the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning to conduct methodological research designed to facilitate the comparability and progressive co-ordination of the development plans of the countries of the region;

5. Requests the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning to take into consideration in its personnel training programmes the technical problems deriving from the co-ordination of national plans in the context of economic integration.

16 May 1963.

228 (X) PRIVATE ENTERPRISE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Bearing in mind that in almost all the Latin American countries the private sector is responsible for a substantial proportion of the investment effort,

Considering that the achievement of the development plans prepared by many countries in the region depends to a high degree on whether the active participation of the private sector can be assured,



Mindful of the fact that an indeterminate proportion of the private funds of some Latin American countries is transmitted abroad every year,

Requests the secretariat, having regard to prevailing conditions in Latin America, to undertake the necessary studies in order to work out formulas that would serve to encourage private initiative and enterprise to play a more dynamic part in the economic and social development of Latin America, and, in particular, formulas that might make it possible;

- (a) To promote the spirit of enterprise of the Latin American private sector, in consonance with the social objectives of regional development and integration;
- (b) To encourage the association of private domestic capital and technique with foreign private capital and technique in joint enterprises;
- (c) To provide incentives to Latin American capital so that it will be kept and used within the region itself;
- (d) To improve and expand the capital markets in each of the Latin American countries, and to study the possibility of establishing a regional capital market;
- (e) To facilitate the exchange of views between the planning agencies and the bodies representing employers, employees, workers, and other social sectors.

16 May 1963.

#### 229 (X) INCOME DISTRIBUTION

##### The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Recognizing that the slow rate of growth of income and its inequitable distribution are the result of structural causes which hinder the full utilization of output capacity and prevent a rapid increase in the net capital formation required for the expansion of the product and of income and the attainment of substantial improvement in levels of living,

Recognizing that these structural conditions must be altered if economic and social progress is to be furthered and a more equitable distribution of income secured,

Recognizing that an increase in net capital formation must basically derive from internal effort, and that in this connexion a redistribution of income in the Latin American countries may afford an additional source of internally productive savings of considerable magnitude, which can be supplemented, in the overall context of development policy, by international financial and technical co-operation,

Considering that the different forms of economic policy offer various alternative possibilities for influencing income distribution and that knowledge of the repercussions of these alternatives is a prerequisite for the formulation of a truly integrated overall policy,

Considering that it is essential to possess the information required for analysing, in development plans, the possibilities of increasing net capital formation, and establishing the economic and social targets which will enable the most rapid rate of development to be achieved with maximum equity,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the documents submitted by the secretariat entitled "Towards a dynamic development policy for Latin America" (E/CN.12/680), "The economic development of Latin America in the post-war period" (E/CN.12/659 Add.1) and "The social development of Latin America in the post-war period" (E/CN.12/660);

2. Recommends to Governments that they should undertake studies on the distribution of income - according to its magnitude - among individuals and house-holds, social groups and geographical areas in their respective countries, as well as analyses of the structural factors affecting its distribution;

3. Recommends to the secretariat that it should proceed further with the studies on income distribution by countries at their request, conduct research on the methods and techniques of analysis best suited to this field of activity and explore the most efficacious means of adapting the various social programmes to a policy capable of accelerating development and influencing income distribution in ways conducive to economic development itself and to a greater measure of social justice.

16 May 1963.

230 (X) PROGRAMMING OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Bearing in mind resolution 189 (IX) on social problems in Latin America,

Having taken note of the remarkable efforts made by the secretariat in connexion with the study both of these problems and of the social requisites for economic development,

Considering that the studies in question still represent only the first steps towards a complete grasp of all the social requirements that are essential for integrated development planning, as well as of the urgent measures required to raise the level of living in the Latin American countries,

Requests the secretariat, in co-operation with the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning, the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs and interested organizations:

(a) To convene in 1964 a working group of specialists in social planning, and to continue, for the purposes of that meeting, the studies already begun on the methodology of social planning, with very particular attention to the need for establishing the indispensable criteria for determining targets and priorities that could be incorporated in a plan for the various social sectors as a whole, within the context of overall planning, and bearing constantly in mind the generally accepted scheme of the components and indicators of the level of living;

(b) To carry out further studies on all those aspects of the social structure of the Latin American countries which affect the acceleration of economic development;

(c) To continue research on the geographical distribution of the population and of the causes, characteristics and effects of the various shifts and settlements of both urban and rural population, within the economic development process, laying special emphasis on:

(i) The causes and effects of major urban concentrations;

(ii) The search for the best methods of strengthening regional economies that would be conducive to the development of population centres, and for procedures that would facilitate the rapid incorporation of marginal population in the economic process,

(d) To maintain, in fulfilling this task, the closest possible co-ordination with the United Nations research institute for social development to be established at Geneva early in 1964.

16 May 1963.

231 (X) PLANNING OF EDUCATION AND ECONOMIC  
AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Having regard to the note by the secretariat on problems of the programming of social development (E/CN.12/661), which contains an important section on the programming of the educational sector, and other documents in which allusion is made to the human aspects of economic development,

Considering that, in order to promote and secure the rapid economic and social development of Latin America, all levels and forms of education are called upon to discharge a function whose importance has been stressed during the tenth session,

Considering that it is essential for the region's educational systems to be developed by means of a planning process whereby the structure and efficiency of these systems can be dynamically geared to the requirements of population growth and to development needs in the matter of human resources,

Considering that efficacious planning of this kind calls for appropriate mechanisms duly co-ordinated with those of overall development planning, properly trained personnel, the continuous improvement of planning techniques, and the integration of plans for education with economic plans and with those of other social sectors.

1. Notes with satisfaction the speed and intensity with which, ever since the second Inter-American Meeting of Ministers of Education, held at Lima in 1956, the concepts and practice of educational planning have been extended and improved in Latin America and other regions, and expresses

its appreciation of government action and the co-operation of international organizations, more particularly of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), in this field;

2. Stresses the importance, for the integration of educational planning with economic planning, of joint action by UNESCO and the Commission in the form of undertakings such as the Conference on Education and Economic and Social Development in Latin America, held at Santiago, Chile, in March 1962, and the participation of UNESCO in the provision of advisory services to the States members of the Commission;

3. Welcomes the establishment by UNESCO and the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning of a special educational planning section, which will be an integral part of the Institute and will concentrate on training and research with a view to ensuring that educational planning is undertaken within the context of overall development planning;

4. Pays a special tribute to the value of the contribution, with the international and regional financing organizations are making to the promotion of education through their programmes of credit and assistance to the Latin American countries;

5. Recommends to Governments that they should intensify the application of the principles and techniques of educational planning to the formulation and execution of education policy as a means of vindicating the right of the Latin American peoples to education, training the human resources that are indispensable for development, and enhancing the efficacy of existing educational services;

6. Recommends that the international and regional organizations concerned should intensify their co-ordinated action in order to co-operate with Governments requesting such assistance at the different stages of the educational planning process in relation to economic and social development.

16 May 1963.

232 (X) EXTERNAL FINANCING

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that the high levels of capital formation essential for the acceleration of the economic development of Latin America necessitate, besides a substantial internal effort, an increase in external financial co-operation by virtue of which the requisite structural reforms can be put into effect and internal resources mobilized to facilitate economic growth within a framework of financial stability,

Considering that such a volume of external financing will entail a joint effort on the part of the industrialized countries to provide more extensive credit on appropriate financial terms, so that the capital goods most needed in each individual case can be purchased,

Considering that the countries of the region will have to strive to increase their exports of industrial goods, and that it will accordingly be necessary for them to have at their disposal systematic studies on the relevant financial problems,

Considering that, despite the efforts made to secure greater flexibility in the granting and disbursement of credits, sufficient speed has not yet been attained to impart greater fluidity to investment programmes,

Considering further the need for more satisfactory co-ordination between economic development programmes and currency stabilization plans, in order to prevent undesirable fluctuations in the levels of employment and consumption of developing countries,

1. Recommends to the credit institutions operating in the international field that they should consider the possibility of:

(a) Intensifying their efforts to secure greater speed and flexibility in the concession and disbursement of credits;

(b) Allowing each country, in granting their credits, a wider margin of opportunity for the purchase of equipment produced domestically;

2. Recommends to countries supplying capital goods that they should consider the possibility of increasing their financial contribution to Latin America by granting credits on easier maturity terms and in a manner more appropriate to the needs of the countries importing such goods;

3. Recommends to the Latin American member States that the formulation of their internal and external financing policies should be consistent with the development programmes of the public and private sectors;

4. Takes note with satisfaction of resolution AG-8/63 adopted by the Board of Governors of the Inter-American Development Bank at its fourth meeting, and recommends to States members of the Commission that they should support, through their representatives to that institution, the continuation of studies on the problems of financing Latin American exports.

16 May 1963.

### 233 (X) PLANNING

#### The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Bearing in mind that planning systems require for their effectiveness the organization and co-ordination of a series of administrative and technical mechanisms to provide guidance in establishing development targets, the administration of development programmes and the channelling of economic and social policy along lines consistent with those mechanisms, and the periodical production of data for the control and execution of plans,

Considering that development plans should embody the aspirations of the various sectors of the population and that the active participation of those sectors is required for their execution,

Considering that economic and social factors constitute two inseparable aspects of development, and that in consequence an integrated approach to planning must be adopted, taking account, inter alia, of problems relating to income distribution and to the need to seek the balanced development of the different areas in each country,

1. Recommends the Governments of Latin America to promote the organization or consolidation of programming systems, so that the phases of formulation, execution and control of development plans may be properly integrated, and, as a supplement to the formulation of long-term and short-term plans, to ensure the balanced development of the other instruments or mechanisms forming the planning system the greatest attention being devoted to those at a relatively less advanced stage, in accordance with a work schedule whose main items might be the following:

- (a) Preparation of regional development plans within each individual country;
- (b) Formulation of overall and sectoral medium-term investment plans;
- (c) Preparation of overall and sectoral financing programmes;
- (d) Formulation of economic and social policy in terms of the overall and sectoral objectives of the plans;
- (e) Application of the system of programme budgeting and adaptation of the public sector's accounting systems to planning requirements;
- (f) Creation of machinery for the compilation, processing and analysis of the data required for the formulation, execution and control of programmes;
- (g) Participation of the various sectors of the population and of state agencies in the programming process;
- (h) Consolidation or creation of agencies for the preparation and evaluation of specific investment projects and preliminary projects;

2. Reaffirms the terms of resolution 185 (IX), insofar as it requests the secretariat to continue organizing technical meetings for the discussion of planning problems, and recommends to the Governments of States members of the Commission that they should organize a programme of visits for the exchange of experience among the various programming offices established in Latin America;

3. Requests the secretariat and the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning to continue and expand their research in the field of planning, in order to support the efforts of Governments in the directions mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs, and to pursue their work on income distribution, rendering technical assistance to the countries of the region and pressing on with the study of the methodological and technical problems of analysis;

4. Recommends to the Latin American countries that they should study the desirability of setting up, in addition to the central planning offices, sectoral offices at the ministerial level or autonomous agencies, in order to increase the effectiveness of the overall planning process.

16 May 1963.



## 234 (X) INTEGRATION INDUSTRIES

### The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that during the next few years the Latin American countries will have to invest heavily in industry, in order to attain the economic and social development targets that have been set,

Having regard to the fact that, if the maximum benefit is to be derived from such investment, industrial development must be effectively programmed, so that the branches of industry to be developed are selected on consistent lines and in conformity with an overall economic and social development outlook,

Considering that in each branch of industry, production techniques and industrial equipment must be selected with due regard for the characteristics of Latin America in respect of new materials, the size of the market, and the relative abundance or shortage of the various factors of production,

Bearing in mind that the secretariat, in a study on industrial development in Latin America (E/CN.12/664), has stated these problems in concrete terms and has at the same time drawn a clear picture of the present status and development prospects of the main branches of Latin American industry,

Considering that in addition, since the ninth session, the secretariat has prepared studies on various branches of industry 1/ which provide useful technical and economic data as a basis for defining the form taken by these problems in the steel-making, metal-transforming, chemical, textile, forest and pulp and paper industries, and that in the course of carrying out such studies it has acquired extensive experience in this field,

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1/ E/CN.12/570/Rev.1 (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 63.II.G.7), E/CN.12/619/Rev.1 (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 63.II.G.2), E/CN.12/622 (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 63.II.G.5), E/CN.12/623, E/CN.12/624 (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 63.II.G.1), E/CN.12/628 and Add. 1-3, E/CN.12/629 and Add. 1-5, and E/CN.12/633 (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 63.II.G.4).

Considering that in rechannelling Latin America's industrial development in a direction which will enable it to give renewed impetus and better balance to the region's economic and social development process, increasing attention should be devoted to the extensive possibilities for co-ordinated industrial development opened up by the economic integration of Latin America,

Considering that the progress of the industrial integration of Latin America depends, on the one hand, on the carrying out of preliminary studies and the assembly of basic data on each specific industry in the various countries, and, on the other hand, on the adoption of a regional approach consistent with the prospects and guiding principles of the economic and social development of Latin America as a whole,

Taking into account the fact that the Governments of some member States have announced their decision to adopt measures to expedite the liberalization of trade within the framework of the Latin American Free-Trade Association,

Bearing in mind that if this procedure for expediting the integration process is to prove efficacious, the Governments must have at their disposal at the earliest possible date concrete and accurate technical and economic information on the possibilities of developing integration industries,

Considering that the studies already carried out and the experience acquired in the field of industry enable the secretariat to prepare such studies and data,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the secretariat for the studies it has undertaken on industrial questions and recommends their continuation and acceleration on the basis of the highest possible priority;

2. Recommends to the secretariat that in carrying out such work it should explore more and more specifically the possibilities of creating industries aimed primarily at the common market, or integration industries such as those concerned with steel-making, chemical and petro-chemical products, metal-transforming, transport and building materials, with a view to facilitating their establishment, bringing about import substitutions and increasing production, and that it should indicate the methods and procedures which it deems to be most suitable for attaining this objective;

3. Recommends to the secretariat that, in planning and implementing such studies, it should pay special attention to the particular situation of the less advanced countries of Latin America, in order to pave the way for government action to enable them to take an active part in the regional integration process;

4. Requests the secretariat to bring each one of these studies to the attention of the Governments of member States as soon as they have been completed, so that the Governments may take appropriate action without waiting for the next session of the Commission;

5. Suggests to the Governments of member States that they should give priority to projects for the establishment of integration industries;

6. Invites international financing institutions to give priority, in the granting of credit, to industrial integration projects.

16 May 1963.

#### 235 (X) PROBLEMS OF THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

##### The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Noting with satisfaction the progress of the work of the secretariat in connexion with the analysis of the present situation and prospects of the textile industry in the Latin American countries members of the Latin American Free-Trade Association with a view to their participation in an integrated regional market,

Considering that the reports submitted so far reveal a high degree of under-utilization of available resources of capital, labour and raw materials and suggest that co-ordinated action should be taken at the national and international levels to remedy these shortcomings - action which has, in some cases, already been initiated,

Bearing in mind that the countries on which the secretariat has already completed studies - Brazil and Chile - have initiated, through the relevant technical agencies, co-ordinated technical assistance to this industrial sector, aimed at introducing organizational and structural changes which will enable them to realize their full potential as regards satisfying and expanding domestic markets and taking part in a possible integrated regional market,

Paying due heed to the influence exerted on industrial operation by the quality of raw materials, the level of training of workers and administrative personnel, and the choice of suitable techniques,

Invites the international organizations interested in the various aspects mentioned, namely, the International Labour Organisation the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Organization of American States and the Inter-American Development Bank, to consider jointly with the secretariat of the Commission and the United Nations technical assistance programme the possibility of providing co-ordinated collaboration with the competent national organs and relevant industrial bodies in implementing the plans of action of the countries concerned, and, if necessary, to visualize the establishment of an ad hoc working group to examine in each country, at its request, the technical and financial assistance that the said organizations might be able to provide in this connexion in the light of the conclusions of the Commission's relevant studies, and thereafter to evaluate the progress made as a result of such assistance.

16 May 1963.

236 (X) FOREST RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIES

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Having considered the study entitled Latin American Timber Trends and Prospects (E/CN.12/624) 1/ and the report on forest resources (E/CN.12/670/Add.3), prepared jointly by the Commission and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,

Considering that although Latin America is the richest region in the world in respect of per caput forest resources, it produces only 10 per cent of all the timber consumed by the world market and only 4 per cent of the timber used for industrial purposes,

Taking into account the rapid rate at which demand for timber products and derivatives is increasing, both in the region itself and in the world at large, and the emergence of new markets in countries that have hitherto been exporters of such products,

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1/ United Nations publications, Sales No.: 63.II.G.1.

Bearing in mind the fact that, up to the present, detailed studies on the region's forest resources have covered only some areas in certain countries, and that research in this field must be completed at the earliest possible date, to prevent the formulation of misguided policies with regard to the utilization of these resources,

Considering that, unless the question of a sound and co-ordinated forest policy for the region as a whole is tackled promptly, there will be a risk of incurring substantial expenditure in future years on imports of forest products and on land rehabilitation projects,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the studies mentioned above in the first preambular paragraph and recommends the secretariat and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to proceed with such studies;
2. Expresses gratification at the announcement by FAO that it is planning to carry out a thorough study of the region's forest resources as a contribution towards the economic integration earnestly desired by the Latin American countries;
3. Recommends FAO to seek co-operation from the secretariat of the Commission and from the competent agencies of both the United Nations family and the inter-American system;
4. Recommends the Governments of member States to provide all the facilities and co-operation they can for the preparation of these studies,
5. Recommends the Governments of member States to give express attention in their development plans to the industrial processing of their forest products, and to provide the necessary financing with a view to effecting import substitution in respect of these products, inasmuch as they can be processed from raw material of excellent quality of which the region possesses plentiful supplies.

16 May 1963.

237 (X) DECENTRALIZATION OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL  
ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND STRENGTHENING  
REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Taking into account the fact that the General Assembly at its seventeenth session adopted resolution 1823 (XVII), in which it reaffirmed the policy of decentralization of the economic and social activities of the United Nations and strengthening of the regional economic commissions as stated in its resolution 1709 (XVI),

Bearing in mind that the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 879 (XXXIV) relating to decentralization, expressed its gratification at the adoption of General Assembly resolution 1709 (XVI), and expressed its confidence that the Secretary-General would continue to take further steps to carry out the process of decentralization in accordance with resolution 1709 (XVI),

Recognizing that decentralization implies an appropriate degree of autonomy while maintaining at United Nations Headquarters the role of policy guidance and uniform financial and personnel administration,

Considering that the secretariat has submitted to the Commission at its tenth session a note (E/CN.12/669) in which it describes the present status of the decentralization of the economic and social activities of the United Nations, and reports that on 1 September 1962 a Technical Assistance Co-ordinate Unit was established at the Commission's headquarters and that on 1 January 1963 an auxiliary co-ordinating unit was set up at the Commission's Mexico office,

Considering that, as far as regional projects of technical assistance are concerned, the secretariat should be the focal point for the preparation, execution and co-ordination of the technical assistance programmes and for providing advisory services to Governments of member States by means of experts and regional advisers attached to it,

Considering that, if decentralization is to be successful, sufficient authority must be delegated to the secretariat in respect of substantive financial and administrative matters and in the engagement of experts to enable it to take immediate decisions with regard to the execution of regional projects, and that it must also be given the necessary resources to put them into effect, on the basis of authority to modify the programme,

introduce financial changes within regional projects, and engage expert technical assistance staff at the regional level, in accordance with the standards and regulations established by the competent bodies concerned with the overall management of technical assistance programmes,

Considering further that by means of unified action and close co-operation with the resident representatives of the United Nations Technical Assistance Board, the resources and experience of the secretariat must be used to the full through more active participation in the preparation of national technical assistance programmes, in order thereby to make a positive contribution to the effective use of the financial resources assigned to the national technical assistance programmes of the Latin American countries,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of General Assembly resolution 1823 (XVII) and Economic and Social Council resolution 879 (XXXIV);

2. Takes note with satisfaction of the establishment of technical assistance co-ordinating units at the Commission's headquarters and at its Mexico office which will enable the secretariat to assume the role of focal point for the planning and execution of regional technical assistance projects;

3. Recommends to the Secretary-General that he should take steps to expedite decentralization by the delegation of functions and authority in substantive, financial and administrative matters and in regard to the engagement of experts at the regional level to the extent necessary to enable the secretariat to take immediate decisions with regard to the execution of regional projects, while maintaining at United Nations Headquarters the role of policy guidance and uniform financial and personnel administration;

4. Requests the secretariat to take whatever action may be necessary to assist the countries of the region, at their request, in reviewing their technical assistance requirements;

5. Recommends to the Secretary-General that the necessary financial resources should be made available with a view to increasing the share of regional technical assistance projects in the Commission's programme of work, especially in the fields of social and industrial development, statistics and housing, by means either of meetings of expert groups or of direct advice to the Governments of States members of the Commission.

16 May 1963.

238 (X) DEMOGRAPHY

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Taking into consideration General Assembly resolution 1838 (XVII) of 18 December 1962, which recommends that studies and research on the interrelationship of population growth and economic and social development should be intensified, and Economic and Social Council resolution 933 (XXXV) of 5 April 1963, in which the Commission was invited to intensify its work in the demographic field within the general framework of the programme recommended by the Population Commission,

Considering the widespread and justifiable concern aroused by the rapid rate of growth of the population with all its complex and manifold implications,

Bearing in mind that knowledge of the real demographic situation is essential for the formulation of problems relating to economic and social development planning, as was recognized by the Commission at its ninth session (resolution 187 (IX)),

Having before it the note (E/CN.12/687) in which the secretariat describes the demographic studies and research which it has carried out in co-operation with the Latin American Demographic Centre, and at the same time calls attention to the unfortunate circumstance that the Centre's valuable co-operation in the projected programme would necessarily be discontinued should its activities cease in 1964 under the terms of the agreement by which it is governed,

Taking note with satisfaction of the existence of a project to establish, with the support of the United Nations, a demographic research centre for the Central American area, under the auspices of the Government of Costa Rica,

1. Requests the secretariat to continue and expand its current demographic activities in order to promote a better understanding of population problems;
2. Takes note with satisfaction of the work done by the secretariat and by the Latin American Demographic Centre under their joint work programme and suggests the desirability of maintaining that co-operation and making it increasingly closer;



3. Recommends that, in order to ensure continuity in this joint endeavour, the necessary financial resources should be provided to enable the Latin American Demographic Centre to continue in operation beyond 1964, until the countries have trained specialists of their own - a process which has already begun - to carry on these research and educational activities;

4. Supports the establishment of the proposed demographic research centre in Central America, for the purpose of intensifying the study of population problems, particularly those connected with the Central American Economic Integration Programme;

5. Points out to Governments the desirability of making arrangements as soon as possible with the Special Fund and other international bodies interested in the activities of the Latin American Demographic Centre, such as the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Economic Commission for Latin America, the International Labour Organisation and the Pan American Sanitary Organization, to obtain the financial assistance necessary for the continuation and extension of the Centre's operations and for the establishment of the Central American demographic research centre.

16 May 1963.

#### 239 (X) NATURAL RESOURCES

##### The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Having examined General Assembly resolution 1710 (XVI) on the United Nations Development Decade, the report of the Secretary General entitled The United Nations Development Decade: proposals for action 1/ and the report on natural resources in Latin America (E/CN.12/670 and Add.1-5) prepared by the secretariat,

Considering that the efforts to expedite economic growth in the Latin American countries call for the maximum and most effective utilization of the region's natural resources,

Considering further that up to the present the knowledge of such resources is very fragmentary and insufficient, since there are no adequate systematic inventories and little progress has been made in their evaluation,

1/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 62.II.B.2.

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report by the secretariat on Latin America's natural resources, existing knowledge concerning them and the relevant research that is required (E/CN.12/670 and Add.1-5);

2. Recommends to the Governments of the Latin American countries:

(a) That they should redouble their efforts on a permanent and continuing basis to complete the inventory and evaluation of their natural resources and extend scientific and technical research in this field, as part of their economic and social development;

(b) That they should establish specialized bodies for that purpose in order to undertake research on, and the administration of, the various natural resources and, where such bodies already exist, grant them priority budget treatment for the efficient fulfilment of their functions;

(c) That universities and technical training institutes should give special attention to the training of scientists and technicians in the different subjects related to the utilization of natural resources, renewable or non-renewable;

(d) That they should establish maximum co-ordination between technical services and those responsible for the conduct of economic affairs in each country;

3. Requests the secretariat and the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning, in co-operation with the appropriate international agencies and with the object of finding solutions to problems of common interest to promote research on the region's natural resources and to extend the knowledge of techniques for their evaluation, through joint action based on systematic programmes, both short-term and long-term, as part of Latin America's economic and social development, and to that end to encourage the interchange of information, the standardization of technical terminology and nomenclature, the completion of general and specific studies of that nature and the organization of meetings and conferences of experts;

4. Requests the international agencies operating in the region to co-ordinate their efforts as far as possible and to develop coherent action on the basis of systematic programmes, both short-term and long-term, focusing particular attention on regional studies which involve joint action by several countries and bodies;

5. Expresses its appreciation of the contribution being made by the Special Fund in respect of natural resources and stresses the importance to the Latin American countries of the expansion of such activities, particularly where highly specialized and costly processes are required.

16 May 1963.

240 (X) DATE AND PLACE OF THE ELEVENTH SESSION

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Bearing in mind paragraph 15 of its terms of reference and rules 1 and 2 of its rules of procedure,

Considering the invitation from the Government of the Dominican Republic to hold the eleventh session of the Commission at Santo Domingo,

1. Expresses its gratitude to the Government of the Dominican Republic for its generous invitation

2. Decides to hold its eleventh session at Santo Domingo in April 1965, or in the following month if this should prove necessary as a result of the consultations to be held by the Executive Secretary of the Commission with the Secretary General of the United Nations and the Government of the Dominican Republic.

16 May 1963.

Tenth Committee of the Whole  
(Santiago, Chile, 12-14 February 1964)

241 (AC.57) UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE  
AND DEVELOPMENT

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

Considering the need for concerted action on the part of the Latin American countries in the field of foreign trade and development, particularly during the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and subsequently, throughout the negotiations directed towards the establishment of a new order and new principles in international trade which will adequately safeguard the interests of the developing countries,

Taking note with satisfaction of the valuable study entitled "Latin America and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development" (E/CN.12/AC.57/6), presented by the secretariat of the Commission as a background document for the Meeting of Latin American Government Experts on Trade Policy held at Brasilia from 20 to 25 January 1964, and of the report by the secretariat on the said Meeting (E/CN.12/AC.57/7),

Bearing in mind the recommendations submitted to the secretariat by the above-mentioned Meeting of Government Experts,

Decides to request the secretariat:

1. To continue to prepare papers on specific technical questions to facilitate the work of the Latin American delegations to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;
2. To continue to co-operate as actively as at present with the delegations of the Latin American countries during the Conference;
3. To convene a meeting of the Trade Committee of the Economic Commission for Latin America, after the Geneva Conference, with the aim of evaluating the results achieved at Geneva and formulating specific recommendations to the Latin American Governments on the trade policy that should be pursued in the light of those results, and invite to the said meeting of the Trade Committee the Latin American organizations competent in the field of trade and development, in particular the Organization of American States,

the Latin American Free-Trade Association, the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Inter-American Committee on the Alliance for Progress, the Centre for Latin American Monetary Studies, and the Panel of Nine;

4. To consider, at the said meeting of the Trade Committee, the establishment of a permanent Latin American system of consultations on trade and development, as suggested in resolution B-3/E63, adopted by the Inter-American Economic and Social Council at its second annual meeting at the expert level; for this purpose the secretariat of the Commission should consult the Latin American Governments as soon as possible, to gather their opinions on the system to be established, and should formulate its own suggestions for submission, after consideration by the Trade Committee, to the eleventh session of the Commission, to be held in 1965.

13 February 1964.

242 (AC.57) ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF  
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

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

Considering that industrialization is one of the most important elements in the economic development of Latin America,

Bearing in mind the studies by the secretariat on the general problems of Latin American industry and on its growth, promotion and financing, together with the analyses made of the basic and dynamic industrial sectors,

Taking into account resolution 1940 (XVIII) of the United Nations General Assembly which, among other things, requests the Secretary-General to initiate consultation with States Members of the Organization, with various international agencies and with the regional economic commissions on the advisability of holding, not later than 1966, an international symposium, preceded by regional and subregional symposium, relating to the problems of industrialization of developing countries,

Decides:

1. To take note with satisfaction of the work being done by the secretariat in the industrial field;

2. To welcome the General Assembly's recommendation in resolution 1940 (XVIII) regarding the holding of an international symposium on the problems of industrialization of developing countries;

3. To ask that the secretariat, at the eleventh session of the Commission, to be held in 1965, give special importance to studies of Latin America's problems of industrial development and integration, and that these studies, and the Commission's discussions on that occasion, should serve the purposes of the regional symposium whose convening is recommended in the said General Assembly resolution;

4. Further to ask the secretariat to increase, as far as possible, the number of industrial sectors under study, and to take due account, in the studies in question, of the essential elements of the regional integration of Latin American industry.

13 February 1964.

Eleventh session  
(Mexico, D.F., Mexico, 6-18 May 1965)

243 (XI) TRADE IN MANUFACTURES AND THE INDUSTRIAL  
INTEGRATION OF LATIN AMERICA

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering the importance of trade in manufactures in the process of Latin American integration,

Bearing in mind that basic information and methodological guidelines are necessary in order to facilitate the integration of sectoral industrial programming in the process of regional planning,

Recognizing, without prejudice to the foregoing, that work should continue on the specific projects designed to increase intra-Latin American trade and accelerate the process of integration,

1. Recommends that the secretariat should continue to make available to member States systematic information on the trends and possibilities of Latin American intra-regional and extra-regional trade in respect of the principal commodities, so that the various planning bodies may more easily take advantage of the opportunities offered by Latin American trade in manufactures for economic development;

2. Requests the secretariat and the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning to collaborate with these planning bodies in systematizing the factors which will promote the effective integration of sectoral industrial planning with the requirement of regional planning.

14 May 1965.

244 (XI) AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Bearing in mind that over half the population of Latin America lives in rural areas and depends for its subsistence on agricultural activities which, in many countries, provide incomes that, because they are low, restrict the demand for industrial consumer goods,

Considering that many of the present agricultural techniques in the region are based on the extensive and inefficient utilization of labour and land, compelling many countries of the region to spend a substantial portion of their foreign exchange resources on importing food, which they could produce economically themselves, thus reducing their capacity to satisfy the growing needs arising from industrialization, for capital goods from abroad,

Recommends that the Governments of member States in which the foregoing problems arise should eliminate the obstacles and institutions which are preventing the agricultural sector from realizing its full potential, as a pre-condition for expediting the implementation of industrialization programmes.

14 May 1965.

#### 245 (XI) RESEARCH FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

##### The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that the integration of Latin America should be based on an accurate knowledge of its natural and human resources,

Bearing in mind that the establishment of dynamic industries in the region is a good start for the integration process, and that their proper siting is a factor which will help to bring the differences in levels of economic development of the countries of the region into balance,

Considering that industrial development should be integrated with the development of agriculture, mining and fishing,

1. Recommends that the Governments of member States should initiate or intensify the taking of inventories of their natural and human resources;
2. Recommends that the secretariat and the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning should continue the research covering the most appropriate methods for the industrialization of Latin America.

14 May 1965.



246 (XI) EDUCATION FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Bearing in mind that the basic purpose of accelerated industrial development is to raise living levels, the main limiting factor being the productivity of the people,

Noting that one feature of the industries of other countries which have attained high levels of productivity has been the large number of university graduates, intermediate-level technicians and skilled workers which modern technology requires,

Considering that the intensive industrial development of Latin America in the next decade will necessitate a much larger supply of skilled manpower than can be provided by the present educational facilities available within and outside the region,

Considering that applied research, the provision of national facilities for the designing, construction and assembly of modern plant and its subsequent efficient operation depend on the available supply of skilled personnel, and that it is extremely important to find a satisfactory solution to the problems that education at all levels creates for a region with such high rates of illiteracy as prevail in Latin America,

Recommends to member States that the activities, allocation of resources and planning directed towards the development of industry and mass education should be co-ordinated and commensurate with requirements, in order to avoid bottlenecks in economic development created by a possible shortage of skilled manpower.

14 May 1965.

247 (XI) CONFERENCE ON THE APPLICATION OF SCIENCE AND  
TECHNOLOGY TO THE DEVELOPMENT  
OF LATIN AMERICA

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Taking into account the growing importance of scientific and technological knowledge for the more intensive industrialization of Latin America,

Considering that UNESCO and ECLA have scheduled a conference on the application of science and technology to the development of Latin America, to be held in September 1965 at Santiago, Chile,

Considering that the agenda of the conference will include the following items: natural resources and their utilization; human resources and the training of scientific and technical personnel; the application of science and technology to the industrial development of Latin America; and scientific and technological policies and the machinery for their implementation;

Calls upon member countries to give the conference their strong support, in view of the importance it deserves to be given in the interest of the industrialization of Latin America.

14 May 1965.

248 (XI) DEMOCRATIZATION OF THE INDUSTRIALIZATION  
PROCESS

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Recognizing that it is important that the broadest sectors of the population of Latin America should play an active part in the efforts to expedite the region's industrial growth,

Bearing in mind that industrial development requires maximum utilization of the existing and potential entrepreneurial skills of the population of Latin America,

Recommends that the secretariat, in continuing its industrial development activities, should pay particular attention to ways and means of enhancing the opportunities for the expression and utilization of entrepreneurial capabilities, and of the skills of the workers, in Latin America.

14 May 1965.

249 (XI) SECTORAL STUDIES OF INDUSTRY

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that Latin America must make good use of its natural resources, mainly for the purposes of regional integration, and also in

order to change the pattern of its exports to the rest of the world by steadily increasing the proportion of manufactures,

Bearing in mind that it is essential to gain a better knowledge of the available resources and of the possibilities of industrial development,

Considering that impetus must be given to basic industries in order to achieve the requisite structural changes,

Recognizing that the development of regional industries involves a great investment effort, which is usually beyond the capacity of most Latin American countries,

1. Expresses its conviction that sectoral integration and complementarity undertaken within the context of integration formulas in general and through the existing legal instruments, improved as necessary, constitute an effective means of expediting the formation of a Latin American common market, as the ultimate aim of the action being taken in the Central American Common Market and the Latin American Free-Trade Association;

2. Considers it important to continue the exchange of sectoral information, in order to explore the possibilities of industrial complementarity;

3. Decides to bear in mind the advisability of intensifying the studies aimed at obtaining a better knowledge of the comparative advantages of possible new Latin American and international projects;

4. Decides to consider the possibility that the financing of regional industries should preferably be carried out with Latin American capital.

14 May 1965.

## 260 (XI) SYMPOSIA ON INDUSTRIALIZATION

### The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Recognizing the need for periodic exchanges among the developing countries of the experience acquired in their respective industrialization processes for the specific purpose of developing the best possible ways and means of accelerating industrialization, based on a more efficient utilization of available resources,

Taking into account document E/CN.12/705, prepared by the secretariat, and resolution 242 (AC.57), in which the Committee of the Whole welcomed the initiative suggested by the General Assembly in its resolution 1940 (XVIII) concerning the convening of an international symposium on industrialization to be preceded by a preparatory regional symposium in Latin America,

Believing it to be essential, for the purposes of the regional symposium, to have reports from the various countries on the status of their respective industrialization processes, which will be discussed together with the documentation prepared by the secretariat,

Being aware of the importance of ensuring that the findings and conclusions of the regional symposium will constitute an adequate basis for Latin America's contribution to the discussions at the international symposium so that its experience may be compared on that occasion with that of other developing regions,

1. Calls upon member countries to support and take part in the regional and international symposia;

2. Requests the secretariat to invite the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations concerned to co-operate and participate in the work of the Latin American regional symposium;

3. Accepts the secretariat's suggestion that the regional symposium should be held, in co-operation with the Centre for Industrial Development, in February 1966 at Santiago, Chile, in preparation for the subsequent international symposium;

4. Requests the Latin American member countries to prepare national studies on the present status of their respective industrialization processes for presentation at the regional symposium;

5. Recommends that the secretariat should provide all possible assistance to Governments of member States in the preparation of the studies on their industrial development.

14 May 1965.

## 251 (XI) ECONOMIC INTEGRATION OF LATIN AMERICA

### The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Recognizing the urgent need to give greater impetus to the process of economic integration among the Latin American countries with a view to accelerating the economic and social development of the region as a whole and of each of the countries it comprises,

Taking into account the proposals for promoting an acceleration in the integration process contained in the documents submitted to the Commission at its eleventh session and, in particular, in those entitled: "A contribution to economic integration policy in Latin America" (E/CN.12/728) and "Evaluación de las negociaciones de la Asociación Latinoamericana de Libre Comercio" (E/CN.12/717), and the comments on the economic integration of Latin America made at the current session,

Considering that in its resolution 18 (IV), the Trade Committee requests the secretariat to submit specific or alternative recommendations for decision by the Latin American Governments with respect to problems that constitute major obstacles to current integration processes,

Bearing in mind that the studies in question should be examined by national experts so that the Governments may hold consultations and decide on the most suitable formulas for expediting integration,

Bearing in mind further that resolution 112 (IV) of the fourth session of the Conference of Contracting Parties to the Montevideo Treaty provides that a meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Contracting Parties is to be convened some time between 1 April and 31 August 1965 for the purpose of adopting policy decisions designed to accelerate the process of economic integration and complementarity,

Considering that it is indispensable to co-ordinate the activities of all regional and intergovernmental bodies concerned with integration in order to enable the Latin American countries, in good time, to take whatever action they deem necessary to give impetus to the process of integration and regional co-operation,

1. Recommends to the secretariat, in its capacity as technical adviser to the Latin American Free Trade Association and the Central American Common Market, that, in close co-ordination with the secretariats of both bodies;

it should re-examine the formulas and alternative possibilities set forth in document E/CN.12/728, with due regard for any studies, proposals and opinions recently formulated by the Governments of the member countries, Latin American organizations and experts, and should frame specific proposals for short-term and long-term action to extend and expedite the process of integration. Government experts of the Latin American countries should take part in the aforesaid activities, and agencies working in the field of economic integration may be consulted, as well as other experts on the subject;

2. Authorizes the secretariat to establish, when it deems this expedient, ad hoc working groups to consider special aspects of integration, namely:

- (a) Future joint action in the field of trade policy;
- (b) Co-ordination of agricultural policy;
- (c) Regional investment policy;
- (d) The solution of payments problems and financial and monetary co-ordination;
- (e) Regional policy on transport and communications;
- (f) Legal and institutional aspects of a co-ordinated programme of action aimed at accelerating the integration process;

3. Draws the attention of the secretariat to resolution 10-M/64 adopted at the Third Annual Meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council at the ministerial level, in connexion with the technical and financial assistance provided by the executing agencies of the Alliance for Progress for specific programmes and projects to expedite the integration process in Latin America;

4. Requests the secretariat, in carrying out the work described in the present resolution, to bear in mind the situation of the countries with inadequate markets for the development of certain types of activities and the less developed countries, in order to ensure that they take an active part in the regional integration processes and share in the benefits to be carried therefrom;

5. Requests the secretariat, as soon as the studies referred to in paragraph 2 are completed, to transmit to the Governments of member States the conclusions and short-term and long-term proposals resulting from the studies assigned to it under this resolution, with a view to enabling Governments to consult each other and take, in good time, the necessary decisions for strengthening and accelerating the gradual integration of Latin America;

6. Requests the secretariat to convene the Trade Committee prior to 15 December 1965, so that it may adopt such recommendations as it deems appropriate to accelerate integration and economic complementarity in Latin America on the basis of: (a) the progress made in the Latin American Free-Trade Association; (b) the progress made in the integration process of the Central American Common Market; (c) the various alternatives for specific action suggested by ECLA under paragraph 2 of this resolution; and (d) any other background material made available to ECLA by Governments.

14 May 1966.

## 252 (XI) TRADE POLICY

### The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Bearing in mind that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, meeting at Geneva in 1964, recommended the abolition of the preferential treatment granted by developed countries to some developing countries which implies discrimination against other developing countries, pari passu with the application of effective international measures providing at least equivalent advantages to the developing countries at present benefiting therefrom and before the end of the United Nations Development Decade,

Considering that it is of vital interest to the Latin American countries that this recommendation should be effectively implemented,

1. Recommends that the Governments of member States should give special priority to their urgent efforts to prevent all discriminatory treatment in trade affecting the exports of the Latin American countries or to eliminate such discrimination where it exists in accordance with the recommendations in annex A.II.1, part II, paragraph 6, of the Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

2. Requests the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to take such action as it may deem appropriate with respect to the elimination of discriminatory treatment, in accordance with the relevant recommendations of the aforesaid Conference.

15 May 1965.

253 (XI) TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES OF ECLA

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Having considered the report of the fourth session of the Trade Committee (E/CN.12/701) containing an evaluation of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and an examination of the recommendations adopted by the Conference,

Noting with satisfaction General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX), establishing the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as a permanent subsidiary organ of the Assembly,

Taking into account the results of the first session of the Trade and Development Board, and, in particular, the terms of reference assigned to the Committee on Commodities, the Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade, the Committee on Manufactures, and the Committee on Shipping, and to the work programmes for the second and third sessions of the Board and for the secretariat,

Bearing in mind that the group of Latin American countries members of the ad hoc Committee on Latin American Co-ordination submitted a joint declaration to the Trade and Development Board (TD/B/10) setting forth the lines of future action to be taken by their Governments with a view to attaining the objectives which had prompted their action at the Geneva Conference,

Considering further that Economic and Social Council resolution 1000 (XXXVII), which provides that the regional economic commissions are to continue their activities with a view to the implementation of the Conference recommendations, and the report of the Meeting of the Executive Secretaries of the Regional Economic Commissions held in January 1965 (E/CN.12/721), at which various aspects of the arrangements for co-operation and co-ordination between the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, on the one hand, and the regional economic commissions and their secretariats, on the other, in matters connected with the aims and purposes of the Conference were defined,



1. Approves the report of the fourth session of the Trade Committee and endorses the relevant parts of resolution 18 (IV) adopted by the Committee;

2. Requests the secretariat to do its utmost to complete the studies requested of it in resolution 18 (IV), giving priority to those relating to the expansion and diversification of Latin American exports and to obtaining the external financing required to enable the Latin American countries to attain steady and adequate rates of economic growth;

3. Requests the secretariat, in connexion with the mandate assigned to the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and in order that the principles and criteria agreed upon at the Geneva Conference may soon be translated into policies and practical action, to carry out or complete its studies on the following subjects, inter alia:

(a) Preparation of schedules of primary commodities and manufactures and semi-manufactures which are of special interest to Latin America as exports;

(b) Determination of the trade position of the items included in the above-mentioned schedules, in the light of the status quo commitment accepted by the developed countries at Geneva;

(c) Determination of the set-backs resulting from the reintroduction or raising of customs duties or non-tariff restrictions on particular products and evaluation of their effects on the Latin American countries;

(d) Trends in the international prices of the principal primary commodities exported by the Latin American countries and significance of the fluctuations in the purchasing power of those countries in terms of the prices of the goods they have to import;

(e) Effect of the elimination of trade preferences and of the compensatory measures that can be adopted for the benefit of the developing countries which relinquish such discriminatory preferences;

(f) Scope and general and particular features of agreements on commodities which are of importance to the Latin American countries and whose international markets suffer from short-term or long-term disequilibria;

(g) Possible forms and characteristics of a general and non-discriminatory preferential system to encourage exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures from the developing to the developed countries;

(h) Schedule of manufactures and semi-manufactures which the Latin American countries could export if import duties and equivalent restrictions were eliminated or substantially reduced in the markets of the industrialized countries;

(i) Reporting on the measures adopted by the industrialized countries and international financial institutions in response to recommendation A.IV.1 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

4. Requests the secretariat, when carrying out these studies, to take full account of the work being done in this field by other regional bodies and to endeavour to establish close liaison with them for the purpose of the studies;

5. Recommends the Governments of States members of the Commission to co-operate as fully as possible with the secretariat in order that the work assigned to it in connexion with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development may be carried out as effectively as possible.

15 May 1965.

254 (XI) THE RELATIVELY LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES AND  
LATIN AMERICAN ECONOMIC INTEGRATION

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that Latin American economic integration can only be achieved through fair sharing of the development opportunities created by a larger market,

Considering that to that end it is necessary to define adequately the position of the relatively less developed countries and to ensure their effective participation in the industrial development of the region,

1. Decides to include, as part of its regular programme of work, continuing activities for the purpose of analysing and formulating solutions to the problems encountered by the relatively less developed countries in the process of Latin American economic integration, in order to lessen the differences in levels of development between them and the other countries of the region;

2. Requests the secretariat:

(a) To prepare, on the basis of the work already done and any that may be undertaken for the purpose, a preliminary study on these problems, to be submitted to Governments during the first half of 1966;

(b) To continue giving special attention in this study to identifying industries of regional importance and to existing problems of trade policy, intra-regional trade, transport and communications and to submit specific proposals on the machinery and procedures that might be established within the Commission for the purpose of organizing and carrying on the activities provided for in paragraph 1 above:

(c) To convene in due course a meeting of high-level government representatives of the relatively less developed countries for the purpose of evaluating the results of the study and taking decisions on the proposals made, and to submit the relevant reports to the Commission at its twelfth session.

15 May 1966.

255 (XI) PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering the changes introduced by the secretariat in the presentation of the programme of work and priorities, with a view to specifying precisely each of the research projects constituting the work programme for 1965-1967, with an indication of the resources assigned to each of these projects, all of which implies the establishment of priorities concerning the work to be done in relation to the need for research and analysis of development problems and policy,

Considering further that the Commission has been preparing its programme of work and priorities on a biennial basis since 1952,

Taking into account that in this way the Commission seeks to comply with the directives of the Economic and Social Council tending to relate work programmes with their budgetary implications,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the form in which the secretariat has presented the programme of work and priorities for 1965-1967 and in particular of the attempt made to relate the programme to available resources and to include details of staff required for the execution of individual projects;

2. Requests the secretariat to continue preparing the programme of work and priorities along the lines followed in the presentation for 1965-1967;

3. Decides to present the detailed programme to the Economic and Social Council every two years and to include in the annual reports relating to sessions of the Committee of the Whole only those changes in the programme that result from the Committee's deliberations.

15 May 1965.

256 (XI) CONFERENCE OF LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN MINISTERS  
OF EDUCATION AND MINISTERS RESPONSIBLE FOR  
ECONOMIC PLANNING

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that one of the fundamental requirements for the economic and social development and integration of Latin America is the strengthening of the educational system at all levels,

Bearing in mind that its resolution 231 (X) stresses the importance of the planning of education in relation to economic and social development,

Taking into account the fact that, in November 1964, the General Conference of UNESCO adopted resolution 1.322, in which the Director General of UNESCO is authorized to convene, "in co-operation with the Economic Commission for Latin America, a conference of Latin American Ministers of Education and Ministers responsible for economic planning, as a follow-up to the Conference on Education and Economic and Social Development in Latin America (Santiago 1962)",

1. Authorizes the Executive Secretary to seek ways and means of ensuring that the Commission's participation is at the level of co-sponsorship rather than at that of co-operation;

2. Expresses the hope that the educational aspects of the economic and social integration of Latin America will be included among the matters to be considered at the aforesaid conference.

15 May 1965.

257 (XI) PUBLICITY CONCERNING THE COMMISSION'S WORK

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Bearing in mind its resolution 233 (X),

Considering the urgent need to enlist Latin American public opinion at all levels in support of the objectives of regional economic integration,

Taking note of the general concern at the weakness of the machinery for disseminating the useful and copious studies and other work of the Commission to the widest possible areas of public opinion in Latin America, particularly in connexion with economic integration, foreign trade and industrialization on a regional basis,

1. Requests the secretariat to convene, before the end of 1965, a meeting of a limited number of experts on economic information and publicity, appointed in their personal capacity;

2. Requests the meeting to prepare the programme of action provided for in resolution 223 (X), and particularly to suggest specific measures for securing the timely and extensive dissemination of the Commission's documentation among centres of education and private-sector organizations in Latin America, inter alia, so that they may have at their disposal the necessary information for their efforts on behalf of regional economic co-operation and integration;

3. Requests the secretariat to give the highest priority in its work programme for 1965-1967 to convening the meeting referred to in paragraph 1 and to report to the Governments of States members of the Commission at the next session of the Committee of the Whole on the recommendations of the meeting and the action taken by the secretariat to secure their prompt implementation.

15 May 1965.

258 (XI) COMMUNICATIONS

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that the economic, cultural and political integration of Latin America cannot be achieved without a full understanding and real rapprochement among its peoples and that modern and increasingly comprehensive systems of communications are an essential requirement for the attainment of this purpose,

Bearing in mind that, in the seventeen years since it was established, ECLA has not been requested to study the subject of communications, though they are the most important means of spreading information and, consequently, of disseminating science and technology for economic development, and that no study of Latin American conditions can be complete unless it includes that aspect,

Having taken note of document 50, adopted at the third meeting of the Regional Plan Committee for Latin America of the International Telecommunication Union, recommending that ECLA should be requested to initiate studies on communications,

1. Recommends to Governments that they should include measures for improving means of communication in their national development plans;
2. Requests the secretariat to take the necessary steps, to the extent that its resources allow, to co-operate effectively with the Regional Telecommunication Group for Latin America and to ensure co-ordination among the various international bodies capable of assisting it in this field, particularly with respect to the projects relating to the inter-American telecommunication network;
3. Requests the secretariat to include in ECLA's work programmes aspects relating to the study of and progress achieved in communications in the region, and to request the Economic and Social Council, when appropriate, to allocate the funds that may be required for this purpose.

15 May 1965.

259 (XI) DATE AND PLACE OF THE TWELFTH SESSION

The economic Commission for Latin America,

Bearing in mind paragraph 15 of its terms of reference and rules 1 and 2 of its rules of procedure,

Considering the invitation from the Government of Venezuela to hold the twelfth session of the Commission at Caracas, on the occasion of the 400th anniversary of the founding of that city,

1. Expresses its gratitude to the Government of Venezuela for its generous invitation;

2. Decides to hold its twelfth session at Caracas in April 1967, or in the following month if this should prove necessary as a result of the consultations to be held by the Executive Secretary of the Commission with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Government of Venezuela.

17 May 1965.

Eleventh Committee of the Whole  
(Santiago, Chile, 10-12 May 1966)

260 (AC.58) LATIN AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC  
AND SOCIAL PLANNING

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

Considering the important contribution made to the Governments in their planning and development activities by the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning, created in 1962 by virtue of an ECLA resolution and established as a project of the United Nations Special Fund with the aid of the Inter-American Development Bank,

Considering that the Commission has followed the progress of the Institute's work by means of the annual reports submitted by its Governing Council to ECLA,

Bearing in mind the report of activities and the report of the Director-General of the Institute on its past development and policy, as well as the other documents on the subject,

Considering that the Latin American Governments have been helping to finance the Institute, through the contribution of the Inter-American Development Bank and other resources and through the counterpart funds allocated for the intensive training courses and advisory groups on planning,

Considering that, in its resolution 220 (AC.52), the Committee of the Whole requests the Governing Council of the Institute to submit to ECLA, prior to its 1966 session, a proposal designed to ensure the continuity of the Institute,

Noting with satisfaction the resolution adopted on 17 December 1965 by the Governing Council of the Institute recommending the continuation and intensification of the activities of the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning,

Considering that the functions of the Institute fill a permanent need in the field of development planning in Latin America,



Considering that the action being taken by the United Nations in Latin America through the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning is wholly consistent with the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade (General Assembly resolutions 1710 (XVI) of 19 December 1961 and 2084 (XX) of 20 December 1965),

Bearing in mind the recommendation made by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1079 (XXXIX) of 28 July 1965 to the regional economic commissions to continue and intensify their work on planning, in which express mention is made of the planning institutes established by these commissions,

Decides:

1. To express, with particular satisfaction, its support for the Institute in the work it is doing, which has made a significant contribution, in the form of training courses, research and advisory services, to the progress of planning in Latin America;
2. To recommend to the Governments that, in view of the increasing requirements deriving from the process of planning in Latin America, they take the necessary steps to continue and intensify the activities of the Institute in, among other fields, the economic integration of Latin America, and to support the proposals for financing made for that purpose to the United Nations Development Programme and the Inter-American Development Bank;
3. To transmit to the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme its appreciation for the support extended to the Institute and to the Project for the Expansion of Activities approved by the Special Fund, and to urge him to continue to assist it in future in order to ensure the continuity and expansion of the Institute's activities;
4. To transmit to the President of the Inter-American Development Bank and to its Directors its gratitude for the support they have given to the Institute, and to urge them to continue to assist it in future in order to ensure the continuity and development of the Institute's activities;
5. To express its appreciation of the valuable co-operation extended to the Institute by the International Labour Office, the United Nations Development Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the Pan American Sanitary Bureau (the regional office of the World Health Organization), the Organization of American States, the Agency for International Development of the United States Government, Resources for the Future, Inc., and other international, national, public and private

organizations, and to recommend that such co-operation be continued, at the same time expressing its gratitude to the Government of the Netherlands, for the financial resources it has made available to the Institute for the implementation of its work;

6. To request the Executive Secretary of ECLA and the Director-General of the Institute to take such steps as may be required to ensure implementation of this resolution.

11 May 1966.

261(AC.58) PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

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

Recognizing the importance of programmes based on public participation and community development in accelerating development,

Considering that various Latin American countries have already achieved tangible results in promoting community participation as a means of building up and organizing many services of community interest,

Bearing in mind the contribution of ECLA in providing technical guidance for some of these programmes,

Noting that other international agencies have concerned themselves with this task and are taking action in this sphere,

Recognizes the valuable contribution made by ECLA in the field of public participation and community development;

Requests the secretariat of ECLA, in co-ordination with other international agencies, to redouble its efforts in this field, in particular by encouraging an exchange of experiences and helping to promote programmes in those countries which - while not yet having tried out those programmes - might so request.

11 May 1966.

262(AC.58) ECLA'S ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF  
TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

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

Bearing in mind the programme of activities of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for the current year, and in particular the holding of the fourth session of the Trade and Development Board, together with other international meetings and activities of special importance to the trade policy of the Latin American countries, and the fact that the second session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development will be held in the relatively near future,

Considering that resolution 1000 (XXXVII) of the United Nations Economic and Social Council expresses the hope that the regional economic commissions will continue their activities with a view to the implementation of the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Bearing in mind the decision of the Latin American signatories to the Charter of Alta Gracia to co-ordinate their actions and positions in the field of trade policy, and establish a collective Latin American stand respecting the subjects to be submitted at the meetings referred to, above all the second session of UNCTAD, with the basic aim of ensuring that the principles and recommendations adopted at the Conference's first session should be translated into practical measures as soon as possible,

Recalling that, under ECLA Trade Committee resolution 18 (IV) and ECLA resolution 253 (XI), the ECLA secretariat was asked to prepare various studies with a view to providing elements of judgement and suggestions for preparing a common stand for the Latin American countries in the field of trade policy,

Decides:

1. To ask the ECLA secretariat to complete as soon as possible the studies requested in Trade Committee resolution 18 (IV) and ECLA resolution 253 (XI);

2. To request the secretariat to accord the Latin American countries the co-operation and advice needed, on an individual or collective basis, for the purpose of defining possible lines of joint action in the field of trade policy, especially in relation to the questions to be dealt with at the fourth session of the UNCTAD Trade and Development Board and in the various subsidiary organs of UNCTAD that are to meet during 1966, and in relation to any questions of special interest for those countries that it is decided to consider at the second session of UNCTAD.

11 May 1966.

Twelfth session  
(Caracas, Venezuela, 2-13 May, 1967)

263 (XII) PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that through the planning efforts of the Latin American countries significant headway has been made as regards the direction and effectiveness of economic policy, the identification of the obstacles hampering development and the establishment of priorities for, and the co-ordination of, public sector activities,

Recognizing that the problems arising at the present phase of Latin American development call for a number of substantive improvements in the strategic features of plans and for new approaches to be worked out in greater detail in such aspects as regional economic integration, the pattern of external relations, employment and income distribution policy, and the relations between those aspects and industrialization policy,

Bearing in mind the need to accelerate the process of improving planning systems, with special reference to the implementation phase and the extent to which plan objectives are attained,

Recognizing that planning systems have not yet been fully organized and that it is essential to improve their efficiency and balance by introducing new features to complete their sphere of action, particularly in the matter of links between long-term objectives and the need for immediate action,

Taking into account that planning is hampered by factors of different types including those of an administrative and technical nature, and by obstacles created by the conditions governing foreign trade and external financing,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the study on planning in Latin America (E/CN.12/772), prepared by the secretariat, and of the section relating to Latin America in the provisional report of the second session of the Committee for Development Planning;

2. Recommends that the Latin American Governments should intensify their current efforts to improve and extend the scope of planning systems in accordance with a development strategy appropriate to the economic and social circumstances of each country and of Latin America, and should, in particular:

(a) So far as the countries signatories of the Declaration of the Presidents of America at the Punta del Este meeting 1/ and the countries acceding to it are concerned, strive, when preparing their national plans, to co-ordinate them in order to attain objectives in line with the decisions concerning Latin American economic integration made at that meeting;

(b) Endeavour to include specific aims and programmes for export promotion, employment and income distribution policies, and structural changes, in such a way as to make them compatible with over-all targets for economic growth and the promotion of agriculture and industry, while devoting special attention to the effective programming of human resources;

(c) Endeavour, with regard to the allocation of resources, prices and general financial monetary and economic policy, to forge more effective links between long-term planning and short-term measures;

(d) Encourage the reform of administration and information systems in order to enable them to meet the requirements of planning, and programme supervision and evaluation, and the improvement of the methods used in plan formulation;

(e) Establish action procedures to ensure the support and participation on a rising scale of entrepreneurs, urban and rural workers, and other social groups in the various phases of planning and take steps to institute appropriate procedures for spreading the idea of planning and of plan implementation among the broad masses of the population;

3. Requests the secretariat and the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning to prepare technical studies, designed to facilitate fulfilment of the objectives referred to in operative paragraph 2, to endeavour to intensify, in co-operation with the International Labour Organisation and other international specialized agencies, their technical contribution to human resources programming, and to promote the exchange of experience among the planning offices of member States;

4. Reaffirms the conviction of the Latin American countries that there is a need for the system for the programme financing of development plans to be expanded and for the terms of international credit to be adapted to the special circumstances of Latin America by, inter alia, extending repayment periods and grace periods, reducing rates of interest and removing restrictions which tie the use of funds to certain sources or countries.

11 May 1967.

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1/ Meeting of American Chiefs of State, held at Punta del Este, Uruguay, from 12 to 14 April 1967 (see OAS official documents, OAS/Ser.K/XIV/1.1).

264 (XII) LATIN AMERICA AND THE SECOND SESSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS  
CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Bearing in mind the statement in the Declaration of the Presidents of America of 14 April 1967 1/ to the effect that "the economic development of Latin America is seriously affected by the adverse conditions in which its international trade is carried out. Market structures, financial conditions, and actions that prejudice exports and other income from outside Latin America are impeding its growth and retarding the integration process. All this causes particular concern in view of the serious and growing imbalance between the standard of living in Latin American countries and that of the industrialized nations and, at the same time, calls for definite decisions and adequate instruments to implement the decisions",

Considering that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its first session adopted a set of principles and recommendations 2/ with the aim of promoting a new order in international trade policy and in world trade as one of the basic means of accelerating the economic growth of the developing countries,

Believing that the difficulties described in the Declaration of the Presidents of America might have been largely obviated if all the developed countries had effectively implemented the principles and recommendations embodied in the Final Act adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its first session, 2/

Taking note of General Assembly resolution 2209 (XXI) of 17 December 1966 in which the Assembly expressed "its serious concern at the lack of progress in solving, in the light of the Final Act adopted by the Conference at its first session, the substantive problems of international trade and development with which the Conference was faced" and reiterated "its call to the Governments of the States members of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to continue to examine their policies and to take action, jointly or separately, as may be feasible, in the light of the Final Act of the Conference, with a view to implementing the recommendations of the Conference in the various fields of their national and international programmes",

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1/ Ibid.

2/ See Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, vol. I, Final Act and Report (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.B.11).

Considering likewise that at the second session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, without prejudice to the work of elucidating the problems affecting the external sector of the developing countries and defining solutions for those problems, procedures and machinery should be established to ensure full implementation of the above-mentioned principles and recommendations,

Having studied the report submitted by the secretariat of the Commission on "Latin America and international trade policy" (E/CN.12/773) a provisional version of the study which it is preparing for the second session of the Conference on Trade and Development as part of its continuing work of analysis and elucidation of the Latin American countries' external sector problems, and also in compliance with resolution 262 (AC.58) of the Committee of the Whole of this Commission, under which the secretariat of ECLA is requested to accord the Latin American countries co-operation and advice in the field of trade policy,

1. Takes note of the report on "Latin America and international trade policy" and expresses its satisfaction at the effective contribution made by that document to the Commission's work with a view to the second session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

2. Requests the secretariat to revise and update that document, with due regard to the comments, statements and recommendations made during the proceedings of the present session and such new developments bearing on foreign trade and trade policy as are of particular concern to the Latin American countries, for the purposes set forth in resolution 262 (AC.58), and for presentation to the second session of the Conference; the secretariat shall transmit the document to all the States members of the Commission and consult the Governments of the developing countries members of the Commission as and when appropriate, with a view to convening a meeting of government experts to consider the document before the second session of UNCTAD;

3. Requests the secretariat, in the revision and updating process referred to in paragraph 2, to include the following:

(a) A preliminary evaluation of the results of the Kennedy Round from the standpoint of the Latin American countries, indicating the areas in which their hopes have not been fulfilled and reviewing possible formulae for satisfying them;



(b) The study and proposal of operational formulae and machinery for ensuring full implementation of the principles and recommendations of UNCTAD, particularly in connexion with the following points:

- (i) Price stabilization agreements for some primary commodities of special interest to the Latin American countries;
- (ii) Principles governing the introduction by the developed countries of import restrictions on commodities from developing countries, on the grounds of possible market disruption problems;
- (iii) Bases and principles for a system of general non-discriminatory preferences for manufactures and semi-manufactures from the developing countries;
- (iv) Possible lines of action in respect of other subjects or items, such as shipping, mentioned in the discussions at the present session of the Commission as being of special importance to the Latin American countries;

(c) The expansion of trade between the Latin American countries and the countries with centrally-planned economies analysing new procedures and presenting practical formulae that will make it possible to take advantage of the opportunities offered by that trade;

(d) The analysis of various measures for expanding trade and economic relations among the Latin American countries, and between them and other developing regions and countries, and consideration of the contribution which the developed countries could make towards achieving those objectives;

(e) The preparation of a study, requesting the relevant information from the Governments, containing as exhaustive a list as possible of specific cases of non-fulfilment of the principles and recommendations accepted by the country or countries in question at the first session of UNCTAD, and of other agreements, commitments and resolutions accepted in other forums and other competent international agencies with regard to trade between the developed countries and the developing countries, particularly the Latin American countries;

(f) The study of the effects of internal taxes and other equivalent measures in the developed countries on the exports of Latin American countries;

4. Requests the secretariat to keep in touch with the secretariats of the Economic Commission for Africa and the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, for the purpose of working out adequate proposals for the position to be adopted by the Latin American countries at the second session of UNCTAD, and to collaborate with and advise the Latin American group at the meeting of the seventy-seven developing countries to be held shortly at Algiers, and also at the second session of UNCTAD;

5. Asks the secretariat to convene a session of the Trade Committee of ECLA in order to analyse and evaluate the results obtained at the second session of UNCTAD and to decide, in the light of that evaluation, on the programme of foreign trade activities that deserve priority.

11 May 1967.

265 (XII) LATIN AMERICAN ECONOMIC INTEGRATION

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Bearing in mind the commitments assumed by the Latin American countries in the Declaration of the Presidents of America with regard to the economic integration of the region as a step towards the creation of the Latin American common market,

Recognizing that important measures and decisions will have to be taken if those commitments are to be fulfilled and that, for that purpose, the relevant technical studies should be available,

Considering the valuable work consistently done by the secretariat of ECLA on regional economic integration and the important role the secretariat could play in carrying out such studies,

Requests the secretariat of the Commission, in consultation and in co-ordination with the regional integration bodies, to co-operate as fully as possible in carrying out studies, developing technical bases and identifying the measures needed to give effect to the decisions contained in the Declaration of the Presidents of America on Latin American economic integration, particularly as regards:

(a) The identification of problems and possible solutions for improving the Latin American common market through joint action by existing integration bodies and the incorporation of countries of the Latin American region that are not yet members of those bodies;

(b) The establishment of a common external tariff and the abolition of import charges and restrictions on intra-regional trade;

(c) The identification of procedures and study of prospects for sub-regional integration agreements within the framework of a general policy for the establishment of the Latin American common market;

(d) The continuation and expansion of studies and technical assistance designed to ensure that the economically relatively less developed countries effectively share in the benefits deriving from the integration process, taking into account the particular problems of countries with insufficient markets.

11 May 1967.

266 (XII) OBJECTIVES OF THE SECOND SESSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS  
CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that the second session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) will be held at New Delhi, India, from 1 February to 25 March 1968,

Bearing in mind that the General Assembly in its resolution 2206 (XXI) of 17 December 1966 emphasized the need for the Conference, at its second session, to concentrate in particular on a limited number of fundamental and specific subjects with a view to achieving practical and **concrete** results by means of negotiation aimed at securing the greatest measure of agreement,

Having before it the draft provisional agenda for the second session of UNCTAD adopted by the Trade and Development Board at its fourth session 1/,

Noting that the General Assembly, in its resolution 2206 (XXI), invited regional economic commissions to pay special attention, in their programmes, to preparations for the second session of the Conference, and to take such steps as may be feasible to extend their full co-operation in ensuring its success,

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1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Supplement N° 15, Part Two, annex A, decision 34 (IV).

Considering that the Trade and Development Board, at its fourth session, decided 2/ to forward the above-mentioned draft provisional agenda to the subsidiary bodies of the Board, to the regional economic commissions of the United Nations and to the United Nations Economic and Social office in Beirut for such comments, observations or recommendations as they might wish to submit to the Board at its fifth session on the substance of the items in the draft provisional agenda,

Recommends that, in the interests of more effective discussions at the second session of UNCTAD, the Trade and Development Board at its fifth session should:

(a) Encompass in the general debate referred to in item I of the provisional agenda, the general discussions on other items of the agenda, such as items II (a), III (a), IV (a) and V (a);

(b) Give due priority to the discussion of fundamental and specific points which will channel the debate towards negotiations leading to wider agreement on practical objectives.

11 May 1967.

267 (XII) COMPARATIVE STUDY OF WORLD COSTS AND PRICES IN  
RELATION TO TRADE IN MANUFACTURES

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Taking into account the importance of expanding trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures among the Latin American countries, as well as exports of those products to the rest of the world, and the need to eliminate or compensate for the factors which seriously distort the competitive position of manufactures and semi-manufactures or severely limit their export possibilities

Considering the differences and variations in price levels and in the cost structure of the various economic sectors among the Latin American countries and in relation to third countries,

Bearing in mind the changes resulting from trends of domestic cost levels and fluctuations in world prices,

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2/ Ibid., Other decisions, para. (f).

1. Requests the secretariat of the Commission to undertake studies on comparative cost and price levels in the various economic sectors of the Latin American countries in relation to the development of regional trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures and the expansion of such exports to the rest of the world; in that task, the secretariat may enlist the co-operation of other specialized international agencies and convene meetings of experts in order to obtain technical guidelines, as appropriate;

2. Recommends to the Governments of the States members of the Commission that they should co-operate fully in that work and furnish the secretariat with the information necessary for carrying it out.

11 May 1967.

## 268 (XII) FINANCING

### The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering the recognized need for the developing countries to receive external financial assistance in order to supplement their domestic savings and foreign exchange export earnings and thus obtain the means for securing an adequate rate of economic growth,

Taking into account the fact that, in absolute terms, the financial aid granted by the developed to the developing countries has remained at the same level and, has likewise declined in terms of the gross national product of the developed countries, notwithstanding the already inadequate minimum target set in the recommendation contained in annex A.IV.2 of the Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development <sup>1/</sup>,

Considering that any financial aid in the form of loans adds to the external debt service burden of the developing countries and that, consequently the stagnation of over-all aid at a particular level means an actual decline in the net inflow of external resources for the developing countries,

Bearing in mind the progressive deterioration in the terms and conditions of international financial aid and the fact that the net inflow of external resources to the Latin American countries has tended to decline in recent years, and that this decline, together with the heavy burden of debt servicing, has led to a sizable reduction in the capacity to import of those countries,

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<sup>1/</sup> See Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Vol. I, Final Act and Report (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.B.11), p. 43.

Having regard to the fact that, so long as that situation persists, schemes designed merely to compensate for possible decreases, whether transitory or otherwise, in the export earnings of the developing countries will lead to a dispersal of resources that will be of no real benefit to the developing countries,

Bearing in mind the report of the working group 2/ unanimously adopted at the second session of the Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade and dealing with trade as it affects development problems, in particular, development financing,

1. Decides that, since the objective of international financial assistance to the Latin American countries is to promote their economic development, it should take into account, inter alia, the shortfall resulting from the differences between their prospective foreign exchange income - i.e., earnings from exports of goods and services and capital inflows - and import requirements that may affect their development;
2. Decides further that the net inflow of external resources required for the economic development of the Latin American countries should be increased and that the repayment periods and terms of international financial assistance should be improved, in accordance with the relevant recommendations of UNCTAD;
3. Decides also that, if supplementary financing measures are adopted, the resources earmarked for the purpose should represent an effective addition to aid for basic development financing.

11 May 1967.

269 (XII) UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME FOR THE PROMOTION OF EXPORTS  
OF MANUFACTURES AND SEMI-MANUFACTURES  
FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Recognizing that stimulation of exports of Latin American manufactures and semi-manufactures is essential for the further development of the region,

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2/ Draft comments on items concerning financing related to trade included in the draft provisional agenda for the second session of the Conference (TD/B/C.3/L.51).

Expressing its satisfaction that the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Latin America jointly with the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development is undertaking a series of country studies on the export prospects of manufactures and semi-manufactures,

Taking note with satisfaction of the recommendations adopted at the special meeting of the Executive Secretaries of the Regional Economic Commission held in New York from 25 to 27 January 1967, concerning joint activities of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the Economic Commission for Latin America, in co-operation with the United Nations Development Programme relating to the promotion of exports of manufactures within a United Nations programme for the promotion of exports from the developing countries as described in the note by the secretariat (E/CN.12/780),

1. Endorses the active participation of the secretariat of ECLA in the United Nations programme for the promotion of exports which should be given high priority;

2. Recommends to the Governments of States members of the Commission to make full use of the opportunities provided under the above programme as regards assistance in the formulation of policies and measures for the promotion of exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures.

11 May 1967.

## 270 (XII). ACCESS TO MARKETS

### The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Bearing in mind that the Final Act adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its first session 1/ recognized as a fundamental problem the need to provide easier access for exports from developing countries to the markets of the developed countries,

Urges the developed countries members of the Commission to take practical steps, prior to the second session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to implement as fully as possible the commitments assumed at the first session of the Conference in relation to the removal of obstacles blocking access to their markets for the exports of the Latin American countries.

11 May 1967.

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1/ See Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development Vol. I, Final Act and Report (United Nations publication, Sales No: 64.II.8.11).

271 (XII) PRICES

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Bearing in mind that it is essential for the development of the Latin American countries to eliminate or compensate for the existing disparity between the prices of primary commodities and those of manufactures and to establish the necessary parity between them,

Considering that it is necessary, in order to achieve this elimination or compensation, to make a study of all the elements and factors affecting the determination of the relevant world market prices and occasioning the above-mentioned disparity, and at the same time to define the methods and machinery whereby a fair price adjustment can be effected to eliminate the harmful disparity or compensate for its effects,

1. Recommends to the secretariat of the Commission that in co-operation with the appropriate agencies, it should undertake as comprehensive as possible a study of this problem, and should systematically prepare and publicize the following:

(a) Indexes of the purchasing power of the main commodities exported by the region, including bananas, coffee, sugar, cocoa, cotton, meat, cereals, petroleum, copper, tin and iron, with a base period that is representative for the producer countries;

(b) A weighted average at the country level and an estimate of the loss of payments capacity resulting from fluctuations in the indexes referred to above;

(c) A critical analysis of the results achieved by the various methods hitherto applied to stabilize the prices of the main export commodities at remunerative levels, the extent to which they have influenced the development of the Latin American countries, and possible alternatives;

(d) A determination of the actual share of Latin American producers of primary commodities in the price paid by the final consumer in the leading importer countries;

2. Requests the secretariat to present the study referred to in paragraph 1 at the thirteenth session of the Commission.

11 May 1967.



272 (XII) TRADE RESTRICTIONS ON GROUNDS OF MARKET DISRUPTIONS

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Bearing in mind the importance for the region of exporting manufactures and semi-manufactures with a view to reorganizing the international division of labour so that the developing countries obtain a fairer share of the world's increasing wealth,

Considering that the objective can be achieved only if the developing countries secure a larger share of the export trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures,

Noting that the imposition of quantitative restrictions and other measures of equivalent effect on the imports of manufactures and semi-manufactures of importance to the Latin American countries, on the basis of a unilateral interpretation of the expression "market disruption", discourages the industries of the region by restricting their actual opportunities, necessary continuity and growing stability,

Considering that there is an urgent need to limit the use of this practice and to specify objective criteria which can be used to identify situations in which there is a genuine market disruption created by imports from developing countries,

1. Recommends that, in order to determine in each case whether or not there is disruption of the market of a developed country attributable to the exports of developing countries, there should be multilateral consultations instead of a mere unilateral declaration by the developed country in question;
2. Recommends that quantitative or other restrictions, in cases where the need for their application is recognized, should be of a temporary character and should be progressively eliminated within a period predetermined as a result of the consultations referred to in paragraph 1;
3. Requests the secretariat of the Commission, without prejudice to the immediate implementation of the foregoing recommendations, to make a study in order to determine the objective criteria which, after their acceptance by the Governments involved, should be applied in order to establish the existence of cases of market disruption occasioned in the developed countries by imports from developing countries.

11 May 1967.

273 (XII) FORMULATION OF PROGRAMMES FOR EXECUTING THE AGREEMENTS  
ON FOREIGN TRADE IN THE DECLARATION OF THE  
PRESIDENTS OF AMERICA

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that chapter III of the Declaration of the Presidents of America, signed at Punta del Este 1/, contains specific agreements designed to mobilize the individual and joint efforts of the States members of the Organization of American States so that the export earnings of the Latin American countries may be increased and the adverse effects on Latin American income that may be caused by measures taken by industrialized countries for balance-of-payments reasons may be reduced,

Bearing in mind that the Declaration provides that the Inter-American Committee on the Alliance for Progress and other agencies in the region are to submit to the Inter-American Economic and Social Council for consideration at its next meeting the means, instruments and action programmes for initiating such joint action by States members of the Organization of American States as may be required to ensure effective and timely execution of the agreements approved by the Meeting of American Chiefs of State, and to continue the execution of the agreements contained in the Charter of Punta del Este 2/, relating to Latin America's foreign trade,

Requests the secretariat of the Commission to prepare specific suggestions concerning measures, instruments and an action programme for implementing the agreements on foreign trade contained in chapter III of the Declaration of the Presidents of America, and to present an information document on the subject at the forthcoming session of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council to be held at Viña del Mar, Chile, in mid-June 1967.

11 May 1967.

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1/ Meeting of the American Chiefs of State, held at Punta del Este, Uruguay, from 12 to 14 April 1967 (see OAS Official Documents, OAS/Ser.K/XIV/1.1).

2/ Signed at the Special Meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council at the Ministerial level, held at Punta del Este, Uruguay from 5 to 17 August 1961 (see OAS Official Records, OEA/Ser. H/XII.1).

274 (XII) ACCESS TO MARKETS IN RELATION TO INTEGRATION AGREEMENTS  
AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Taking into account the fundamental importance for the Latin American countries of increasing their trade with developed countries which are members of regional economic groupings,

Considering that the policy adopted by such groupings is increasingly affecting the prospects of access to their markets for traditional Latin American exports and new products included in the Latin American countries's export promotion programmes,

Bearing in mind also the possibility that in the near future steps may be taken which may result in an extension of the areas covered by these regional economic integration agreements among developed countries,

1. Recommends that the States members of the Commission which are members of regional economic groupings of developed countries should, in formulating policies for supplementing or strengthening their regional integration arrangements, take due account of the trade interests of the Latin American countries;

2. Recommends that, if the areas covered by existing integration arrangements are extended, the developed countries concerned should take all necessary steps to prevent any resultant worsening of the specific or general conditions affecting the access or marketing of Latin American export products.

11 May 1967.

275 (XII) FOREIGN INVESTMENT

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Bearing in mind the need for thorough analysis of the current conditions and effects of foreign investment in Latin America,

Recommends that the secretariat should include in its programme of work for 1967-1969 an up-to-date study of foreign investment in the under-developed countries of the region.

11 May 1967.

276 (XII) INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Recalling its resolution 250 (XI) of 14 May 1966 entitled "Symposia on industrialization", which referred to General Assembly resolution 1940 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963 concerning the convening of an international symposium on industrial development to be preceded by a preparatory regional symposium in Latin America, and which was aware of "the importance of ensuring that the findings and conclusions of the regional symposium will constitute an adequate basis for Latin America's contribution to the discussions at the international symposium so that its experience may be compared on that occasion with that of other developing regions" 1/,

Recalling that the Latin American Symposium on Industrial Development was held at Santiago, Chile, from 14 to 25 March 1966 and that the report on its proceedings (E/CN.12/755/Rev.1) was circulated in due course to the Governments of States members of the Commission,

1. Takes note of paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 2178 (XXI) of 9 December 1966 which invited the regional economic commissions "to co-operate actively in the preparatory work for the Symposium";
2. Invites the States members of the Commission to take the necessary steps to ensure the effective participation of the countries of the region in the International Symposium on Industrial Development;
3. Expresses the hope that to this effect Governments will take special measures to enlist the active participation of all groups, institutions and agencies interested in the promotion of industrial development, both in the public and in the private sectors, and to ensure that they are adequately represented at the International Symposium;
4. Requests the secretariat of the Commission to pursue its activities in preparation for the International Symposium and to that end to continue its co-operation with the secretariat of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization.

11 May 1967.

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1/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council Thirty-ninth Session Supplement No.4, para. 427.

277 (XII) CO-OPERATION WITH THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that the gap between the growth of the labour force and the absorptive capacities of the different sectors of employment, and between the levels of skill of the labour force and the demands of modern societies and economies, are among the gravest deficiencies in Latin America's development at present,

Considering that these deficiencies call for comprehensive human resource training and employment policies, covering the rural as well as the urban sectors of the economies, drawing upon the full potential contributions of a wide range of economic and social programmes and providing for effective and widely representative channels for popular participation in policy-making,

Taking note of the contributions to the study of human resource development and related questions made by the secretariat of the Commission and the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning up to the present, in particular the studies presented to the Conference of Ministers of Education and Ministers responsible for Economic Planning in Latin America and the Caribbean, held at Buenos Aires from 21 to 28 June 1966,

Taking note also of the resolution concerning manpower planning and employment policy and the resolution concerning a plan for the co-ordination and development of manpower programmes for the Americas, adopted by the Eighth Conference of American States Members of the International Labour Organisation, held at Ottawa, from 12 to 23 September 1966 1/;

Requests the secretariat of the Commission and the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning to co-operate with the International Labour Organisation and other agencies now working on these questions so as to improve the conceptual and information bases for manpower and employment policies and to reach a common approach to such policies within the framework of over-all development planning.

11 May 1967.

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1/ See International Labour Office, Governing Body, 167th session, document G.B.167/4/16, appendix (Geneva, 15-18 November 1966).

278 (XII) POSTAGE STAMP TO COMMEMORATE THE TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF  
THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Bearing in mind that 25 February 1968 will be the twentieth anniversary of the establishment of the Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that the greatest possible publicity should be given to the work of ECLA in its own fields of activity and that so historic an anniversary should be fittingly commemorated and remembered by individuals and institutions in the various countries of the region,

Decides to recommend to the postal administrations in each and all of the States members of the Commission that they should issue a postage stamp to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of ECLA, which might depict, as its principal motif, the United Nations building at Santiago, Chile.

11 May 1967.

279 (XII) RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL  
DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Taking note of General Assembly resolution 2152 (XXI) of 17 November 1966 which established the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and considering in particular paragraph 30 of that resolution which requests that UNIDO "shall establish a close and continuous working relationship with the regional economic commissions",

Recalling that the Economic Commission for Latin America has traditionally devoted particular attention to the field of industrial development and has over the years established a substantial body of experience in this field as regards the Latin American region,

Drawing attention to the broad range of work which the secretariat of the Commission is currently undertaking on industrial development, as shown in the report on the activities of the Commission (E/CN.12/775) and the programme of work submitted to the present session (E/CN.12/776),

1. Expresses the hope that, in fulfilment of the above-mentioned resolution, close contact and co-ordination will be established between UNIDO and ECLA, with a view to avoiding duplication of effort and to making the best possible use of available resources;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary of ECLA to explore all possible ways and means of ensuring effective co-operation with UNIDO, at both the governmental and secretariat levels, as regards activities in the field of industrial development in Latin America.

11 May 1967.

## 280 (XII) PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES

### The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (formerly the Special Committee on Co-ordination), established by the Economic and Social Council to review the work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human right fields and its budgetary implications, is currently in session at United Nations headquarters,

Considering further that several States members of the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) are also members of that Committee,

Bearing in mind that the Secretary-General's report 1/ to the Committee is based, in so far as ECLA is concerned, on drafts of the work programme which were submitted prior to the proceedings of the twelfth session in order to comply with advance distribution requirements,

Bearing in mind that the presentation of the programme of work and priorities has been modified to bring it still further into line with the principles of programme and performance budgeting, in order to meet the requirements laid down by the Economic and Social Council in its resolutions 1171 (XLI) and 1177 (XLI) of 5 August 1966,

1. Draws the attention of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to the changes approved at the twelfth session of the Commission in relation to the draft programme of work and priorities contained in the Secretary-General's report;

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1/ Work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields and its budgetary requirements: report of the Secretary-General (E/4331 and Add.1-18).

2. Recommends that its member States which are also members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination should give favourable consideration during the Committee's current proceedings, to the programme of work and priorities as adopted at the twelfth session of the Commission, in view of the efforts made to comply with the requirements laid down by the Special Committee on Co-ordination in its report on its fourth session 2/.

3. Commends the secretariat's continued efforts to improve the use of the programme and performance budgeting technique in the presentation of the programme of work and priorities and to provide more detailed cost data specifying current resources and defining future requirements.

11 May 1967.

281 (XII) CO-OPERATION WITH THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE  
ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that the sluggish development of agriculture in most of the Latin American countries, especially in relation to population growth, has been a factor retarding their economic and social development and a major cause of the poverty affecting a large part of the rural population and of the low nutrition levels prevailing in broad sectors of Latin America's population,

Considering that, in order to meet future food and raw material requirements, it will be imperative for the Latin American countries to give more impetus to development in this sector, for which purpose they should proceed more rapidly with the improvement of techniques and the modernization of agricultural production, which will call for a more intensive use of fertilizers, machinery and other industrial inputs, in addition to the introduction of structural changes, according to the particular features of each country.

Considering further the pressing need to modernize and improve the systems for marketing and processing agricultural commodities, with a view to regularizing and expanding the domestic and external markets for those commodities, improving their quality and raising farmers' incomes,

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2/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 3, document E/4215.



Bearing in mind the commitments assumed in the Declaration of the Presidents of America with regard to modernizing rural living conditions and increasing agricultural productivity,

1. Notes with satisfaction the work which the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) have been doing jointly in this connexion, with the co-operation of other international and regional agencies;

2. Recommends that the secretariats of ECLA and FAO should continue to intensify their joint activities and that, where appropriate, they should seek the co-operation of other international and regional agencies, particularly in connexion with the following:

(a) The planning and promotion of agricultural development with due regard to the need to incorporate more up-to-date production techniques;

(b) The more widespread use of industrial inputs in agriculture;

(c) The analysis of problems affecting the food industry and the bases for its future expansion, in line with the needs of agricultural development and the increased consumption of agricultural commodities, and with view to exporting to other regions;

(d) The study of the problems affecting the forest and pulp and paper industries, and the basis for their expansion and modernization or the establishment of new plants, having regard to the need to satisfy the region's requirements more effectively and to its possibilities of exporting to other regions.

11 May 1967.

282 (XII) DATE AND PLACE OF THE THIRTEENTH SESSION

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Bearing in mind paragraph 15 of its terms of reference and rules 1 and 2 of its rules of procedure,

Considering the invitation from the Government of Peru to hold the thirteenth session of the Commission at Lima,

1. Expresses its gratitude to the Government of Peru for its generous invitation;

2. Decides to hold its thirteenth session at Lima in April 1969, or in the following month if this should prove necessary as a result of the consultations to be held by the Executive Secretary of the Commission with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Government of Peru.

11 May 1967.

Twelfth Committee of the Whole  
(Santiago, Chile, 23-25 April 1968)

283 (AC.61) ADMISSION OF THE WEST INDIES ASSOCIATED  
STATES AS AN ASSOCIATE MEMBER OF THE COMMISSION

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

Considering the applications from the authorities of the Associated States of Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla and St. Lucia, and from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on behalf of the Territories of Montserrat and St. Vincent, for their collective admission as a single associate member of the Commission,

Taking into account the secretariat document (E/CN.12/AC.61/4) informing the member Governments of these requests,

Decides:

1. To welcome the applications submitted by the authorities of the West Indies Associated States and by the United Kingdom;
2. To admit the Associated States of Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla and St. Lucia and the Territories of Montserrat and St. Vincent in a body as a single associate member of the Commission, in accordance with paragraph 3 of its terms of reference.

23 April 1968.

Thirteenth session  
(Lima, Perú, 14-23 April 1969)

284 (XIII) AMENDMENTS TO THE RULES OF PROCEDURE OF  
THE COMMISSION

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Bearing in mind Economic and Social Council resolution 1379 (XLV) of 2 August 1968, which recommends that the subsidiary organs of the Council, which include the regional economic commissions, should dispense with summary records of their meetings in order to reduce the volume of documentation,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1376 (XLV) of 2 August 1968, which recommends to the Commission the insertion in its rules of procedure of a new chapter on consultation with other organizations on proposals for new activities to be undertaken, in order to achieve better co-ordination,

Considering the Secretariat note on these questions (E/CN.12/814 and Add.1),

1. Decides to delete rules 46, 47 and 48, relating to the summary records of the meetings of the Economic Commission for Latin America, from the rules of procedure of the Commission and to replace them by a new rule reading as follows:

"Summary records of the meetings of the Commission shall not normally be kept. However, the Commission reserves the right to request summary records for any discussion which may require special treatment. Any delegation may always, at its request, have its views recorded in the annual report of the Commission.";

2. Further decides to insert in the Commission's rules of procedure a new chapter XI entitled "Consultation with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency", and to renumber the chapters which follow accordingly;

3. Decides finally that the new chapter XI shall contain a rule reading as follows:

"(a) Where an item proposed for the provisional agenda for a session of the Commission contains a proposal for new activities to be undertaken by the United Nations relating to matters which are of direct concern to one or more specialized agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Executive Secretary shall enter into consultation with the agency or agencies concerned and report to the Commission on the means of achieving co-ordinated use of the resources of the respective agencies;

"(b) Where a proposal put forward in the course of a meeting for new activities to be undertaken by the United Nations relates to matters which are of direct concern to one or more specialized agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Executive Secretary shall, after such consultation as may be possible with the representatives at the meeting of the other agency or agencies concerned, draw the attention of the meeting to these implications of the proposal;

"(c) Before deciding on proposals referred to above, the Commission shall satisfy itself that adequate consultations have taken place with the agencies concerned."

15 April 1969.

285 (XIII) CO-OPERATION WITH THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON  
LATIN AMERICAN CO-ORDINATION

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering the valuable and effective co-operation and advice furnished by its secretariat to the Special Committee on Latin American Co-ordination (CECLA), in accordance with the provisions of resolution 262 (AC.58) of 11 May 1966 of the Committee of the Whole of the Commission 1/

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1/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No 4 (E/4181), para. 443.

Bearing in mind that the Special Committee decided, in its resolution 15/68M, adopted at its Fourth Meeting at the Ministerial Level, 1/ to request the Economic Commission for Latin America to study the possibility of strengthening its technical staff with a view to furnishing regular advisory services to the Special Committee and thus co-operating with national liaison bodies and with the other organizations advising the Special Committee, such as the Centre for Latin American Monetary Studies, the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration and the Latin American Free Trade Association, which help to prepare and organize the various meetings,

Noting that the Latin American countries members of the Special Committee have expressed the desire that the secretariat of the Commission should continue to provide co-operation and advice on a regular and permanent basis,

1. Welcomes the request made by the Governments of the Latin American countries members of the Special Committee on Latin American Co-ordination in the above-mentioned resolution;

2. Recommends accordingly that the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Latin America should continue to furnish co-operation and advice to the Special Committee on a regular basis by preparing such studies as the latter may request and by participating in its meetings in an advisory capacity.

18 April 1969.

286 (XIII) LATIN AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC AND  
SOCIAL PLANNING

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning was established by resolution 220 (AC.52) of 6 June 1962 2/ as a project of the United Nations Special Fund with the support of the Inter-American Development Bank, which ensured its financing for an initial five-year period,

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1/ Held at Santo Domingo from 22 to 26 June 1968.

2/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No 4 A (E/3649), part II.

Bearing in mind that in its resolution 260 (AC.58) of 11 May 1966 <sup>1/</sup> the Commission expressed its support for the activities of the Institute, considered that the functions of the Institute filled a permanent need in Latin America, and adopted recommendations to continue and intensify the activities of the institute in the future,

Considering that the second phase of the Institute's activities began on 1 July 1967, in accordance with the Plan of Operations of the United Nations Development Programme endorsed by the Latin American Governments, for a further period of four years as from that date,

Emphasizing that the tasks entrusted to the Institute are particularly important for the progress of planning in Latin America, and are closely associated with the activities planned by the United Nations Secretariat and the Governments of member States in the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Realizing that these tasks have greatly assisted planning agencies in many Latin American countries in their work of organization, strategy formulation, execution of studies and training of personnel,

Aware that there is a growing demand for the services of the Institute on the part of Governments and that these services fulfil long-term needs, and that the Institute should therefore become a permanent body when its second phase of activity comes to an end,

1. Expresses its deep appreciation to the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the President of the Inter-American Development Bank for the support they are giving to the Institute;

2. Urges that the Secretary-General and the United Nations Development Programme should provide the necessary support in order to convert the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning into a permanent body and to ensure its financing over the long term, and also requests the Governments to continue to support it;

3. Requests the Executive Secretary of the Commission and the Director-General of the Institute, in collaboration with the Governing Council of the Institute, to take the necessary measures to implement the present resolution, and to enter into consultations with the Inter-American Development Bank with a view to ensuring that the close collaboration between the two institutions will continue after June 1971.

19 April 1969.

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<sup>1/</sup> Ibid., Forty-first Session, Supplement No.4 (E/4181), para. 446.

287 (XIII) MEETINGS OF THE GOVERNING COUNCIL OF THE  
LATIN AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC AND  
SOCIAL PLANNING

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Recalling that by resolution 220 (AC.52) of 6 June 1962 <sup>1/</sup> it established the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning under its auspices, and that operative paragraph 3 (e) of that resolution provides that the Governing Council of the Institute shall hold meetings at least twice a year,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 2361 (XXII) of 19 December 1967 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1264 (XLIII) of 3 August 1967, which request all subsidiary organs and bodies of the United Nations to consider reducing the number of their meetings,

Noting the recommendation of the Governing Council of the Institute at its twelfth session that the Council should hold one meeting a year instead of the two prescribed in resolution 220 (AC.52),

Considering that it is advisable to reduce the frequency of meetings, provided that this does not affect substantive work,

Decides to amend operative paragraph 3 (e) of resolution 220 (AC.52) to read as follows:

"The Governing Council shall elect a chairman from among the eight members mentioned in sub-paragraph (b) above, and shall adopt rules of procedure for its meetings, which shall be held once a year."

19 April 1969

288 (XIII) ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA - OFFICE  
FOR THE CARIBBEAN

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering the importance for the process of Latin American development of the work of its sub-regional offices,

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<sup>1/</sup> Ibid., Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No 4 A (E/3649), part II.



Considering that a sub-regional Office for the Caribbean was established in December 1966 with limited resources,

Recognizing the valuable work which has been done by that Office,

Considering, nevertheless, the backlog of work to be done and the number of urgent reports requested by Governments of member States, which are of vital importance to the development of the sub-region,

Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to allocate high priority to the strengthening of the Commission's Office for the Caribbean, so that adequate resources will be available for the urgent studies that are necessary for the development of the sub-region and for more effective co-operation with other Latin American countries.

19 April 1969.

289 (XIII) THE SECOND UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Having taken note of General Assembly resolution 2411 (XXIII) of 17 December 1968 concerning the preparation of an international development strategy for the coming decade,

Having noted with satisfaction the document prepared by the secretariat on this subject (E/CN.12/836),

Considering that the thirteenth session of the Commission has provided a good opportunity for examining the economic and social evolution of Latin America during the nineteen-sixties and for expounding ideas which will help in the formulation of an effective programme of action for the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Noting that the analysis of Latin America's economic and social evolution in the nineteen-sixties has shown that the objectives pursued by General Assembly resolution 1710 (XVI) of 19 December 1961, which proclaimed the First Development Decade, have not been attained, and that, on the contrary, Latin America's share of world trade is still declining,

Recognizing that Latin America is determined to accelerate the development process and to assert a personality of its own with its own criteria and values,

Affirming that it is the sole and sovereign responsibility of the Governments to create internal conditions that will facilitate and encourage more rapid national development,

Realizing that the effectiveness of internal action will depend largely on the acceptance by the developed countries of the obligations arising from their general responsibility for co-operating in the development process and for taking practical measures to that end,

Aware that definite progress has been made in internal development policy, in regional economic integration and in certain aspects of external financial and technical co-operation,

Recognizing that, despite these advances, as the present Decade draws to a close, the Latin American economies continue to be confronted with problems which are still serious in the effort to strengthen and accelerate economic and social growth, and that in international economic relations these problems take the form of obstacles of various kinds affecting international trade, financial co-operation, shipping and the scientific and technological development of the region,

Bearing in mind the important part played by the Economic Commission for Latin America in the evolution of economic and social theory applicable to the diversity of conditions in the Latin American countries,

1. Stresses the urgent need for the international community, in the short term, to strengthen and set in motion programmes and measures of co-operation which will bring about substantial improvements in the coming Decade that will make it possible to overcome the external restrictions on the development of Latin America and, in particular, to:

(a) Provide easier access for primary commodities and manufactures to the markets of the developed countries, eliminate restrictive measures and revise the policies of incentives for anti-economic production which militate against the sale of Latin American products on those markets;

(b) Institute with the greatest possible speed a generalized non-reciprocal, non-discriminatory system of preferences for manufactures and semi-manufactures which will open up new opportunities and stimulate the flow of such exports from Latin America to the markets of the developed countries, and envisage measures which will enable the economically relatively less developed countries fully to enjoy the advantages of such a system;

(c) Bring about the structural and geographical diversification of Latin American foreign trade and eliminate the problems that have been and can be caused by tied loans;

(d) Increase external financial assistance and, when possible, augment that assistance as international liquidity increases, and adopt the relevant procedures and terms to the requirements of accelerated and sustained development in Latin America;

(e) Orient private foreign investment so that, subject to decisions taken by the countries themselves, it can effectively contribute to the development of the recipient countries;

(f) Improve shipping conditions and lower freight rates;

(g) Facilitate the transfer, dissemination, assimilation and creation of modern techniques and technology;

2. Reaffirms the need for each Latin American country to intensify its efforts to increase the effectiveness of its national development policies designed to achieve economic growth and social progress;

3. Reiterates the determination of the Governments of member States of the Commission to continue to pay special attention to the preparatory work on the United Nations programme for the Second United Nations Development Decade so that it will fully reflect the needs and aspirations of Latin America and so that the plans for the Second Development Decade may clearly define the problems of the countries of the region and suggest viable solutions for them;

4. Stresses the importance of social policies that will contribute to the attainment of the targets and objectives for the Second Development Decade, with due regard to the social and cultural factors that influence the process of development;

5. Requests the secretariat of the Commission, in performing its work, to co-operate as fully as possible with the United Nations bodies engaged in preparing the programme for the Second Development Decade, to pay special attention to the formulation of new ideas that will further the aims of the present resolution, and to furnish the Commission and the Governments of its member States, as and when required, with information and specific proposals that will facilitate their work in this field and help them to evaluate the progress of such action programmes as may be agreed upon for the Second Development Decade;

6. Suggests also that, in its work on this question, the secretariat should give particular attention to the activities of the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade and of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, emphasizing the following subjects as those of primary interest to Latin America in the formulation of a concerted action programme as part of an over-all development strategy:

(a) The expansion and diversification of exports, with special reference to problems affecting the market access and sale of primary commodities, and the development of exploitation of the possibilities and potentialities of export trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures;

(b) The improvement of the volume, terms and conditions of external financial co-operation through the establishment of criteria and operational machinery that respond to the needs of the Latin American countries, in keeping with the priorities and measures established by each country for projects, programmes and plans;

(c) Co-operation with the countries of the region, through the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning, in order to strengthen national planning systems during the nineteen-seventies;

(d) The participation of foreign private investment and its effects upon the economies of the Latin American countries, and the terms and conditions governing such investment;

(e) The improvement of shipping conditions;

(f) The finding of better ways of transferring technology, and the assessing of the effects of the present system of ownership of trade marks and patents on development in the region;

(g) The strengthening of external co-operation and of regional centres for the scientific and technological development of Latin America.

19 April 1969.

290 (XIII) THE DEVELOPMENT OF LATIN AMERICA IN THE SECOND  
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Having taken note of the efforts the Latin American countries have been making to remove the obstacles to development,

Considering that, despite the headway made by most of the Latin American countries in some aspects of development, serious problems continue to prevent an acceleration of economic and social progress,

Bearing in mind that the Latin American countries have reaffirmed the principle that their development depends essentially on their own efforts,

Considering that, if the Latin American Governments are to devise and implement policies that will enable them to accelerate economic growth and social progress and achieve self-sustaining development in the nineteen-seventies, it will be necessary to make a more searching analysis of economic and social questions in order to provide criteria on the basis of which the Governments can select the strategies and alternatives best suited to the various types of economic policy, structure, development and social situation,

Emphasizing that the Latin American Governments have stated that regional economic integration is a basic instrument for stimulating the region's economic growth and social progress and for making the presence of Latin America felt in the international community,

Considering, therefore, that Latin American integration must be strengthened in the next Decade within the context of the existing integration agencies, taking into account the position of countries which are not yet members of those agencies, and, with a view to intensifying that process, taking advantage of the opportunities provided by sub-regional action and the gradual and progressive convergence of the systems referred to in the Declaration of the Presidents of America <sup>1/</sup>,

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<sup>1/</sup> Made at the meeting of American Chiefs of State, held at Punta del Este, Uruguay, from 12 to 14 April 1967 (see OAS, Official documents, OAS/Ser.K/XIV/1.1).

1. Recommends that the secretariat, in the context of its programme of work, should give special attention to studies, research and advisory services designed for:

(a) The promotion of co-operation with the Latin American Governments and the regional and sub-regional economic integration bodies in carrying out the necessary studies and furnishing any co-operation and advisory assistance the Governments may require;

(b) The mobilization and channelling of domestic savings in order to increase capital formation and the financing of the investment required to accelerate development;

(c) The search for formulas that will encourage private initiative and private enterprise to engage more actively in Latin America's economic and social development;

(d) The continuation of the studies on income distribution in co-operation with the Latin American countries;

(e) The analysis of employment and income distribution problems in relation to development policy and domestic capital formation, the increasing of production and productivity, and the assimilation of know-how;

(f) The prosecution of studies on agricultural development in the Latin American countries and the furnishing to the Governments of the member States, at their request, of advisory assistance in the formulation and evaluation of agricultural development plans;

(g) The formulation of general criteria for the allocation of resources for the creation of new technological know-how and its rational and productive introduction and use;

(h) The study of national policies for regional development that are compatible with the aim of accelerating over-all growth, taking into account the problems of population concentration in urban areas and the decentralization of industrial development;

(i) The development and diversification of the production for export, not only of primary products but also of manufactures and semi-manufactures;

(j) The promotion of the absorption of external financial and technical co-operation, and its adaptation to the objectives and needs of Latin American development;

(k) The encouragement of research on natural resources in the region and on techniques for evaluating them;

(l) The continuation of demographic studies in order to shed more light on population problems;

(m) The continuation of studies on the social and economic structure and its relationship to the development process, with special emphasis on problems which are hampering development;

(n) The improvement of statistics and data-collection, data-processing and computer services, for which purpose it is recommended that the secretariat should carry out studies and take steps to modernize its services;

(o) The study of questions relating to the rationalization and modernization of public administration, and its adaptation to the requirements of development;

2. Suggests that the secretariat, in performing the above-mentioned tasks, should seek the co-operation of the specialized agencies and thus benefit from their experience.

21 April 1969.

291 (XIII), TRADE POLICY IN RELATION TO  
DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering the need to activate the export trade of the Latin American countries as an essential prerequisite for attaining the development targets established by those countries for the next Decade,

Bearing in mind, that to that end the following conditions, inter alia, must be met:

(a) Concerted international action to ensure that the developed countries effectively fulfil the commitments they have assumed in connexion with the reduction and elimination of barriers to the importation of goods which the developing countries want to export, whereby restrictions in force are not to be tightened or new restrictions imposed, and the conditions of trade for the developing countries are to be improved,

(b) The rapid increase and diversification of Latin American exports and the accelerated development of exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures for which purpose international action should be supplemented by internal measures to rationalize production and promote export industries,

(c) The consideration of the question of food aid,

(d) The national disposal of food surpluses and reserves,

(e) The diversification of markets,

(f) The improvement of maritime trade conditions and of the structure and level of freight rates,

(g) The formulation and implementation of national trade policies in a dynamic and flexible way so that they can be adjusted to the changing conditions of world trade,

(h) An intensive, integrated and systematic programme for the promotion and financing of Latin American exports at the national and international levels,

Emphasizing that external financing should be made available and increased under terms and conditions that will ensure that it effectively contributes to the economic and social development of the Latin American countries and, in particular, to increasing their capacity to export,

1. Recommends that the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Latin America should pay particular attention in its programme of work to the following activities:

(a) The study of methods and machinery likely to bring about the effective fulfilment of the various commitments that have been or may be undertaken by the developed countries relating to their trade with the



developing countries, with reference to the work being done by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and other international organizations;

(b) The examination of the components and instruments of Latin American trade policy that may help to give impetus to and diversify exports, and, in particular, exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures;

(c) The examination of the ways and means by which food aid is made available;

(d) The modification of the present system and the improvement of the systems of consultation with a view to a more rational disposal of food surpluses and reserves;

(e) The determination of the effects of the agricultural policies of the developed countries, particularly the European Economic Community, on Latin American exports, including an analysis of the processes whereby production can be re-structured;

(f) The examination of how the Latin American countries are organized for purposes of formulating and implementing trade policy, and the provision of specific advisory services on trade policy to countries at their request;

(g) The analysis of the problems of shipping and land transport in the region or in individual countries that affect or influence the external trade of the Latin American countries or the development or participation of their merchant fleets in that trade, and the infrastructure and systems of shipping and of land and inland waterways transport, and measures to modernize it;

(h) The study of the characteristics and trends of trade with the developed countries, special attention being given to identifying restrictions that apply to goods of interest to the Latin American countries;

(i) The study of specific ways and means of expanding trade with other developing countries and with the socialist countries;

(j) The intensification of its work in the field of export promotion, with special reference to the problem of supply, marketing and financing, including credit insurance;

(k) The continuation of its regular training courses in trade policy for Latin American specialists;

(l) The continuation of its work in the field of external financing, with special emphasis on the volume, terms and conditions of such financing, and the preparation of a study on the flow of financing into and out of Latin America;

(m) The analysis of the various aspects of the technological dependence of the developing countries on the developed countries;

2. Requests the developed countries and the countries of the European Economic Community, so far as is possible, to make available to the secretariat full data for use in the studies referred to in paragraph 1 (e) of the present resolution;

3. Suggests that, to assist it in undertaking the above-mentioned activities, the secretariat of the Commission may call upon consultants and, in agreement with Governments, set up working groups and convene meetings of government experts from the Latin American countries interested in the topics or areas under study;

4. Recommends that the secretariat should co-ordinate its work with the specialized agencies and seek their assistance if it deems it necessary.

21 April 1969.

## 292 (XIII) EXTERNAL FINANCIAL CO-OPERATION

### The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that under-development is a structural problem of long standing which can only be overcome by proper economic and social planning, and creates responsibilities in the community of nations because it affects peace, justice and international security,

Bearing in mind that development consolidates the political and economic independence of States,

Believing that the nations of the region are responsible for economic and social development and that the achievement of national and regional objectives depends essentially on the efforts of each country, but that those efforts should be complemented by international co-operation, which is an important prerequisite for the mobilization and utilization of domestic resources,

Considering that, in order for that co-operation to be an effective instrument in achieving economic and social development, it should be based on a number of principles defining its nature, orientation and purposes,

Considering that external co-operation can be a positive factor in promoting development, provided that it is adapted to economic and social conditions in the region with due regard for the approach and strategy adopted by each country, thereby ensuring that it will not become an instrument for increasing their external dependence,

Believing that the purpose of external co-operation is perverted when it is given on condition that the recipient country alter its basic economic policies,

Considering that, in the last decade, international co-operation for the development of Latin America fell far short of satisfying the needs of the Latin American countries in volume, and, indeed, deteriorated in terms and procedures,

Bearing in mind the trend towards a tightening of external credit in respect of repayment periods and interest rates,

Considering that economic and social criteria are not always a paramount consideration in decisions relating to external financial co-operation,

Considering that the decisions of international financing agencies may not be compatible with the multilateral nature of those agencies, while at the same time external financial co-operation on a bilateral basis is becoming increasingly difficult in inter-American affairs,

Declares that:

I

The Latin American countries seek to create the necessary conditions for full economic and social development, with the assistance of international financial co-operation, taking into account the following principles:

1. International economic relations must be based on respect for the principle of sovereign equality of States and the principle of non-intervention in matters within the domestic jurisdiction of any States, and the very existence of legislation which runs counter to those principles jeopardizes their inviolability;

2. Economic co-operation constitutes a commitment and should be substantial in volume, appropriate and continuing, so that it can effectively help to promote economic and social development in the Latin American countries and so that it does not service exclusively as a means of promoting the interests of the donor countries;

3. Financial co-operation should respect the independence of the recipient countries, and should therefore not be subject to any proviso that might distort its real purpose of furthering development;

4. The duties and obligations assumed by each country to achieve and uphold justice in international relations should constitute the foundation of the co-operation received by Latin America, to stimulate its economic and social development;

5. External financial co-operation should, in addition, be guided by an international spirit of solidarity and not be used to bring pressure to bear on the sovereign will of recipient States.

## II

The Latin American countries believe that it is essential that the external financial co-operation defined in the foregoing principles should fulfil the following basic requirements:

1. External financing should be granted in accordance with national development plans and policies, since it should guarantee an adequate and steady flow of funds and the right of the recipient country to fix its own priorities, thereby improving the effectiveness of external financial co-operation in serious situations that require an over-all strategy;

2. The donor countries and international financing agencies should give consideration, in granting aid, to economic and social criteria which take due account of the manner in which the recipient country envisages its own development;

3. It is essential that external financial co-operation should not be subject to conditions which limit the recipient country's ability to make decisions as regards its basic economic policies;

4. Regulations or criteria tying the granting of loans to the purchase of goods and services from specific supplier countries or particular sources should be eliminated;

5. It is imperative to strengthen genuinely multilateral external financial co-operation, and the international financing agencies, since they are multilateral, should not allow their decisions to be affected by possible bilateral problems among countries;

6. Effective machinery should be set up for liberalizing external credit by, inter alia, reducing interest rates and extending repayment periods, and the initial funds required for such machinery would be provided out of contributions from international financing agencies and the developed countries.

22 April 1969.

293 (XIII) TECHNICAL ADVICE FOR THE LATIN AMERICAN  
FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that, in accordance with article 44 of the Treaty of Montevideo 1/ and the provisions of Protocol N° 3 2/ on the collaboration and technical advice to be extended to the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA) by the Commission, an Office has been established at Montevideo on a permanent basis to deal with the requirements of the Contracting Parties and of the secretariat of LAFTA in relation to the joint work programmes which are periodically agreed upon at the secretariat level.

Persuaded that, if the joint work programmes are to be carried out more effectively, it is necessary to strengthen the Montevideo Office,

1. Recommends that, in establishing priorities for the work programmes of the Commission and the deployment of the resources available, the Executive Secretary of the Commission should strengthen the operational capacity of the Montevideo Office;

2. Requests that the joint activities and the permanent advisory services provided should be intensified in the next few years in accordance with the priorities agree upon with the organs of LAFTA and the requirements of the Contracting Parties to the Treaty.

22 April 1969.

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1/ See Multilateral Economic Co-operation in Latin America (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 62.II.G.3), vol. I, p. 62.

2/ Ibid., p. 68.

294 (XIII) DATE AND PLACE OF THE FOURTEENTH SESSION OF THE  
ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Bearing in mind paragraph 15 of its terms of reference and rules 1 and 2 of its rules of procedure,

Considering the invitation from the Government of Guatemala to hold the fourteenth session of the Commission at Guatemala City,

1. Expresses its gratitude to the Government of Guatemala for its generous invitation;

2. Decides to hold its fourteenth session at Guatemala City in April 1971, or in the following month, if this should prove necessary as a result of the consultations to be held by the Executive Secretary of the Commission with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Government of Guatemala.

22 April 1969.

295 (XIII) PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES, 1969-1971

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Having examined the draft programme of work and priorities for 1969-1971 (E/CN.12/835 and Corr.1),

Having made the adjustments in the programme suggested by the Governments of States members and having incorporated the consequential changes arising from the resolutions and decisions adopted at the thirteenth session,

Bearing in mind the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its second session, in particular what is laid down in paragraph 30 (a) (i) thereof regarding the legislative authority for programmes and projects 1/;

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1/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No 9 (E/4493/Rev.2), part II.

1. Approves the programme of work and priorities for 1969-1971, as amended in accordance with the resolutions and decisions adopted at its thirteenth session;

2. Reaffirm the resolutions relating to the specific projects contained in the programme of work and priorities.

23 April 1969.

Fifth extraordinary session of the Committee of the Whole  
(New York, USA, 4-7 May 1970)

296 (AC.62) LATIN AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC  
AND SOCIAL PLANNING

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

Having studied the proposals submitted by the Director-General of the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning to the Governing Council of the Institute and the resolution adopted by the Council at its meeting in January 1970 in which it gave full support to those proposals,

Bearing in mind that in the Plan of Operations of the United Nations Special Fund for Phase II of the Institute's activities, it was established that "there was the intention that the Institute should be a permanent body", and that that intention had already been expressed in the Commission's resolution 220 (AC.52) of 6 June 1962 1/ whereby the Institute was set up under the Commission's aegis,

Recalling the Commission's resolution 286 (XIII) 2/, in which the member Governments gave their support to the work of the Institute and recognized the need to ensure the permanence and continuity of its activities, and bearing in mind also the role which the Institute should play in Latin America in the context of the tasks to be carried out by the United Nations during the Second Development Decade,

Conscious of the different linguistic groups that exist in the area and the need for the Institute's work to be extended to take this into account,

Expressing its appreciation of the important contributions made to the Institute throughout Phase II by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), which, together with the support of other international, regional and national bodies, have enabled it to broaden and carry forward its activities,

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1/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No 4 A, part II.

2/ Ibid., Forty-seventh session (E/4639), para. 493.



Emphasizing with satisfaction that the work of the Institute, in the form of courses, advisory missions and research, is of great assistance to the Governments in their planning and development activities,

Bearing in mind that this work of the Institute promotes directly and indirectly the formulation of plans, programmes and projects in the countries of the region and thereby facilitates the important work of co-operation for development - including pre-investment projects - being done by UNDP and other international and regional bodies,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the resolution adopted by the Governing Council of the Institute and welcomes the recommendations set forth therein with regard to the Director-General's proposals concerning the future activities and financing of the Institute;
2. Urges the Secretary-General of the United Nations to seek to provide to the fullest possible extent for the continuity and permanence of the Institute, ensuring that it will continue its essential activities in Latin America during the Second Development Decade;
3. Recommends the Latin American Governments to continue to give the Institute increasing support and to include its advisory and project activities in their national technical co-operation programmes under UNDP on the request of Governments;
4. Expresses once again its appreciation to UNDP and IDB for the support which they have been giving the Institute and emphasizes the value of the work which the Institute has been doing in co-operation with other bodies in the United Nations family and in the inter-American system, and with national agencies and universities in and outside Latin America;
5. Requests UNDP to provide the financing required in such a way as to ensure the continued existence of the Institute as envisaged in paragraph 2;
6. Recommends IDB to continue giving the Institute its financial help and support in the same way as in the past, or by finding the requisite methods of financing those of its activities which may be of common interest;
7. Entrusts to the Director-General of the Institute - together with the Chairman of the Governing Council and in co-operation with the Executive Secretary of ECLA - the task of carrying out negotiations with a view to ensuring to the fullest possible extent the success of this resolution.

6 May 1970.

Sixth extraordinary session of the Committee of the Whole  
(New York, USA, 22-23 June 1970)

297 (AC.63) INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN CONNEXION WITH THE  
DISASTER WHICH OCCURRED IN PERU ON  
31 MAY 1970

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

Considering that the northern region of Peru has recently suffered the effects of an earthquake which has caused immense loss of human life and property and a massive disruption of the country's economy,

Taking note of the report submitted at the present session by the Government of Peru on the extent of the damage and on its plans for reconstruction,

Taking note of the report of the Executive Secretary of the Commission on the situation in Peru as a result of the disaster of 31 May 1970 (E/CN.12/AC.63/2),

Bearing in mind that assistance to a Member of the United Nations which has suffered a natural disaster of such magnitude is in accordance with the concept of international solidarity embodied in the Charter of the United Nations,

Taking note of the assistance furnished to Peru by States Members of the United Nations and other countries and of the preliminary aid measures taken by the Secretary-General, the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America, the Directors-General of the specialized agencies, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Food Programme and the Organization of American States, and by other international organizations, foundations, and private individuals,

Considering that the Government of Peru will begin immediately the work of reconstructing and rehabilitating the affected area and that, among other measures, it is drawing up a special medium-term and long-term technical assistance programme as part of an over-all plan, with the participation of the United Nations Development Programme,

1. Expresses to the people and Government of Peru its deep sympathy on the loss of life and devastation caused by the recent disaster;

2. Urges member Governments of the Commission to continue their co-operation for the purpose of relief and for the purpose of reconstruction and economic rehabilitation in the stricken region;

3. Thanks the Secretary-General for the rapid action he has taken in this emergency, and requests him to continue his active co-operation with the Government of Peru and to promote, with its agreement, concerted international action to mobilize the necessary technical and financial resources to carry out the reconstruction plans;

4. Recommends that the Economic and Social Council, in view of the serious situation in Peru, request the international credit institutions to give urgent and sympathetic consideration to emergency measures in connexion with the loans requested by Peru for the task of reconstruction, of the greatest possible magnitude and on the most favourable terms, and that it also request the international credit and development agencies and institutions, taking into account the magnitude and requirements of the rehabilitation work, to accelerate the granting of such loans requested by Peru prior to the natural disaster as are still under consideration;

5. Recommends that the Economic and Social Council invite countries which are creditors of Peru to take into account the grave emergency which it has suffered and the demands created by rehabilitation, in relation to restructuring its external debt;

6. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to ask the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research and the World Food Programme to devote the largest possible volume of resources, within their respective programmes, to meeting requests for assistance from the Government of Peru relating to reconstruction work contemplated in its initial emergency programme;

7. Expresses its gratitude for the emergency measures taken on this occasion by the authorities of the United Nations Development Programme and the specialized agencies and conveys to the Governing Council of the

United Nations Development Programme its desire that the Governing Council decide favourably on requests for assistance to be submitted by Peru in connexion with the special medium-term and long-term programme of rehabilitation;

8. Requests the Economic and Social Council to recommend to the Governments participating in the United Nations Development Programme that, taking into account the special needs of Peru as well as other exceptional needs and the normal requirements of the Programme, they should make additional contributions to the Programme, in so far as the existing resources are not sufficient to meet those needs;

9. Requests the Governments of States members of the Commission to ask their directors in the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to give particular attention to Peru's need for funds to finance its programmes of rehabilitation and reconstruction and to study the possibility of special machinery and procedures which would permit total financing of the projects relating to those programmes;

10. Requests the Economic and Social Council to urge the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to give special attention to the serious situation in Peru and that country's need for resources, bearing in mind the principle underlying the Bank's policy, namely, that the problems of reconstruction are inseparable from the problems of economic development, and the need for participation by the International Finance Corporation and the International Development Association within their respective fields of competence;

11. Requests the secretariat of the Commission and the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning to continue to co-operate as fully as possible in response to the requests they receive from the Government of Peru regarding economic, social and technical questions within their competence;

12. Requests the Economic and Social Council to consider the possibility of recommending to the General Assembly that it expand the authorization granted to the Secretary-General under General Assembly resolution 2435 (XXIII) and subsequent amendments thereto, so that he may adequately meet the needs for assistance in cases of natural disasters.

23 June 1970.

298 (AC.63). THE SITUATION IN PERU FOLLOWING THE DISASTER  
OF 31 MAY 1970, AND INTERNATIONAL  
CO-OPERATION

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

Bearing in mind the distress felt by all mankind at the news of the earthquake that resulted in the loss of over 60,000 lives and the devastation of an area covering almost 100,000 square kilometres in Peru, leaving tremendous material damage in its wake,

Bearing in mind that this catastrophe befell Peru at a time when it was embarking on a major development effort, thus obliging the Peruvian Government and people to concentrate all their energies on the reconstruction of the destroyed areas,

Bearing in mind that the United Nations lacks adequate machinery to undertake commitments of the magnitude necessary for the reconstruction of the devastated regions of Peru,

Considering that the international community must find a way for Peru to receive the necessary aid, in keeping with the sympathy expressed by all peoples of the world over the Peruvian tragedy and the desire of those peoples to assist in the rehabilitation of that country in the most appropriate way,

Decides:

1. To request the Economic and Social Council to recommend to States Members of the United Nations the establishment of an emergency fund for cases of natural disaster to be made up of voluntary contributions by all members of the international community, whose first activity would be to make available to Peru, through the competent United Nations bodies, all the financial and other resources needed for the reconstruction of the devastated regions, on the basis of such projects as the Government of Peru may prepare in that connexion with the help of the United Nations Development Programme. This Fund, which will be made available to Peru on a non-refundable basis, could consist both of contributions in freely convertible currencies and of the equipment and raw materials needed for the execution of the reconstruction

projects. It would also cover payment by the contributing countries of the expenses incurred in dispatching the necessary experts;

2. That the Economic and Social Council should request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to undertake to promote interest in the Fund among the United Nations.

23 June 1970.

Fourteenth session  
(Santiago, Chile, 27 April - 8 May 1971)

299 (XIV) ENLARGEMENT OF THE GOVERNING COUNCIL OF THE LATIN  
AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC AND  
SOCIAL PLANNING 1/

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Bearing in mind that since the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning was established in 1962 the number of countries members of the Commission has increased and that it is necessary to ensure a more equitable geographical distribution of the members of the ILPES Governing Council who are elected by the Commission every two years,

Considering that three of the eleven present members of the Council are appointed by the President of the Inter-American Bank, the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States and the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America, and only eight are nationals of eight different Latin American countries and are elected by the Commission,

Decides to increase to ten the number of members of the Governing Council who are elected every two years at the regular sessions of the Commission, and requests that paragraphs 3 (a), 3 (b) and 3 (c) of resolution 220 (AC.52), by virtue of which the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning was established, should be amended accordingly.

5 May 1971.

300 (XIV) PLANNING METHODOLOGIES AND ECONOMIC  
POLICY INSTRUMENTS 2/

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that the implementation of the Strategy adopted by the United Nations in General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV) calls both for a long-term image of the future society and the preparation of medium-term plans and short-term policies,

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1/ See para. 452 above.

2/ See para. 511 above.

Bearing in mind that the techniques developed in Latin America are geared principally to medium-term aims and mostly based on ECLA studies, particularly those on techniques for analysing and making projections of economic development and for project evaluation,

Noting that there is a woeful lack of methodological instruments for the preparation and evaluation of long- and short-term plans which would ensure that the specific economic policy measures to be applied are consistent with the desired evolution of the principal economic variables;

Recommends that the secretariat should accord priority to the study of:

(a) The methodological aspects of long-term plans, attempting in particular to establish techniques for the comparison of costs, alternatives and interrelationships between different structures of production, destinations of goods, structures of capital, income distribution patterns, consumption patterns, cultural levels and institutional organization;

(b) The economic policy instruments that could be mobilized in the short term to satisfy the long-term aims described in subparagraph (a). In particular, these instruments should be compared with those that are currently in use, so that the changes in them that are called for by the implementation of a development strategy may be evaluated.

6 May 1971.

301 (XIV) UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE  
HUMAN ENVIRONMENT 1/

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

In accordance with General Assembly resolutions 2398 (XXIII), 2531 (XXIV) and 2657 (XXV) convening a United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, to be held in Stockholm in 1972, and establishing a Preparatory Committee,

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1/ See para. 445 above.



Considering that the efforts of Latin American countries to improve the environment should be linked to those being undertaken at the world level and to the development objectives of over-all national policy in each country and that it is in their interest to take an active part in the preparations for and the work of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment,

Considering that the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment has provided support for the holding of regional seminars in Latin America, Africa, Asia and the Middle East prior to the next session of the Preparatory Committee,

Bearing in mind that during the preparatory stage of the Conference, the precise nature, origin and consequences of environmental problems for the countries of the region should be clarified in the context of their respective stages of economic and social development,

1. Recommends that Governments should take the necessary steps to ensure the effective participation of the countries of the region in the Conference;

2. Urges Governments to co-operate, through the Commission's secretariat, in this Conference and, above all, in the Regional Seminar to be held in Mexico in collaboration with the secretariat of the Conference towards the end of August 1971, with a view to exchanging information and making a joint examination of problems affecting the region;

3. Urges Governments to participate actively in the intergovernmental working groups established by the Preparatory Committee for the Conference;

4. Requests the secretariat to continue to co-ordinate at the regional level the activities connected with the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment with the studies on the region's environmental problems that it is carrying out in connexion with development policies and plans.

5 May 1971.

302 (XIV) NATURAL RESOURCES 1/

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that almost ever since it was first established the ECLA secretariat has been doing work, in co-operation with other United Nations agencies, on natural resources, mainly on energy and water (resolution 99 (VI)) and on mining and other resources (resolution 239 (X)),

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1/ See para. 512 above.

Bearing in mind that this work has been carried on in fields related to the knowledge and development of resources, the identification of obstacles to knowing and developing them and the definition of policy measures for overcoming such obstacles, research on planning methods, and advisory assistance to Governments in project evaluation and the establishment of the relevant institutional machinery,

Considering that by its resolution 1535 (XLIX), the Economic and Social Council established a Standing Committee on Natural Resources so that the United Nations could furnish the developing countries with broader and more effective co-operation in the utilization of their natural resources, through the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the regional economic commissions, the United Nations Development Programme, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency,

Taking into account the fact that, in order to fulfil the objectives established within the framework of the International Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, the secretariat must systematically compile technical data, carry out research on the utilization of natural resources and evaluate the progress made,

Aware that regional planning requires, inter alia, a knowledge of the availability and spatial distribution of natural resources,

1. Recommends that the secretariat should continue its work in connexion with natural resources and energy, within the context of national development programmes and the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade in co-ordination with the appropriate agencies of the United Nations system (the Resources and Transport Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Health Organization and the World Meteorological Organization);
2. Requests the above agencies of the United Nations system to continue to co-operate with the secretariat of ECLA;
3. Requests the secretariat to assist countries in the regional planning studies that they are undertaking, and help to clarify the role played by natural resources and to apply the relevant programming techniques.

5 May 1971.

303 (XIV) ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DOCUMENTATION 1/

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that within an over-all approach to development in Latin America it is vitally important to have up-to-date and efficient national and regional information and documentation systems,

Considering the interest that the United Nations is showing in having a worldwide information system,

Bearing in mind that the Government of the Netherlands has made donations for the purpose of establishing a Latin American Centre for Economic and Social Documentation (CLADES) in ECLA, and that these donations have been accepted by the Secretary-General of the United Nations,

1. Expresses its gratitude to the Government of the Netherlands for its generous donation;
2. Recommends that the secretariat of the Commission should give the greatest possible emphasis to its documentation and information work in the economic and social spheres, and should furnish the Governments of the countries members of the Commission with whatever results may be of interest to them;
3. Stresses the need for the Latin American countries to have up-to-date national systems of economic, social, scientific, statistical and technological information;
4. Recommends that the Governments should help, through the regular and systematic transmission of information, exchanges of experts and the granting of donations and fellowships and in any other way, to strengthen the CLADES regional documentation system which has been set up within ECLA;
5. Recommends that CLADES should develop a programme for providing the countries that request it with technical assistance in the establishment of national centres for economic and social documentation.

6 May 1971.

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1/ See para. 522 above.

304 (XIV) LATIN AMERICAN DEMOGRAPHIC CENTRE 1/

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Noting with satisfaction the work done by the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) since 1957 in training Latin American specialists in population analysis techniques, promoting research on population questions and providing assistance to Governments in the region, which has helped towards understanding the impact of demographic factors on development efforts in these countries,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 2211 (XXI) on growth and economic development, which calls upon the regional economic commissions to assist in further developing and strengthening national and regional facilities for training, research, information and advisory services in the field of population,

Considering that the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning has been operating successfully as an autonomous agency under the aegis of the Commission, in accordance with ECLA resolution 220 (AG/52), thus providing a valuable precedent and a proof of the effectiveness of this type of legal status,

Taking note of the decision of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to extend supplementary assistance to CELADE for a further period of three years as from 1 May 1971 and of the decision of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) to give financial support to CELADE's activities, which means that CELADE's activities will be financed without additional cost to the United Nations regular budget,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the United Nations Development Programme and to the governmental and non-governmental organizations whose generous contributions have enabled CELADE to continue its operations up to now;
2. Also expresses its appreciation to the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities for the financial support they have decided to give CELADE from 1971 onwards;
3. Considers that CELADE's continued activities in the region are a most valuable complement to the work of the Economic Commission for Latin America;

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1/ See para. 456 above.

4. Recognizes CELADE as an autonomous agency under the aegis of the Commission and requests it to continue to extend and improve its teaching, research and advisory activities in the field of population;

5. Suggests to the United Nations Development Programme and to the Governments members of CELADE that, in the Plan of Operations for the supplementary phase, the structure of CELADE and its financial and administrative arrangements should be adapted to its new legal status.

6 May 1971.

305 (XIV) CARIBBEAN REGIONAL INTEGRATION PROGRAMME 1/

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that the countries of the Caribbean subregion have made a major effort towards regional economic integration,

Bearing in mind that the establishment and growth of the Caribbean Free Trade Association (CARIFTA) has contributed to an expansion of trade and co-operation among these countries,

Taking into account the assistance and co-operation given to member Governments of CARIFTA by the ECLA Office for the Caribbean,

Aware of the increasing importance of the evaluation of economic and social development for the implementation of national and subregional plans and programmes,

Requests the ECLA secretariat to continue its active co-operation with the Governments of the Caribbean Free Trade Association, and with the CARIFTA secretariat, especially in matters pertaining to the integration process;

Requests the ECLA secretariat to give due emphasis to the requirements of the countries of the Caribbean subregion when providing documentation and information and planning and carrying out studies and programmes of research, particularly in connexion with the implementation of the Strategy for the Second Development Decade.

6 May 1971.

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1/ See para. 513 above.

306 (XIV) PROGRAMME FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF STATISTICAL  
SERVICES <sup>1/</sup>

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that the formulation and appraisal of economic and social development plans and policies requires extensive, detailed and accurate statistical information, which entails growing responsibilities for national statistical offices,

Recognizing that the statistics available in many countries of the region do not at present satisfy these requirements, and that it is urgently necessary to redouble efforts to improve them at the national and international levels,

Recalling that General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV) on the International Development Strategy refers to the intention of the developing countries to strengthen their planning mechanism, including statistical services,

1. Requests the Government of the Latin American countries to make every effort to improve the coverage, quality and up-to-dateness of their statistics, so as to satisfy the ever-increasing demands for information;

2. Recommends that the secretariat should:

(a) Intensify its efforts to assist the countries of the region to meet the statistical requirements which are considered of priority importance in the task of appraising the progress of the Strategy for the Second Development Decade, with special reference to the need to co-ordinate work on the compilation of basic data and the statistics derived therefrom, and to this end giving consideration to the more frequent use of such modern methods as sampling;

(b) Organize, if it deems it necessary, after consulting the Governments and in co-operation with the other competent organizations of the region, a meeting of national officials concerned with the production and utilization of statistics to consider ways of improving and standardizing, to the extent possible, the production of the statistical services, bearing in mind the views and priorities of the major users;

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<sup>1/</sup> See para. 514 above.

(c) Promote the co-ordination of systems and programmes of foreign trade statistics, taking as a basis the progress achieved within ALALC and other regional and subregional integration movements.

6 May 1971.

307 (XIV) CENTRAL AMERICAN ECONOMIC INTEGRATION  
PROGRAMME 1/

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that the basic objectives of Central American economic integration were established at the fourth session of the Commission in 1961,

Bearing in mind that through its regional and specialized agencies, the United Nations has effectively contributed to the establishment and development of the Central American Common Market,

Considering that, in order to solve the problems affecting the Common Market, new research should be undertaken and the research already under way should be continued with a view to defining a set of measures for restructuring the integration programme,

1. Takes note of the studies which the secretariat of ECLA has made available to the Central American Governments and integration agencies in the last few years;
2. Requests the secretariat to continue to co-operate actively with these Governments and agencies, especially in questions that are specially important for the restructuring of the Central American Common Market;
3. Recommends that, in formulating and implementing its programmes of work and research, the secretariat should continue to give high priority to requests for technical co-operation from the Central American Governments and integration agencies;
4. Urges the United Nations Development Programme and other United Nations bodies to broaden and continue their firm support of the Central America Economic Integration Programme, with particular emphasis on the regional projects that are now being carried out.

7 May 1971.

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1/ See para. 424 above.

308 (XIV) STUDY AND TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY. 1/

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Bearing in mind that, in order to reduce the disparity in the levels of living and technology between the developed and the developing countries, the Economic and Social Council decided in resolution 1155 (XLI) that the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development should prepare a World Plan of Action in that field,

Recalling that in resolution 2318 (XXII) the General Assembly endorsed the Economic and Social Council's decision and requested the Advisory Committee to consider carefully the regional aspects of such a plan and to seek, for that purpose, the co-operation of the regional economic commissions and the Economic and Social Office in Beirut,

Noting the section of General Assembly resolution 2625 (XXV) on the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade relating to the promotion, adaptation and creation of technology and its application to development,

Considering the establishment by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development of an UNCTAD Intergovernmental Group which will shortly begin studying possible methods and procedures for the transfer of technology,

Taking into account the fact that the World Plan of Action is drafted in general terms, that specific programmes and projects should be prepared, and that the regional aspects of those programmes and projects will be the responsibility of the regional economic commissions, in close co-operation with the specialized agencies in their respective areas,

Recognizing the experience accumulated by the Economic Commission for Latin America in its long study of the economic development problems of the region,

1. Requests the secretariat to devise measures for establishing the necessary organizational procedures for carrying out the mandate entrusted to it by the General Assembly, and to give special attention in its programme

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1/ See para. 526 above.



of work to the study of technology and the promotion of its application as a means of accelerating economic development in the region and facilitating its transfer to the developing countries;

2. Recommends that in carrying out this work the secretariat should co-ordinate its activities with those of the specialized and other agencies of the United Nations system, such as the UNCTAD Intergovernmental Group mentioned above, and with the competent organizations of the Inter-American system.

7 May 1971.

309 (XIV) DEVELOPMENT PLANNING 1/

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that the secretariat, and particularly the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning, have both been working for many years to improve the systems and methods of development planning,

Bearing in mind that greater efforts will have to be made in this direction in the next few years so as to enable every Latin American country to achieve its development objectives, within the framework of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,

1. Decides to intensify its efforts to develop planning methods, including those connected with its work on structural changes, and to provide more training courses on planning techniques and advisory services to Governments;

2. Urges the competent bodies to provide the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning with all the financial and other support it requires to continue and intensify its efforts to further planning in the region, while retaining the intellectual freedom that it must have;

3. Urges the secretariat to convene meetings of the directors of planning offices in the region periodically to provide an opportunity for exchanges of views on the planning experience the countries acquire in their use of planning instruments and their application of development policies.

7 May 1971.

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1/ See para. 425 above.

310 (XIV) INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY 1/

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Having taken note of General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV) laying down the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, and of the document on the same subject presented by the secretariat (E/CN.12/869),

Bearing in mind that Latin America as a whole maintained the same growth rate in the First United Nations Development Decade as in the 1950s and made significant progress in various important economic spheres, but such progress was not evenly spread over all the countries of the region, the trends were not sustained and, in general, were not reflected in qualitative and structural changes that would help to satisfy the expectations awakened or alleviate the economic and social tensions prevailing in many countries of the region,

Considering that, in spite of some improvement in its external economic relations, Latin America is not receiving its fair share of the growth of the world economy, that the terms of trade have frequently shown unfavourable trends, and that payments disequilibria have often resulted in high levels of external indebtedness,

Bearing in mind that economic and social progress is the common and shared responsibility of the entire international community, as is recognized in United Nations resolution 2626 (XXV), and that the circumstances in which the Latin American economies are developing show the evident need for greater internal and external efforts to overcome the obstacles to economic and social progress,

Recognizing that the Latin American countries are anxious to attain appreciably higher development goals than in the past and to spread the resulting benefits more equitably, and that they have expressed their will and determination to participate actively in the action laid down in the United Nations International Development Strategy, inasmuch as it provides an appropriate framework for combining and harmonizing national policies and external co-operation measures,

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1/ See paras. 426-429 above.

Reaffirming that, as recognized by the General Assembly, the primary responsibility for development lies with the developing countries themselves, and making the most effective use of their national economic potential depends on each country's internal efforts and on the policies it adopts to that end, but that it is for the international community to facilitate and complement those efforts through the adoption of concerted and more favourable policy measures by developed countries in such fields as financing, trade, and technology,

Considering that ECLA will assume the main responsibility for appraisal at the regional level, "in co-operation with regional development banks and subregional groupings, and with the assistance of other organizations of the United Nations system",

Taking into account that the developing countries will, as appropriate, establish or strengthen their planning mechanisms, including statistical services, for formulating and implementing their national development plans during the Decade,

1. Recommends that the Governments of the developing countries members of the Commission should:

(a) Define as soon as possible their economic and social development goals and objectives in the context of their national programmes for the present decade, as indicated in the International Strategy, particularly with respect to the acceleration of their economic growth rates and the qualitative and structural changes that should accompany it, import and export needs, the mobilization of domestic resources and their complementary requirements in terms of external financial and technical co-operation;

(b) Strengthen and perfect planning systems that are attuned to each country's special characteristics, so as to provide themselves with the best possible technical bases for formulating and implementing their economic and social policies and to facilitate appraisals thereof;

(c) Adopt the necessary measures to improve their statistical services and, in particular, to make available up-to-date basic data for the periodical review and appraisal of progress towards national and regional development. These data should relate to: (i) the rate and steadiness of growth; (ii) the structural and technological changes that have occurred in the process of development; (iii) the social impact of the development process; (iv) trends and changes in the external sector.

(d) Make available periodically on a regular basis, particularly for the appraisal of the social effects of development, the basic statistical data required for following trends in: (i) employment and the structure of employment; (ii) income distribution; (iii) the level of living of the urban and rural population; (iv) regional imbalances; (v) the position with regard to nutrition, health, education, housing and other social factors;

(e) In the different international forums, press for the implementation of the policy measures contained in the International Development Strategy, both by the industrialized and by the developing countries;

2. Requests the developed countries and the international organizations concerned to announce, in good time and at regular intervals, the specific decisions and measures that they adopt, implement and envisage to give effect to the International Strategy;

3. Instructs the secretariat, in accordance with resolution 2625 (XXV), to adopt the necessary measures for:

(a) Carrying out appraisals at the regional level, the first of which should be submitted to the Commission at its fifteenth session. To this end, it urges the specialized agencies of the United Nations to examine the progress made in their respective sectors, to provide the necessary information and criteria and to collaborate with the Commission in carrying out the regional appraisals. With the same end in view the secretariat will endeavour to reach specific agreements with those agencies on the co-ordination of technical work and will make every effort to obtain studies and information from the regional, international and intergovernmental organizations operating in Latin America, and also to enlist their co-operation as much as possible. Governments will give the necessary instructions to their representatives in the institutions concerned, and the secretariat will try to co-ordinate such contributions with these organizations;

(b) Establishing the methods and criteria that will enable the countries and the secretariat itself to carry out the appraisals envisaged in resolution 2626 (XXV);

(c) Collecting and analysing data on trends in the Latin American economies in order to carry out the above-mentioned regional appraisals;

4. Requests the secretariat and ILPES to give priority to requests from Governments of member countries for technical assistance in connexion with tasks arising out of the Development Strategy;

5. Establishes a Committee of High-Level Government Experts, composed of the developing countries members of the Commission, to serve as a forum for analysing the different points connected with the achievement and appraisal of the objectives of the International Development Strategy in Latin America, in accordance with paragraphs 79 and 81 of General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV). In consultation with Governments, the secretariat will convene the Committee at the appropriate time, and will submit to it the results of such meetings at the technical level as may be necessary and any studies it is carrying out on the subject;

6. Further requests the secretariat to continue the studies now under way to initiate studies where they are not now being done for all developing countries in the region on:

(a) The different long-term development methods and strategies of the Latin American countries, so as to analyse their effects in such major areas as employment, income distribution, regional imbalances, sectoral trends, degree of external dependence, and technological development;

(b) The social aspects of development;

(c) Mobilization of domestic resources, including financial intermediation and the role of the public sector in the mobilization of such resources;

(d) Income distribution and basic research on income distribution patterns in the countries of the region;

(e) Regional imbalances and policies and the different aspects of the process of urbanization;

(f) Expansion, diversification and access to the export markets of the Latin American countries, and strengthening of their export capacity;

(g) External financing and how it may be increased on conditions and by methods that will ensure that it makes an effective contribution to the economic and social development of the Latin American countries;

(h) The share and the effects of private foreign investment in the Latin American countries;

(i) Progress towards integration, bearing in mind the integration systems now in operation.

311 (XIV) ECLA AND THE THIRD SESSION OF UNCTAD 1/

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that the resolution 310 (XIV) on the International Development Strategy adopted at the present session contains recommendations to Governments and instructions to the secretariat aimed at enabling Latin America to participate fully in the review and appraisal of the objectives and policy measures contained in the International Development Strategy for the Second Development Decade,

Considering that the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) to be held in Santiago, Chile, in April/May 1972, will provide an extremely important forum for the international community to discuss concerted action by the developing and the developed countries, to find new areas of agreement and to broaden those that already exist in respect of fundamental aspects of international trade, external financial co-operation and the development of technology,

Recognizing that the ECLA secretariat has provided the Governments of the region with efficient technical collaboration during the preparatory stages and throughout the first and second sessions of UNCTAD,

Recommends that, in its studies on the Strategy, the secretariat should give high priority to the questions that are most directly related to the topics to be discussed at the third session of UNCTAD, so that these studies provide more background material and technical criteria to support and harmonize the action of the Latin American countries in UNCTAD.

7 May 1971.

312 (XIV) PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES, 1971-1973 2/

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Having examined the draft programme of work and priorities for 1971-1973,

Having made the changes in the programme suggested by the Governments of States members and incorporated the changes arising out of the resolutions adopted at its fourteenth session,

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1/ See para. 430 above.

2/ See paras. 515 and 516 above.

Aware that, in adopting the programme of work and priorities, it endorses the staffing levels required to accomplish the tasks described therein,

1. Approves the programme of work and priorities for 1971-1973, as amended in accordance with the resolutions and decisions adopted at its fourteenth session;
2. Reaffirms the resolution which provide authority for the specific projects contained in the programme of work and priorities;
3. Requests the Executive Secretary to report to the Commission at its fifteenth session on the implementation of the programme of work and priorities, 1971-1973, as approved.

7 May 1971.

313 (XIV) PROBLEMS OF THE PRIMARY SECTOR 1/

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that the primary sector - particularly agriculture - in the Latin American countries, is obviously lagging behind in terms of modern social, economic and technological innovations, partly as a result of the priority assigned by Governments to the development of manufacturing industry,

Requests the secretariat to study in more detail the problems that have hitherto prevented the primary sector from being incorporated in the modern sector of the economy, as far as social, institutional, economic and technological factors are concerned.

7 May 1971.

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1/ See para. 431 above.

Seventh extraordinary session of the Committee of the Whole  
(New York, USA, 16-18 January 1973)

314 (AC.64) INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION TO DEAL WITH THE  
DISASTER WHICH OCCURRED IN NICARAGUA ON  
23 DECEMBER 1972

The Committee of the Whole adopted the following three resolutions:

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

Considering that the earthquake which occurred in the city of Managua caused enormous loss of human life and property, left large sectors of the population homeless and unemployed, destroyed most of the public buildings, the urban infrastructure, industrial, commercial and banking facilities and other services and generally gave rise to serious repercussions on the future economic and social development of the country,

Considering also that the earthquake has caused a difficult problem with regard to the supply of food to the population, a problem which has been further complicated by the effects of the recent drought,

Taking note of the reports submitted by the Special Representative of the Government of Nicaragua, the Disaster Relief Co-ordinator and the Executive Secretary of the Commission on the extent of the damage and the repercussions suffered by the Nicaraguan economy, as well as the possible technical and financial assistance requirements for the emergency plan and rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes for the city of Managua,

Taking into account the document jointly prepared by the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration (E/CN.12/AC.64/2/Rev.1),

Bearing in mind that assistance offered to a State Member of the United Nations that has suffered a natural disaster of such magnitude is in accordance with the concept of international solidarity embodied in the Charter of the United Nations,



Noting with appreciation the assistance furnished to Nicaragua by States Members of the United Nations, and particularly the emergency relief offered by the countries that are members of the Economic Commission for Latin America, as well as the preliminary aid measures taken by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, by the Executive Secretary of the Commission, by the executive heads of the specialized agencies and by other international organizations, foundations and private individuals,

Considering that the Government of Nicaragua has begun the work of reconstructing and rehabilitating the affected area and, moreover, has drawn up a preliminary plan to define in detail its financial and technical assistance requirements of an international nature,,

1. Decides to express its deep sympathy to the people and Government of Nicaragua with regard to the loss of life and devastation caused by the recent disaster;
2. Invites Governments of States members of the Economic Commission for Latin America to continue their co-operation for the purpose of relief and for the purpose of reconstruction and economic and social rehabilitation wherever necessary;
3. Welcomes the unanimous adoption by the Economic and Social Council of its resolution 1733 (LIV) of 8 January 1973 concerning measures to be taken following the earthquake in Nicaragua, and expresses its confidence that that resolution will be speedily and effectively implemented;
4. Expresses its gratitude to the United Nations system for the emergency relief measures it has taken on behalf of Nicaragua;
5. Requests the secretariat of the Commission and the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning, in co-operation with the Government of Nicaragua and the Office of the Disaster Relief Co-ordinator and with the participation of the appropriate bodies and agencies, to take the necessary steps to prepare a national plan for cases of mass emergency and other cases, which might serve as a pilot plan for an international model;
6. Requests the secretariat of the Commission and the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning, in close co-operation with the Government of Nicaragua and with the relevant international bodies and agencies, to take the necessary steps to contribute to the preparation of a national reconstruction and rehabilitation plan, and in providing machinery for such a plan, to include in the work the measures required to enable scientific and research personnel and teams to assist in the emergency and other studies needed

7. Urges the Secretary-General to request the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to determine, in collaboration with the Government of Nicaragua, the necessary expansion of programmes with a view to achieving, in the case of Nicaragua, the objectives and aims laid down in the preamble and in article 1 of the Constitution of that organization;

8. Urges the Secretary-General to encourage still further the World Food Programme, in close collaboration with the Government of Nicaragua and the United Nations Children's Fund, speedily and effectively to bring into operation plans and programmes to meet food requirements which might affect the Nicaraguan population in the country's present circumstances, particularly with regard to long-term aid for victims of the earthquake and drought and supplementary food for children of school and pre-school age, and plans and programmes that may be established as pilot projects for international aid to stimulate the economic and social development of the country;

9. Recommends that the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research and the United Nations Volunteers programme increase still further their efforts to devote the largest possible volume of resources, within their respective programmes, in close co-operation with the Government of Nicaragua and the Office of the Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, to meeting the requests from the Government relating to short-term, medium-term and long-term reconstruction and rehabilitation work, including such work as is intended to improve co-operative development and to increase the training of human resources needed for Nicaragua's economic and social recuperation;

10. Expresses the hope that the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme will take affirmative decisions on the requests for assistance which the Government of Nicaragua will submit in connexion with short-term, medium-term and long-term reconstruction and rehabilitation plans and programmes;

11. Requests the secretariat of the Commission to continue, within its field of competence, to give particular attention and assistance to the Government of Nicaragua, in accordance with the latter's requests of an economic, social and technical nature, and similarly requests the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning to support the secretariat of the Commission in the co-operation programmes referred to above.

18 January 1973.

315 (AC.64) INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE IN THE  
EMERGENCY SITUATION IN NICARAGUA RESULTING  
FROM THE EARTHQUAKE OF 23 DECEMBER 1972

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

Bearing in mind the unanimous adoption by the Economic and Social Council of its resolution 1733 (LIV) of 8 January 1973 concerning measures to be taken following the earthquake in Nicaragua,

Endorsing the belief expressed by the Economic and Social Council that assistance offered to a State Member of the United Nations that has suffered a disaster of such magnitude is in accordance with the concept of international solidarity embodied in the Charter of the United Nations,

Considering that all Governments represented in the Economic Commission for Latin America have expressed in many ways their concern and desire that international financial assistance to Nicaragua should be sufficient to enable it to meet its need for assistance and that problems of reconstruction and rehabilitation should be considered as inseparable from problems of economic and social development,

Considering also the spirit of solidarity shown in the immediate assistance and full co-operation given by the States Members of the United Nations and members of international bodies and institutions, specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, foundations and other private institutions and individual,

Taking into account that in past years Nicaragua has been afflicted by various natural disasters, the serious consequences of which, despite the considerable international assistance rendered, have been met largely with that country's own resources, and that this new disaster has economic and social implications that exceed Nicaragua's ability and capacity to bear the costs of reconstruction without special international assistance,

1. Decides to express its deep gratitude to all those Governments, international institutions, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, specialized agencies, foundations and other private institutions and individuals that have offered speedy and effective emergency relief to the people and Government of Nicaragua;

2. Requests the Governments of States members of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Inter-American Development Bank and the International Development Association to ask their directors in the Banks and the Association to give particular attention, if necessary, to Nicaragua's need for funds to finance its programmes of rehabilitation and reconstruction and to study the possibility of special machinery and procedures which would permit the total financing and effective execution of projects relating to those programmes;

3. Recommends that the specialized agencies and financial institutions associated with the United Nations system should accelerate the granting of the loans requested by the Government of Nicaragua prior to the earthquake that are still under consideration and take into account the grave emergency that Nicaragua has suffered and the demands by rehabilitation, in connexion with any request that Nicaragua might make for loans and credits for the task of reconstruction, and ensure that such loans and credits are of the greatest possible magnitude and granted on the most favourable terms;

4. Expresses the hope that the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme will consider favourably, within its competence, requests for assistance that the Government of Nicaragua might submit in connexion with its special medium-term and long-term programmes of rehabilitation;

5. Recommends that the International Labour Organisation, the World Food Programme and other specialized agencies co-operate with the Secretary-General in the formulation and implementation of a plan to alleviate the grave unemployment problem created by the earthquake, as part of the medium-term and long-term programme of reconstruction and development to be prepared by the Government of Nicaragua;

6. Further requests the Secretary-General to give the highest priority to requests submitted by the Government of Nicaragua relating to plans for housing reconstruction and rehabilitation;

7. Invites those Governments members of the international community that are also members of technical and financial bodies situated outside Latin America to take steps to ensure that those bodies collaborate, in their respective fields of action, in the efforts of the Government of Nicaragua to reconstruct its productive installations and its administrative system;

8. Urges Governments and non-governmental organizations to contribute to the greatest possible extent to support of emergency and reconstruction plans submitted by the Government of Nicaragua;

9. Requests the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America to take steps to establish links for co-operation and co-ordination with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for the purpose of obtaining the special co-operation of those institutions in matters within their competence in order to increase assistance to the Government of Nicaragua;

10. Further requests the Executive Secretary of the Commission to submit to member States and to the relevant international bodies and agencies semi-annual reports on the implementation of the provisions of the resolutions adopted at the seventh extraordinary session of the Committee of the Whole.

18 January 1973.

316 (AC.64). REGIONAL EMERGENCY MEASURES FOR  
CASES OF NATURAL DISASTER

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

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1546 (XLIX) of 30 July 1970, and General Assembly resolutions 2435 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2816 (XXVI) of 14 December 1971, and 2959 (XXVII) of 12 December 1972, relating to assistance in cases of natural disaster,

Taking into account that most countries in the region are liable to suffer various kinds of natural disaster, the consequences of which affect large sectors of the population and are extremely detrimental to the national economies,

Recalling its resolution 314 (AC.64) on international co-operation to deal with the disaster which occurred in Nicaragua on 23 December 1972, particularly the reference to preparing a national plan in Nicaragua for cases of mass emergency and other cases, which might serve as a pilot plan for an international model,

1. Requests the Secretary-General, in close collaboration with the relevant specialized agencies, to take appropriate action to ensure that the countries in the area which have not already done so prepare their national

plans to deal with such emergencies, exchange information and take the necessary measures, with a view to drawing up a regional plan for emergencies and mutual assistance in cases of natural disaster;

2. Further requests the Secretary-General to make full use of the financial, technical and other resources placed at his disposal for such purposes and to take appropriate steps to ensure the implementation of this resolution, utilizing to that end, in particular, the Office of the Disaster Relief Co-ordinator.

18 January 1973.

Fifteenth session  
(Quito, Ecuador, 23-30 March 1973)

315 (XV) CENTRAL AMERICAN COMMON MARKET

Resolution adopted on 29 March 1973  
(E/CN.12/958/Rev.1)

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Taking into account the adoption, twenty-one years ago, of the first regional decisions which resulted in the Central American Economic Integration Programme, as a decisive step in the continuing efforts which the five Central American countries have been making since then to overcome the principal limitations of under-development by a broad movement towards economic integration,

Taking into account that the Programme contributed decisively to the achievement of important growth targets of the Central American economies in the productive sectors, intrazonal trade and the infrastructure of the region,

Recalling resolution 9 (IV), adopted at the fourth session of the Commission, and the need to strengthen and intensify the process of the economic integration of Central America with due regard for the difficulties which have beset it in the last few years,

Bearing in mind that the Central American countries decided towards the end of 1972 to embark on a common effort to restructure the Common Market with a view to initiating a more comprehensive phase of integration in which progress will be made in the planning and regional co-ordination of policies in the fields of production, foreign trade and fiscal and monetary matters and criteria will be laid down for improving the distribution of the benefits of integrated development among countries and social strata,

Bearing in mind further that ECLA and ILPES, and more recently UNDP, have played an important role in the appraisal, planning and technical assistance activities, respectively, which have been necessary to place the process of Central American economic integration on a more sound and permanent basis, and

Considering that the aforementioned bodies maintain close contact with the regional institutions of the Central American Common Market, and in particular, with the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Integration (SIECA), which recently submitted a proposal to five Central American Governments for improving and restructuring the Central American Common Market,

1. Notes with satisfaction the decision adopted by the Central American Governments to initiate negotiations for the restructuring of the Central American Common Market, and urges them to exert the greatest possible efforts to pursue those negotiations until they culminate in the conclusion of the appropriate agreements;

2. Requests the secretariat of ECLA and ILPES, while the above-mentioned negotiations are in progress and with the support of UNDP, to co-operate with the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Integration (SIECA) in identifying the policies and action programmes which will lead to the restructuring of the Common Market, bearing in mind the priorities established by the Central American countries; to examine the development prospects of each country in the context of the integration process and determine how that process can contribute more effectively to resolving the main problems hampering accelerated progress in each country with a view to assisting it in exploiting the opportunities offered by integrated development; and also to consider the present and future possibilities of linking the Central American Economic Integration Programme with the other Latin American integration movements with due regard for the different levels of social and economic development of the countries comprising those movements and for their own situation as relatively less developed countries.

316 (XV) CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES  
OF DIFFERENT GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS

Resolution adopted on 29 March 1973  
(E/CN.12/958/Rev.1)

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that it is indispensable that there should be more co-operation among the developing countries of different geographical areas in order to protect their permanent sovereignty over their natural resources, defend the prices of their export commodities, improve the conditions of access and stabilize the markets for those commodities, as well as in other fields related to economic and social development,

Drawing attention to the agreements reached in the Declaration and Principles of the Action Programme of Lima in November 1971 and in the Action Programme adopted at the Georgetown Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Countries in August 1972,



Bearing in mind the importance of giving full support to the various agencies concerned with co-operation among developing countries, which have made considerable progress in defence of the interests of countries producing and exporting raw materials,

Also bearing in mind the importance of making use of the machinery afforded by the Protocol relating to trade negotiations among developing countries, which is open to them all whether or not they are members of GATT, but which is not open to the developed countries,

Requests the secretariat of ECLA:

(a) To hold consultations as a matter of urgency with the secretariats of the other United Nations regional economic commissions and with the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut with a view to collecting basic data, arranging to undertake studies and, where appropriate and in consultation with Governments, promoting interregional projects for co-operation among developing countries on the aspects mentioned in the preambular paragraphs of this resolution;

(b) To request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to provide maximum co-operation and adequate financial support for the preparation of projects for co-operation among developing countries of different geographical areas;

(c) To arrange, as appropriate, for the co-operation of the specialized agencies of the United Nations, UNCTAD, UNIDO, UNDP, the secretariats of subregional and regional economic integration bodies and the regional development banks in the formulation of such projects.

317 (XV) MONETARY PROBLEMS AND THEIR LINK WITH ASPECTS  
OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Resolution adopted on 29 March 1973  
(E/CN.12/958/Rev.1)

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Recognizing the interdependence between problems of trade, development financing and the international monetary system,

Concerned at the increasingly frequent international monetary crises,

Noting the serious disturbances they create in the trade of the developing countries, which result in an imbalance in their external sector,

Recognizing the need for a clear identification of the factors which give rise to these difficulties, with a view to strengthening the process of decision-making and finding appropriate solutions,

Requests the ECLA secretariat urgently to undertake, on a priority basis in co-operation with CEMLA and any other organizations it may deem appropriate studies on the effects and consequences for the countries of the region of the fluctuations and realignments of the monetary parities of the major developed countries and of the impact of whatever agreements and solutions may be reached in future in connexion with the following points:

(a) Prices and market conditions for the main commodities exported by the region;

(b) Prices and market conditions for present and potential exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures by the region;

(c) The terms of trade of the Latin American countries with the developed countries;

(d) Any other aspects directly or indirectly connected with the external trade of the countries of the region, such as the financing of buffer stocks and the rates charged for international transport and insurance.

Also requests the secretariat to analyse the most appropriate machinery for offsetting and remedying any adverse effects revealed by the studies recommended above.

318 (XV) GOVERNING COUNCIL OF THE LATIN AMERICAN INSTITUTE  
FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PLANNING

Resolution adopted on 29 March 1973  
(E/CN.12/958/Rev.1)

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Taking into account that the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has been financing the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning since its establishment in 1962,

Considering that the relationship between UNDP and the Institute transcends the functions of financing,

Considering that UNDP, in its technical assistance activities in the region, is closely linked with the activities of the Institute in that field and that it should have more information about its programme,

1. Decides that a representative of UNDP should be a member of the Governing Council of the Institute and that paragraph 3 (a) of resolution 220 (AC.52) establishing the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning should be amended accordingly;

2. Resolves that the Governing Council shall be composed in the manner and subject to the stipulations stated below:

(a) The Governing Council shall consist of fourteen members of recognized technical ability: ten of these members shall be nationals of ten different Latin American countries and shall be elected by ECLA; one member shall be appointed by the President of the Inter-American Development Bank; one shall be appointed by the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States; one member shall represent the United Nations Development Programme and one member shall represent the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Latin America, as international organizations working in the economic and financial field in Latin America;

(b) In electing the ten members mentioned above, care shall be taken to ensure equitable geographical distribution;

(c) Members of the Governing Council shall be elected or appointed at the regular sessions of ECLA, as provided in paragraph 2 (a) of the present resolution for a term of two years, and may be re-elected or reappointed for successive terms;

(d) The Director-General of the Institute 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 ten members mentioned in subparagraph (b) above and shall adopt rules of procedure for its meetings, which shall be held at least once a year.

319 (XV) LATIN AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC  
AND SOCIAL PLANNING

Resolution adopted on 29 March 1973  
(E/CN.12/958/Rev.1)

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that ILPES was set up as a permanent agency under the aegis of ECLA to stimulate planning in Latin America and advise Governments on it,

Taking note of the reports of the Chairman of the Governing Council and of the Executive Secretary of ECLA, who is temporarily discharging the duties of Director-General of ILPES,

Considering that the advisory, research and training services of ILPES are of great utility to the countries of the region, as may be seen from the increased number of requests received from Governments,

Noting the statement made by the Assistant Administrator of UNDP concerning the co-operation given by this organization to ILPES and its future prospects,

Bearing in mind the increased needs for these and new types of services resulting from the decisions of Governments to strengthen and improve their systems of planning, internal appraisal, or appraisal in connexion with the International Development Strategy,

Bearing in mind furthermore that the activities being carried on by the subregional integration groups tend to involve an increasing amount of co-ordination of development programmes and plans and that ILPES has already done valuable work in this field in collaboration with some of the integration systems,

Considering that the financial situation of ILPES, far from ensuring its proper operation, is tending to lead to a slowing down which could adversely affect its future efficiency,

1. Welcomes the reports submitted by the Chairman of the Governing Council of ILPES and the Executive Secretary of ECLA;

2. Reiterates its belief in the value of planning systems as the most suitable instrument for co-ordinating development policies and programmes and its conviction that Latin America should have at its disposal the permanent services of a United Nations agency to support and stimulate such activities in the region;

3. Reiterates the content of earlier resolutions which take the view that ILPES should be the agency providing the services mentioned above and that it should therefore be provided with stable and adequate resources to carry out its tasks;

4. Recommends the member Governments of the Commission to increase their contributions in support of ILPES within their budgetary limitations;

5. Recommends those Governments, through their permanent delegations to the United Nations, to give their full support to the Executive Secretary of ECLA in the efforts and initiatives he will have to undertake to obtain from the United Nations the funds necessary to fulfil the objectives described in the foregoing paragraphs;

6. Thanks the United Nations Development Programme for the support it has given ILPES through its relevant regional project and requests it to continue to provide support to complement that of Governments, so that the Institute may enjoy greater stability in the discharge of its functions;

7. Also thanks the Governments of the Netherlands and Canada and some private institutions for their generous support;

8. Invites the Inter-American Development Bank to consider proposals for the financing of ILPES and requests Member States to initiate requests to that end;

9. Requests the Director-General of ILPES to convene a meeting of the Governing Council as soon as possible for the purpose of studying, making recommendations, and submitting a report on the following aspects, among others:

(a) The evaluation of the programme of work of ILPES and the establishment of guidelines for the Institution's activities, taking into consideration the tasks it will have to perform in the medium- and long-term, the appropriate combination of its activities in the provision of direct advisory services, training and research, and its collaboration with ECLA and other agencies;

(b) The making of arrangements to permit the continuing participation of the Governing Council in the administration of the Institute and the drawing up of proposals for financing in the light of the considerations expressed in the preceding paragraph;

(c) Suitable action to stimulate existing co-operation agreements or establish new ones between ILPES and the academic and research institutions of the region which are engaged in activities related to the functions of the Institute;

(d) The adoption of any other measures to ensure the effective operation of ILPES on a suitably stable basis; and

(e) The establishment of close working relations between the integration schemes and the Governing Council of the Institute in whatever form may in due course be agreed upon by the Council;

10. Requests the Director-General of ILPES and the Executive Secretary of ECLA to hold consultations with Latin American Governments, UNDP, IDB, and other appropriate bodies, with a view to carrying out the proposals of the present resolution; and

11. Requests the Executive Secretary of ECLA to submit the report prepared by the Governing Council to Governments together with his own recommendations, for evaluation by the Committee of the Whole of ECLA.

320 (XV) APPRAISAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
STRATEGY

Resolution adopted on 29 March 1973  
(E/CN.12/958/Rev.1)

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

In pursuance of General Assembly resolution 2626 (XV), which provides for regional appraisals within the United Nations of the progress made in the implementation of the International Development Strategy (IDS),

Considering that the Commission should make an appraisal of the first two years of the implementation of the Strategy at the current session,

Having examined the document entitled "Latin American and the International Development Strategy: First Regional Appraisal" (E/CN.12/947), prepared by the secretariat, which contains an analysis and critical comments designed to facilitate that appraisal,

Having examined the report of the first meeting of the Committee of High-Level Experts (E/CN.12/962) convened by the secretariat in compliance with resolution 310 (XIV) of the Commission,

1. Notes with appreciation the secretariat's contribution to the first regional appraisal of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade embodied in document E/CN.12/947;

2. Approves the Quito Appraisal as the first regional appraisal of the IDS for the Second United Nations Development Decade undertaken by the member countries of the region, which also records the views and reservations of the other member States of the Commission;

3. Decides that these two documents, together with the report of the proceedings of the fifteenth session of ECLA containing the reservations and observations pertaining thereto, should be transmitted to the Committee for Development Planning and to the Economic and Social Council.

321 (XV) PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN LATIN AMERICAN  
DEVELOPMENT

Resolution adopted on 30 March 1973  
(E/CN.12/958/Rev.1)

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Recognizing that some 150 million women live in the Latin American region and that only recently have opportunities been opening up for their direct participation in economic and social development efforts,

Noting with concern that in many places in the region women are suffering the effects of discriminatory legislation and practices and are frequently exploited by the prevailing social systems,

Considering that efforts to provide better opportunities for the people of Latin America and to raise the standard of living of the poorer strata of the population imply priority attention to the women of Latin America,

Considering further that there have been no economic and social studies on the role of women in the development of the region,

Recommends that the ECLA secretariat should prepare a study on the participation of women in the development of the region and the measures to be taken to eliminate discrimination and the lack of educational, employment and economic opportunities for women.

### 322 (XV) APPLICATION OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TO DEVELOPMENT

Resolution adopted on 30 March 1973  
(E/CN.12/958/Rev.1)

#### The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that one of the fundamental characteristics of the developing countries is their technological dependence, which, with its economic implications, aggravates their peripheral position and perpetuates the present international division of labour, obliging such countries to adopt, on unfavourable conditions and terms, technologies which are in many cases unsuitable for their structure of production, availability of resources, and the nature of their domestic markets,

Further considering that such dependence also has a political dimension, inasmuch as it weakens the decision-making capacity of the developing countries by preventing them from exercising effective control over their development processes,

Noting that ECLA has dealt with some of these subjects in its studies and activities but has so far lacked machinery to enable it to link the advance science and technology more closely with economic and social development,

Bearing in mind that the United Nations Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (UNACAST) has formulated a Regional Plan of Action for the application of science and technology to development in Latin America, within the context of the World Plan of Action and the Second Development Decade, and that the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) is responsible for promoting its discussion and implementation at the national and regional levels.



Considering further that the Specialized Conference on the Application of Science and Technology in Latin America (CACTAL), held in Brasilia in May 1972, was an intergovernmental forum in which the participants explained the positions of Governments with regard to the role of the scientific and technological capacity of the developing countries in achieving their economic, social and cultural independence and development,

1. Declares:

(a) That it is convinced of the vital need for the transfer of technology suited to the needs, possibilities and characteristics of the underdeveloped countries of the region, bearing in mind the priorities laid down in their national development plans and programmes;

(b) That the technical and scientific component must contribute effectively to securing full utilization of natural resources, so that they can be transformed and adapted to meet the social needs of the Latin American population;

(c) That the advance of science and technology, especially the strengthening of its infrastructure, experimental research and development, and the application of existing knowledge, must contribute to the improvement not only of the economic aspects of living, but also of the social aspects in such fields as education, health, housing, nutrition and public health;

2. Requests the ECLA secretariat to convene a meeting of representatives of Governments, to be held immediately before the fourth meeting of the Standing Conference of Directors of National Councils for Science Policy and Research of UNESCO's Latin American Member States, to initiate the analysis of the Regional Plan of Action for the application of science and technology to development, and to examine the manner of implementation of the Regional Plan and the possibility of co-ordinating the Plan with other regional programmes being carried out by other international organizations and with the programmes and policies of the region;

3. Accepts the Mexican Government's invitation to hold the above-mentioned meeting in Mexico City, with the Mexican National Council for Science and Technology acting as the host institution;

4. Requests the participating countries, taking into account the progress of similar initiatives in the region, to express their views at that meeting concerning the advisability of establishing a committee or some other intergovernmental machinery in ECLA to analyse the application of science and technology to the development of Latin America;

5. Urges the Governments of the region:

(a) To modernize their educational systems by introducing or increasing the science and technology component;

(b) To provide support for UNCTAD resolution 39 (III), and especially for the machinery for negotiation on technology proposed in paragraph 8 (d), in order to strengthen negotiating capacity with regard to the acquisition of technology so as to avoid the high direct and indirect costs involved in such transactions and to prevent the inclusion of contractual conditions of a restrictive nature which might prejudice the interests of the Latin American countries;

(c) To promote scientific and technological research and establish suitable systems of dissemination of technology to bring technical information within the reach of the user and publicize experience, details of new domestic and foreign research and scientific advances in general,

(d) To encourage and support the exchange of technology among the Latin American countries and between them and other developing countries;

6. Requests the ECLA secretariat:

(a) To evaluate the incidence of the technological factor in the economic and social planning adopted by the countries of Latin America and the ways in which, if the indispensable adaptations and necessary economic and social structural changes are not carried out, the utilization of more advanced technology can adversely affect development by promoting, in particular, concentration of income and unemployment;

(b) To study the possibilities of using domestically produced technology and the areas in which countries could best use such technology;

(c) To study, in collaboration with UNESCO and other interested organizations, the desirability of establishing a Regional Centre for Scientific and Technical Information and Documentation;

(d) To take action to disseminate as widely as possible the Regional Plan of Action for the application of science and technology to development in Latin America and other appropriate documents.

323 (XV) ECLA'S ACTIVITIES IN CONNEXION WITH THE ENVIRONMENT

Resolution adopted on 30 March 1973  
(E/CN.12/958/Rev.1)

The Economic Commission for Latin America

Considering that the General Assembly, at its twenty-seventh session, decided to establish the United Nations Environment Programme,

Noting that the United Nations General Assembly, at its twenty-seventh session, adopted resolution 2997 (XXVII) which emphasized the importance of regional and sub-regional co-operation in connexion with the environment and the important role to be played by the regional economic commissions and other regional intergovernmental organizations,

Considering that in the same resolution the General Assembly invited the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut, in co-operation, where necessary, with other appropriate regional bodies, to intensify further their efforts directed towards contributing to the implementation of environmental programmes in view of the particular need for the rapid development of regional co-operation in this field,

Taking into account the note by the secretariat on ECLA's activities in connexion with the United Nations Environment Programme (E/CN.12/957) and the statement made by the Executive Director of the Programme at the fifteenth session of the Commission,

Recognizing that although there is awareness of the serious nature of the environment problems which are affecting the Latin American countries, both in urban and in rural areas, there is still insufficient knowledge about these problems and their relationship with development,

Recognizing further that in Latin America a major part of the environmental problems is the result of under-development,

Taking into consideration the fact that the satisfactory quality of the environment is an essential element of social well-being,

Taking also into account the fact that the measures taken by the more industrialized countries to protect their environment may have adverse economic effects on the countries in the geographical area of the Commission,

1. Notes with satisfaction the establishment of the United Nations Environment Programme and the arrangements concluded between the Programme and the ECLA secretariat for the latter to carry out the studies, research and activities required in this field in Latin America in pursuance of the Action Programme adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment;

2. Recommends, in order to achieve the most effective co-ordination of United Nations environment programmes, particularly those relating to the Latin American region, the urgent establishment of a joint ECLA/UNEP co-ordinating unit within the secretariat of the Commission, whose function would be to co-ordinate the various environmental activities of both organizations and to promote the exchange of information on the environment among the countries of the Latin American region;

3. Urges the secretariat, in its activities connected with the environment, to attach special importance to co-operation with the Governments of the region, at their request, in the appraisal of the environmental situation; to the analysis of the nature of the environment problems in Latin America and their relationship with development; to the study of the possible effects on the region of the measures taken by the industrialized countries to protect their own environment, and to assistance in the training of personnel specialized in administrative organization at the national level, as well as to the encouragement, in consultation with the Latin American Governments concerned, of technical and financial multilateral and bilateral co-operation;

4. Recommends the secretariat, in the discharge of its commitments in this matter, to request the co-operation of the United Nations specialized agencies, the non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, and other intergovernmental organizations working in this field;

5. Requests the secretariats of ECLA and the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning to take due account in their research, in their advisory assistance to Governments in the field of planning (both over-all, and regional and urban), and in specific projects, of the quality of the environment as one of the social objectives to be achieved.

324 (XV) ECLA PUBLICATIONS PROGRAMME

Resolution adopted on 30 March 1973  
(E/CN.12/958/Rev.1)

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Bearing in mind the importance of the wide dissemination of the studies and research of ECLA and the fact that the present system of distribution and sales of United Nations publications does not, generally speaking, meet the need,

Considering that the secretariat has submitted to the present session six booklets from a series designed to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the Commission, and believing that the series could have great historical and academic value in making known in universities, research centres and among the general public the ECLA approach and its theoretical and practical contributions,

Having noted that the secretariat, with a view to utilizing fully and improving its internal reproduction facilities, is preparing a publications programme which would include the above-mentioned series and another series comprising future ECLA studies, in particular studies relating to the International Development Strategy,

Having further noted the success that ILFES has had both in publishing its cuadernos and in contracting with Latin American publishers for the publication of its books, owing to the autonomy it enjoys in this field, and considering that this publications policy could be highly advantageous to ECLA and could result in a wider dissemination of its studies and research,

Bearing in mind that the implementation of the proposed publications programme will require not only greater flexibility in the publication procedures of the United Nations but also an increase and improvement in the resources now available to the secretariat, and therefore calls for a detailed study of the publishing problems of ECLA,

1. Expresses its great satisfaction and congratulations to the secretariat on the issue of the first booklets commemorating the 25th anniversary of ECLA and urges it to continue its efforts to promote understanding of the ECLA approach as it has developed since the inception of the Commission,

2. Strongly supports the implementation of the publications programme submitted by the secretariat both as regards the internal printing of the two series of booklets and the external printing of its books by public and private publishers inside and outside Latin America in order to ensure wide dissemination of the results of its work on the International Development Strategy;

3. Requests the competent United Nations authorities to provide the necessary facilities for implementing the publications programme and to devise procedures, within the framework of United Nations practice, which will be sufficiently flexible to enable ECLA to issue its booklets and books at appropriate intervals and to distribute and sell them through the usual publishing channels at prices within the reach of Latin American students and readers;

4. Requests the secretariat to examine urgently the publication requirements of ECLA, to seek extra-budgetary funds for that purpose, if necessary, and to obtain the advice of a Latin American expert in book publishing and distribution from some large publishing house in order that the proposed publications programme may be adapted to the actual conditions of the publishing industry in the Latin American countries.

325 (XV) LATIN AMERICAN CENTRE FOR INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Resolution adopted on 30 March 1973  
(E/CN.12/958/Rev.1)

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that the studies called for by General Assembly resolutions 2458 (XXIII) and 2804 (XXVI) and Economic and Social Council resolution 1571 (L) recommend the establishment or strengthening of appropriate centres at the national and regional levels in order to expand activities relating to the application of computer technology to development,

Considering that ECLA resolution 303 (XIV) establishing the Latin American Centre for Economic and Social Documentation (CLADES) recommends "that the secretariat of the Commission should give the greatest possible emphasis to its documentation and information work in the economic and social spheres and should furnish the Governments of the countries members of the Commission with whatever results may be of interest to them",

Taking into account that ECLA should co-ordinate the various activities designed to systematize information, including data processing as well as documentation and library work, with a view to broadening its scope of action and enhancing its effectiveness,

Taking into consideration the fact that its activities in the fields of statistics, economic projections, socio-economic models, administration and documentation are restricted for lack of adequate operational facilities for the automatic processing of information, a shortcoming which is especially critical in relation to the problem of the multilateral trade negotiations to be held at Geneva beginning in 1973, and for the implementation of other work programmes,

Deeming it necessary that ECLA should be in a position where it will be able to assist the Governments of the region fully and effectively in the field of computer technology both as regards services and as regards the various aspects of development, applied research, documentation and training of specialized higher-level personnel,

1. Requests the ECLA secretariat to intensify its studies and activities in this field, in collaboration with the Director of the Electronic Data Processing and Information Systems Office, with a view to the possible establishment of a Latin American Centre for Information Technology (CLADI), which could include the present functions of the Latin American Centre for Economic and Social Documentation (CLADES) and would serve the activities, studies and research of ECLA, of the Governments and national, regional and sub-regional institutions of Latin America which may so require, and of other agencies of the United Nations system established in the region;

2. Recommends the secretariat, in order to facilitate the necessary arrangements, urgently to prepare a work programme and the operating rules for CLADI, in consultation with Governments, the competent United Nations agencies, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and other sources of co-operation, and to work out ways and means of financing its early establishment and operation.

326 (XV) PREPARATION OF LATIN AMERICA FOR THE 1973  
MULTILATERAL TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

Resolution adopted on 30 March 1973  
(E/CN.12/958/Rev.1)

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Bearing in mind that the developed countries members of GATT have undertaken to carry out a general review of international economic relations and, beginning in 1973, to conduct within the framework of GATT the most ambitious and comprehensive multilateral trade negotiations since the war, which are to cover all aspects of trade in agricultural and industrial products and to devote particular attention to the problems of the developing countries, including the special modalities of their participation,

Bearing also in mind that the developing countries have shown an interest in these initiatives and have indicated that their association in the negotiations will necessarily depend upon the adoption of techniques and modalities devised with their full participation which take account of their interests and aspirations,

Recalling resolution 82 (III) on multilateral trade negotiations adopted without objection at the third session of UNCTAD and resolutions 3040 (XXVII) and 3041 (XXVII) \*/ adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1722 (LIII), which invited the Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions to co-operate fully with the appropriate international agencies in achieving the objectives of that resolution,

Recalling the fact that at the twenty-eighth session of the Contracting Parties of GATT it was agreed inter alia that the multilateral trade negotiations should be aimed at securing additional benefits for the international trade of the

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\*/ The delegations of the United States, Canada, France, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom stated that they had voted against resolution 3040 (XXVII) and the United States and the United Kingdom noted that they had abstained on resolution 3041 (XXVII).



developing countries and that a Preparatory Committee would be responsible for devising methods and procedures for the negotiations, for submission to a ministerial meeting of GATT to be convened in September 1973,

Considering the assistance which the secretariats of ECLA, UNCTAD, GATT and other international organizations have been giving to Latin American Governments in the field of trade policy and the need to ensure their fullest collaboration in preparing the countries of the region for participation in the preparatory stage of the negotiations,

Taking note of ECLA's participation as a regional co-operation organization in the programme relating to co-operation with Latin American countries in respect of the multilateral trade negotiations (UNCTAD/UNDP project RLA/72/098), which came into operation in November 1972,

Recognizing the advisability of strengthening action designed to improve the technical preparation of the Latin American countries, with the collaboration of the competent international agencies,

1. Requests the ECLA secretariat to provide technical assistance to the Latin American Governments, at their request, for the negotiations and, to that end, to accelerate and strengthen its contribution to the UNCTAD/UNDP project concerning co-operation with the Latin American countries in the field of trade policy related to the multilateral trade negotiations;

2. Recommends that the ECLA secretariat should accord the highest priority and urgency to studies and work relating to the above-mentioned project, taking into account whatever UNCTAD and GATT studies may be available, and request it to convey to the secretariats of UNCTAD, GATT and FAO the appreciation of the countries of Latin America for their contribution to the development of the programme;

3. Takes note of the importance repeatedly attributed by the Latin American member countries of the Commission to:

- (1) The adoption, within the framework of GATT, of measures which will ensure the full, effective and continuous participation of the developing countries, whether or not they are members of GATT, in all phases of the negotiations so that their interests will be duly taken into account, without prejudice to the future accession to GATT of developing countries which are not yet members,

- (ii) The establishment of techniques, modalities and basic rules of negotiation which will ensure that particular attention will be accorded to the interests and needs of the developing countries at all stages,
- (iii) The application in the course of the negotiations of measures and action aimed at promoting and diversifying the exports of the developing countries, including, inter alia, the broadening and improvement of generalized schemes of preferences, the conclusion of international commodity agreements, and the removal of trade barriers which hamper or restrict access to the markets of the developed countries for products of special interest to the developing countries,
- (iv) The acceptance by all the countries participating in the GATT negotiations of the recommendations contained in General Assembly resolution 3040 (XXVII),
- (v) The decision adopted by the Contracting Parties of GATT at its twenty-eighth session that the negotiations should be aimed at securing additional advantages for the developing countries so that they can substantially increase their foreign exchange earnings, diversify their exports and accelerate the rate of growth of their trade, taking into account their development needs and the urgency of continuing efforts to incorporate other fundamental objectives such as, inter alia, greater improvements in the conditions of access of the exports of the developing countries to the markets of the industrialized countries and solution of the problems of price policy;

4. Recommends the member Governments of the Commission to give support, in the appropriate forums, to the efforts of the Latin American countries to perfect their technical preparation and to work out rules, techniques and modalities for negotiation which will be suitable to their problems and interests;

5. Invites UNDP, in addition to the contribution it is currently making to the implementation of project RLA/72/098 on the trade negotiations, to provide, according to its procedures, the necessary resources in order to:

(a) Make possible the holding of the GATT course for Latin American officials scheduled for June/July 1973, and

(b) Finance, as provided in the plan of operations already adopted, the second stage of the above project in accordance with the needs of the Latin American countries;

6. Recommends the Latin American countries to approach UNDP through the appropriate channels with a view to securing these resources.

327 (XV) WORLD POPULATION CONFERENCE

Resolution adopted on 30 March 1973  
(E/CN.12/958/Rev.1)

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Taking into account Economic and Social Council resolution 1672 (LII) of 2 June 1972 on Population and Development, which, inter alia, recapitulates earlier resolutions of ECOSOC and the General Assembly on the designation of 1974 as World Population Year and the holding in 1974 of a World Population Conference, makes certain recommendations on these matters, and invites the regional economic commissions to continue their population work programmes in conformity with regional needs,

Taking note with satisfaction of document E/CN.12/956 submitted by the secretariat, containing its proposals for the orientation of future work on population and for participation in the World Population Year and World Population Conference, and also of document E/CN.12/950 submitted by the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE), reporting on its activities and future work programme,

Conscious of the importance of continuing research into demographic trends and of objective exploration of the relationships between population and development as requisites for the formulation of population policies adapted to the circumstances and development strategies of the Latin American countries,

Considering that the Commission has adopted resolution 304 (XIV) which recognizes the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) as an autonomous agency under the aegis of ECLA and requests it to continue to extend and improve its teaching and research activities and provide advisory services to the countries of the region on request,

1. Approves in principle the secretariat's and CELADE's proposals for the strengthening of basic demographic information and research;
2. Urges the secretariat to strengthen its capacity to satisfy Government requests for technical assistance in the improvement of demographic statistics and the inclusion of demographic variables in development planning;
3. Welcomes the contributions of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities to the strengthening of ECLA population activities and hopes that the proposed expansion of these activities will receive favourable consideration from the Fund;
4. Recognizes the need for continuation of CELADE's activities in demographic research and training as an essential complement to the secretariat's programme;
5. Urges member Governments to consider the possibility of continuing or expanding financial support to CELADE beyond 1974 and to support CELADE's efforts to obtain financial backing from other sources;
6. Supports the secretariat's participation in preparatory work for the World Population Conference and World Population Year;
7. Recognizes that active participation by member Governments in providing information and clarifying their own policy orientation would contribute to the success of the World Population Conference and World Population Year;
8. Welcomes the proposal for a meeting of Government representatives in early 1974 prior to the World Population Conference for the purpose of discussing the positions of the Latin American Governments in relation to the questions that will be presented to the Conference, so that the circumstances of the countries of the region and their development strategies are taken into account;
9. Notes with satisfaction the offer by the Government of Costa Rica to act as host for the preparatory meeting of the Latin American countries on the 1974 World Population Conference.

328 (XV) ACTIVITIES RELATING TO THE REGIONAL APPRAISAL  
OF THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
STRATEGY

Resolution adopted on 30 March 1973  
(E/CN.12/958/Rev.1)

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Taking into account the experience acquired during the first appraisal of the International Development Strategy,

Considering that that experience indicates the need to strengthen national machinery for the review and appraisal of plans and policies and to study in greater depth appraisal methods and procedures,

Taking into consideration the urgency of broadening and improving the information base and reducing the delay in obtaining statistics in order to gain a clearer, more objective and more up-to-date picture of the progress achieved in such aspects of development as savings, investment, the mobilization of resources, income and consumption, employment and unemployment and the social aspects of development,

Bearing in mind the need for better utilization of some potential sources of data such as official registers, censuses, surveys and day-to-day statistics which require better planning, processing and editing,

Conscious of the need to integrate studies on economic and social structures in a unified approach to development in order to assess the interaction among all the variables,

Recognizing the need to understand clearly the relationship between the behaviour of the developed economies, with its effects on international trade and financial co-operation, and the behaviour of the economies of the developing countries,

Considering that, in addition to analysing the current economic and social situation, its origins and history, projections must be made for analysing future prospects in the light of the decisions now being adopted and the effects of different economic policy options,

1. Recommends that countries should strengthen the machinery for the review and appraisal of plans, programmes and policies and should give special priority to the allocation of resources to broaden and improve statistics, particularly those needed for the formulation and periodic appraisal of plans and policies;

2. Requests the secretariat:

(a) To intensify and broaden its studies on the concept of development, so as to include all the relevant factors;

(b) To continue to give priority to studies on income distribution and employment, particularly as they relate to unsatisfactory economic and social structures which hinder development and to factors arising from the basic behaviour of the economic and social system which influence the present situation of Latin America in these two respects;

(c) To intensify studies aimed at devising ways of increasing economic growth rates and determining the factors affecting them;

(d) To give special attention to studies concerning the condition of low-income social classes and strata and improve data and analysis on the levels and form of participation of these sectors in social goods and services, particularly in food, housing, education and health;

(e) To consider with special care the aspects relating to the processes of population growth and distribution, urban concentration, and changes in the environment which will significantly affect future patterns of living and the quality of life;

(f) To assign importance to studies of projections of the future behaviour of the main economic and social variables in accordance with different economic policy assumptions and options;

(g) To continue studies on criteria, methodology and procedures for the periodic review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy, including techniques for determining appropriate indicators and processing them in such a way that they will clearly and concisely reflect the progress made and problems encountered in implementing IDS, as well as the situation and changes in the distribution of social benefits among regions and social sectors;

(h) To continue the work on the impact of the inflationary process on the economic and social development of the countries of the region;

(i) To devote greater resources to studies on economic policy instruments and objectives and the analysis of criteria for establishing the relationship between the means and the results of domestic efforts in the various sectors and the contribution made by international co-operation;

(j) To continue to support the standardization of concepts, classifications and procedures used in statistical research in general and in evaluation studies in particular, and their dissemination and application in the countries of the region; and

(k) To take steps to modernize the procedures used for data collection, processing and storage and to improve the efficiency of channels of communication with national systems of statistics;

3. Declares that future meetings of the Committee of High-Level Experts constitute a satisfactory framework for considering the progress made in the studies proposed above and for examining in greater depth the concepts they develop.

329 (XV) PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES, 1973-1975

Resolution adopted on 30 March 1973  
(E/CN.12/958/Rev.1)

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Having examined the draft programme of work and priorities for 1973-1975 and the report of the Working Group on the programme of work,

Having made the changes in the programme suggested by the Governments of member States and incorporated the changes arising out of the resolutions adopted at its fifteenth session,

1. Approves the programme of work and priorities for 1973-1975, as amended in accordance with the resolutions and decisions adopted at its fifteenth session;

2. Reaffirms the resolutions which provide authority for the specific projects contained in the programme of work and priorities.

330 (XV) EXTERNAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS OF LATIN AMERICA  
WITH DIFFERENT DEVELOPED  
GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS

Resolution adopted on 30 March 1973  
(E/CN.12/958/Rev.1)

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that the external economic relations of Latin America have been deteriorating steadily over the last few years, to the point where in 1971 Latin America had the first unfavourable trade balance since 1958, and that this increases and aggravates the traditional negative balance on the current account of the region,

Noting negative factors such as the persistent decline of the share of Latin America in world exports and the progressive outflow of capital from the region in its external relations,

Observing that the external economic relations of the region do not follow the same pattern of behaviour for the different countries or developed geographical areas with which they are conducted, and that clear differences exist as regards trade, financial and technological ties in the Latin American countries' relations with those developed geographical areas which are most important to them,

Considering that Latin America should have an exact knowledge of the impact of those developed geographical areas on the problems affecting its economy,

Reaffirming the mandate given to the secretariat by virtue of ECLA resolution 291 (XIII) on trade policy in relation to development strategy,

Requests the secretariat to carry out a consolidated study of the particular characteristics of the external economic relations of Latin America with the United States, the European Economic Community, Japan and the socialist countries of Eastern Europe, which should include an analysis of the relations in the fields of trade, finance and the transfer of technology, using, inter alia, the available information of all the relevant agencies of the United Nations system, GATT and WIPO.



331 (XV) ECLA'S ACTIVITIES IN CONNEXION WITH LATIN  
AMERICAN ECONOMIC INTEGRATION

Resolution adopted on 30 March 1973  
(E/CN.12/958/Rev.1)

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Taking into account the determination of the Latin American countries to expand their markets, complement their economies and accelerate their economic and social development processes by applying the benefits deriving from regional and subregional economic integration,

Considering that a thorough analysis of the Latin American integration process must be made so that it can serve as a balance-sheet of what has been achieved thus far and as a means of shedding light on the momentous achievements that lie ahead for Latin America in this field,

Further considering that Latin American integration is being carried out through various systems which pursue related aims but have their own machinery and procedures,

Bearing in mind the necessity for these regional and subregional integration systems to develop in keeping with the deep sense of Latin American solidarity and co-operation in order to ensure their complementarity and convergence,

Recognizing that in this process there are sectors which present particularly favourable prospects, such as joint investment in industry and other productive activities, trade, and exchange of experience in the transfer of technology,

1. Requests the secretariat and ILPES to carry out a study on the progress of the regional and subregional integration processes in Latin America, to serve as a balance-sheet of the efforts made, to identify obstacles and to indicate prospects;
2. Further requests the secretariat to undertake a priority study aimed at identifying those sectors where closer co-operation could be achieved between the regional and subregional integration systems in Latin America;

3. Calls upon the secretariat in addition to conduct studies aimed at seeking formulas for structuring an integration system covering the whole region based on such principles as independent, harmonious and balanced development founded on social justice and solidarity.

332 (XV) STRATEGIC RESERVES

Resolution adopted on 30 March 1973  
(E/CN.12/958/Rev.1)

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that the Government of the United States of America has made a surprise announcement of its intention to dispose of some of its strategic reserves on the world market,

Considering further that this unilateral action not only contravenes the agreements and resolutions of international organizations on stability of prices and markets for primary commodities (UNCTAD, IDS agreements), but also has the more serious consequence of directly affecting the economic development of the Latin American countries whose exports consist essentially of those commodities,

Bearing in mind that the mere announcement that strategic reserves are being placed on the world market causes a decline in the prices of those commodities, and that if that step should actually be taken, it would depress international prices for a protracted period and cause the producing countries to lose markets which it would be difficult and costly for them to recover,

Recognizing that the market crisis for each commodity will have incalculable economic effects on the producing countries, aggravating their chronic balance of payments difficulties, and that this unilateral action on the primary commodity markets will have adverse effects on employment and growth rates,

Noting that this serious decision is in contrast to the efforts and sacrifices made by Latin America during the Second World War to maintain low, stable prices for strategic materials,

Emphasizing that the decision to dispose of strategic reserves has been announced at a time when there are serious disturbances in the international monetary system which have caused a decline in the purchasing power of the exports of the underdeveloped countries,

Considering that the action announced by the Government of the United States of America will have serious consequences for the region and the Latin American countries therefore demand that it be immediately and permanently suspended,

Recognizing that the developing countries cannot allow the burden of the trade and currency imbalances of the developed countries and the conflicts between them to jeopardize their weak economies, and that any fait accompli will demonstrate the urgent need to organize machinery for the protection and defence of the interests of the developing countries of Latin America,

1. Recommends the developed countries:

(a) To adapt their policies for the disposal of strategic reserves to the principles universally recognized in various international forums (FAO, UNCTAD, etc.) in such a way as to avoid causing prejudice to the economies of the developing countries;

(b) To hold prior consultations, either directly or through multilateral machinery, as appropriate, with the developing countries which might be adversely affected by the disposal of such reserves.

2. Recommends the secretariat to include in its studies on the foreign trade of the Latin American countries an analysis of the possible impact of the disposal of strategic reserves by the developed countries and of the effect of the mere announcement of such measures on the economies of the countries of the region.

333 (XV) LATIN AMERICAN CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT  
ADMINISTRATION

Resolution adopted on 30 March 1973  
(E/CN.12/958/Rev.1)

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council on the role of public administration in development, in particular General Assembly resolution 2845 (XXVI) which was adopted by unanimous decision,

Taking into account the fact that in General Assembly resolution 2845 (XXVI) it was agreed to support the establishment and initiation of regional centres for administration in developing countries and the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme was invited to provide the necessary co-operation for the establishment and operation of the Latin American Centre for Development Administration,

Noting that a group of Latin American countries has recognized the need to set up a regional centre for carrying out research, exchanging information and experience, and providing technical co-operation to the countries of the region in the development of administrative institutions, which have an important role to play in the economic and social development process,

Noting further that a group of countries decided to set up, by intergovernmental agreement of 30 June 1972, a Latin American Centre for Development Administration to be located in Caracas, and that the agreement is open to the accession of the other countries of the region,

1. Draws the attention of the Governments of the region to the importance of promoting a greater exchange of experience in matters of public administration, which is an essential factor in achieving the aims and objectives of the Second United Nations Development Decade;
2. Supports the initiative of the above group of countries aimed at starting a Latin American Centre for Development Administration;
3. Recommends Latin American Governments to give their support to this Centre, which will specialize in the study, analysis and support of administrative reforms applicable to Latin American conditions;
4. Invites the secretariat to give its technical support to the Latin American Centre for Development Administration.

334 (XV) THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS  
AND THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Resolution adopted on 30 March 1973  
(E/CN.12/958/Rev.1)

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and a number of documents of the United Nations General Assembly have repeatedly proclaimed that the ultimate objective of the State is the establishment and maintenance for all men of certain basic conditions without which no human being can fully develop his personality nor achieve happiness, and have stated that one of the fundamental purposes of the international community is to secure the full, permanent and generalized implementation of human rights,

Noting that the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, and the Commission on Human Rights have also recognized that the fundamental objective of development is to secure the collective and simultaneous enjoyment by all men of all civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights,

Conscious that the achievement of a high and sustained rate of economic and social development is an essential condition in the developing countries for giving full practical effect to economic, social and cultural rights for the entire population,

Considering that States must exercise full and permanent sovereignty over their natural resources and national production, so as to be able to use them without any restriction in order to initiate and maintain a process of continual improvement of the living conditions of their population,

Bearing in mind that in many instances a significant part of these resources and of the production of some developing countries tends to enrich still further particular sectors of highly industrialized nations or privileged groups in the developing countries, to the detriment of the mass of the people,

Recognizing that in a number of States there are still population groups which do not benefit from the effective implementation of human rights and are in a marginal position as regards the economic, social and cultural processes,

Considering that the absence or decline of living conditions consonant with human dignity in the rural sector of some countries abnormally increases the migration of rural and small town dwellers to the cities, where this migration aggravates the problems of the inadequate implementation of economic, social and cultural rights,

Deeming it indispensable that all men should be fully aware of the essential rights of the human person so that, in such awareness, they may be in a position to protect them and fight for them,

1. Urges States and international organizations to adopt effective measures to secure the universal recognition and implementation of human rights;
2. Calls upon States which have not yet ratified the International Covenants on Human Rights to consider the possibility of doing so as soon as possible;
3. Recommends Governments to concentrate their efforts both on securing the material resources for the implementation and promotion of human rights and on adopting and improving legal procedures for the protection and promotion of those rights;
4. Urges the Governments of member States to give priority, in implementing the Strategy and development plans, to the full and generalized exercise of economic, social and cultural rights, and requests international organizations to provide maximum co-operation for the achievement of that objective;
5. Declares that the essential function of the natural resources and production of a country is to assure its people the full enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights;
6. Asserts that for the best utilization of natural resources, account should be taken of the principle of ecological good neighbourliness;
7. Requests the industrialized countries to accord fairer and more satisfactory treatment to the exports of the developing countries in order to contribute effectively to a situation where these countries enjoy absolute autonomy and independence, with adequate resources to ensure the increasingly widespread enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights;

8. Calls upon Governments to ensure the progressive improvement of the living conditions of the rural population and to adopt measures for the incorporation, as a matter of urgency, of marginal groups into the active economic, cultural, social and political life of the country;

9. Suggests that Governments should devote the major portion of their income to accelerating their development processes and urges them to endeavour to achieve a more equitable distribution of income and wealth, promote social justice and guarantee that everyone will share fully in the development process;

10. Appeals to mass communications media and educational, cultural and religious institutions to collaborate fully to secure the widest possible dissemination and awareness of human rights and the rapid and generalized enjoyment of those rights.

335 (XV) TECHNICAL MEETING OF ECLA IN CURAÇAO

Resolution adopted on 30 March 1973  
(E/DN.12/958/Rev.1)

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that ECLA bears the main responsibility for the appraisal of the International Development Strategy at the regional level and that the circumstances in which the Latin American economies are developing demonstrate the need to undertake more far-reaching efforts in order to analyse the obstacles that are hindering economic and social progress,

Bearing in mind the ECLA Executive Secretary's initiative in convening a meeting at the technical level to supplement the analysis made at the fifteenth session concerning the regional appraisal of the International Development Strategy and the commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Commission,

Taking into account the offer of support made by the Governments of the Netherlands Antilles and of the Kingdom of the Netherlands for the holding of a meeting in Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles,

1. Supports the Executive Secretary's proposal to hold an academic-level meeting of government technical experts and specialists and representatives of academic circles from different parts of the world who are interested in or directly concerned with economic and social problems in Latin America;
2. Thanks the Governments of the Netherlands Antilles and of the Netherlands for their co-operation;
3. Requests the secretariat of ECLA to make arrangements with the Governments, the United Nations and other international agencies to obtain the necessary financial and technical support to hold this meeting.

336 (XV) THE EXTERNAL DEBT OF LATIN AMERICA

Resolution adopted on 30 March 1973  
(E/CN.12/958/Rev.1)

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Recognizing that the increasing burden of servicing Latin America's external debt constitutes, in the judgement of the countries of the region, a serious obstacle to economic development as it generates a substantial outflow of foreign exchange that is required for development,

Noting with concern that the increase in the burden of debt servicing has been accompanied by a decline in external financial assistance to the countries of the region in both absolute and relative terms, and also by a decline in the percentage of official assistance in relation to total gross external financial assistance,

Considering that the unfavourable terms and conditions on which external financial assistance is generally furnished to the Latin American countries are important factors in the growth of the external debt and the deterioration of the conditions governing debt servicing,

Considering that according to the Strategy for the Second Development Decade there is a need for a substantial transfer of resources to the developing countries,



Requests the secretariat to prepare a study on the external debt of such Latin American countries, as so request, analysing its causes and structures, its implications for the development of the region, and such measures as might be adopted to prevent and reverse its adverse effects.

337 (XV) NATURAL RESOURCES

Resolution adopted on 30 March 1973  
(E/CN.12/958/Rev.1)

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Recalling United Nations General Assembly resolutions 626 (VII), 1803 (XVII) and 3016 (XXVII) on permanent sovereignty over natural resources,

Considering that the International Development Strategy, adopted in United Nations General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV), establishes that "full exercise by developing countries of permanent sovereignty over their natural resources will play an important role in the achievement of the goals and objectives of the Second United Nations Development Decade",

Further considering that the natural resources of the developing countries constitute one of the bases for their economic and social development in general and their industrial progress in particular, that those resources are limited and in many cases not renewable, and that their proper exploitation constitutes one of the factors giving impetus to the countries' economic development and self-sustaining growth both now and in the future,

Reaffirming United Nations General Assembly resolution 2625 (XXV), which lays down the principle that "no State may use or encourage the use of economic, political or any other type of measures to coerce another State in order to obtain from it the subordination of the exercise of its sovereign rights and to secure from it advantages of any kind",

Recalling that some Latin American countries have been the target of measures by some developed countries aimed at restricting the full exercise of their sovereignty over their natural resources,

1. Energetically rejects any legislative measure of economic action which represents a form of coercion against countries which are trying to protect and utilize their natural resources in their own interest to promote their

development, and considers any such measures or action as a flagrant contradiction of the aims and principles of the United Nations Charter and a violation of the IOS as far as co-operation with developing countries is concerned;

2. Calls upon the secretariat to include in future appraisals of the application of the IOS a chapter on the utilization by the Latin American countries of their natural resources and on possible obstacles to the full and unrestricted utilization of such resources.

338 (XV) PLACE AND DATE OF THE SIXTEENTH SESSION

Resolution adopted on 30 March 1973  
(E/CN.12/968/Rev.1)

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Bearing in mind paragraph 15 of its terms of reference and rules 1 and 2 of its rules of procedure,

Considering the invitation from the Government of Trinidad and Tobago to hold the sixteenth session of the Commission in Port of Spain,

1. Expresses its gratitude to the Government of Trinidad and Tobago for its generous invitation;

2. Decides to hold its sixteenth session in Port of Spain at whatever date is considered to be most convenient, following consultations between the Executive Secretary of the Commission, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and the Government of Trinidad and Tobago.

339 (XV) EFFECTS OF THE ACTIVITIES OF TRANSNATIONAL  
CORPORATIONS

Resolution adopted on 30 March 1973  
(E/CN.12/968/Rev.1)

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that the countries of Latin America are deeply concerned about the activities carried on in the region by certain transnational corporations which, because of the immense economic power concentrated in them, may interfere with

national interests, and in some cases have already done so, especially as such global-level corporations do not depend on any State and their activities are not controlled by any institution representing the public interest,

Bearing in mind that in the view of the Latin American countries these corporations' decision-making centres, which are located outside the region, have taken and may continue to take decisions on such matters as capital formation, prices and the transfer of technology independently of the development objectives which may be adopted by the countries in accordance with their national interests,

Bearing in mind further that the Latin American countries are also concerned about the outflow of capital and about operations by transnational corporations which represent illegal transfers of foreign exchange and limit the opportunities for capital accumulation in the countries where such corporations operate, such as under- or over-invoicing, the collection of royalties on patents which actually belong to the same patent firm, etc.,

Pointing out that the Latin American countries reject the direct interference practised by some transnational corporations in the internal policies of the countries where they operate,

Emphasizing the importance of the initiatives taken by various countries or groups of countries in the region, aimed at regulating private foreign investment and the transfer of technology so as to ensure that they will be at the service of independent national development,

Bearing in mind also Economic and Social Council resolution 1721 (LIII), the fifty-sixth session of ILO and UNCTAD resolution 73 (III),

1. Instructs the secretariat to study the effects of the activities of transnational corporations on the economic development of the region, as a complement to the studies which the Economic and Social Council is conducting and in co-ordination with other United Nations agencies which are carrying out studies on this matter;
2. Calls upon the secretariat to give assistance to Latin American Governments which request it in order to examine the effects of the activities of particular transnational corporations in those countries with respect to their national development;
3. Requests the Executive Secretary to inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the magnitude of this problem and the need for the various organs of the United Nations system to study in depth the behaviour of transnational corporations and their effects on the developing countries.



TRADE COMMITTEE



TRADE COMMITTEE

SESSIONS

<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Report</u>
1956 19-29 November First session	Santiago, Chile	E/CN.12/C.1/Rev.1
Report in: <u>Inter Latin American Trade: current problems</u> (E/CN.12/423) United Nations publication, Sales N°: 1957.II.G.5, pp. 2-17.		
1959 11-19 May Second session	Panamá City Panama	E/CN.12/C.1/15/Rev.1 and Rev.2.
Report in: <u>The Latin American Common Market</u> (E/CN.12/531) United Nations publication, Sales N°: 59.II.G.4, pp. 111-138.		
1961 8-12 May Third session	Santiago, Chile	E/CN.12/C.1/19
Report in: <u>Multilateral economic co-operation in Latin America</u> (E/CN.12/621) United Nations publication, Sales N°: 62.II.G.3, pp. 70-84		
1964 9-13 November Fourth session	Santiago, Chile	E/CN.12/701





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First session of the Trade Committee  
(Santiago, Chile, 19-29 November 1956)

GRADUAL ESTABLISHMENT OF A MULTILATERAL PAYMENTS  
REGIME IN LATIN AMERICA

Resolution 1 (I), adopted on 23 November 1956  
(E/CN.12/C.1/8)

The Trade Committee,

Considering that the studies carried out by the ECLA secretariat and the discussions of the Trade Committee suggest that it would be desirable for certain countries gradually and progressively to adapt the bilateral payments agreements and procedures in force between them to multilateral systems which will facilitate the expansion of trade at the highest possible levels,

That obstacles to unrestricted multilateralism still exist, and that it is therefore advisable that the transition from one regime to the other be effected without causing a contraction of the volume of trade,

That the best practical results would be achieved by establishing a working group, comprising highly-qualified experts from the payments-accounts countries, to study alternative solutions and steps to be taken,

That the States members of ECLA are also members of the International Monetary Fund, that the collaboration of the Fund would be of the greatest value and further that, in view of the experience acquired in such matters by the Organization for European Economic Co-operation, the technical co-operation of both organizations with the above-mentioned working group would be desirable,

That it would be desirable for the Latin American countries between which bilateral agreements are in force to exchange information on balances in their intra-regional payments accounts, thus creating the possibility of compensating those balances the reciprocal transfer of which is agreed upon by the countries in question, and

That the experience thus acquired will indicate the preliminary steps that should be taken or the alternative solutions which would have to be studied in order gradually to arrive at a multilateral payments system,

I. Resolves:

1. To invite the Central Banks, or, failing these, the appropriate monetary authority in those Latin American countries that maintain bilateral agreements among themselves, to set up a working group which would study the possibilities of gradually establishing a multilateral payments regime and would suggest the measures best calculated to achieve that end. This Working Group shall present the findings of its studies at the earliest opportunity to the Trade Committee which will consider them at a forthcoming session;

2. The working group shall have at its disposal any technical studies provided by the ECLA secretariat and shall request, through this secretariat, the technical assistance of the International Monetary Fund. It shall likewise be empowered to ask for the assistance of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation, in view of its experience in the operation of the European Payments Union, and the collaboration of other international organizations, of the monetary authorities of other States members of ECLA and of experts employed at its request by the ECLA secretariat;

II. Takes note of the fact that the Latin American countries between which bilateral payments agreements are in force are prepared, during the transitional period before the multilateralism envisaged in this resolution can be achieved, to apply measures designed to impart greater flexibility to their existing payments relations; and that likewise, to this end, and as steps towards progressive multilateralism the said countries deem it advisable to adopt and apply concurrently, at the time they consider appropriate, the following basic principles:

- (a) Equal quotations for units of account and convertible currencies on the exchange markets concerned, for the same operations;
- (b) Trade at prices not higher than those prevailing on the world market. If no bases for comparison are available, quotations shall not exceed prices paid by any third country under the same conditions;
- (c) Payment through the agreement-accounts of the following items, inter alia:

- (i) The value of traded commodities;
  - (ii) Freight charges relating to direct traffic;
  - (iii) Insurance and re-insurance;
  - (iv) Other expenditures accessory to trade;
  - (v) Other items agreed upon by the contracting parties;
- (d) Reciprocal credits adequate for the satisfactory development of trade, due allowance being made for seasonal fluctuations;
- (e) Automatic transfers to the accounts of other countries participating in the system of transfer of balances, through communication with the Central Bank of the debtor country, of sums in excess of the stipulated swing credits;
- (f) Reciprocal transfer of the above-mentioned countries' accounts of favourable balances within the swing credits by prior agreement between the Central Banks concerned;

III. Takes note likewise that the said countries, in order to facilitate the voluntary reciprocal transfer of the balances in these accounts, are willing to exchange information periodically and opportunely, through the appropriate Central Banks, or, failing these, the monetary authorities, on the state of the clearing accounts in force between the countries concerned; and that, should it be necessary to set up special machinery to facilitate this task, the secretariats of ECLA and of the International Monetary Fund shall be requested to suggest the bases for its operation.

PRELIMINARY STUDIES FOR THE CREATION OF A REGIONAL  
MARKET

Resolution 2 (I), adopted on 28 November 1956  
(E/CN.12/C.1/9)

The Trade Committee,

Considering that the problems arising from the parallelism and idle capacity existing in certain Latin American countries lead to anti-economic operational conditions, and that this situation raises costs and consumer prices, and

Mindful that these conditions are partly attributable to the small size of the individual countries' markets,

Recommends to the secretariat:

1. That it proceed to make an inventory of existing industries in Latin America with a view to determining what measures are advisable in order to remedy the situation described above; and
2. That it present reports on the progress of these studies to the Trade Committee at its periodic sessions, until such time as the work is completed.

PROCEDURES FOR THE CREATION OF A REGIONAL MARKET

Resolution 3 (I), adopted on 28 November 1956  
(E/CN.12/C.1/10)

The Trade Committee

Takes note with satisfaction of the study presented by the Secretariat (E/CN.12/C.1/4) on the desirability of establishing a regional market, and

Considering that the industrialization of Latin America is a necessity imposed by the need to make more efficient use of available human and natural resources, so as to increase productivity and, consequently, the standard of living of the population,

That the future development of industry in Latin America - especially of the basic industries - requires, among other factors, broad markets which will enable such industries to attain economically adequate dimensions and production at low costs in competitive conditions,

That the heavy investment required by this type of industry renders indispensable, among other incentives, that provided by broader markets than those existing at present, and

That the markets of the Latin American countries, taken individually, may be too small to allow the above industries to be developed on efficient technical bases,

Resolves:

1. To request the ECLA secretariat to set up a group of experts which would complete the studies already carried out, and, as a measure to facilitate the transition to a broader system of multilateral trade, would project the possible structure of a regional market designed to contribute to the sound development of Latin American countries, especially those of a basic character, through the reduction of costs and the broadening of markets,

In this connexion the said group of experts shall be required:

- (a) To define the characteristics of the regional market, bearing in mind the differing degrees to which the countries of the region are industrialized;
- (b) To study its possibilities and projections;
- (c) To submit recommendations on basic principles and procedures for its establishment, within the terms of reference of the Trade Committee as defined in resolution 101 (VI) (E/CN.12/410);

2. That the conclusions of the group of experts be submitted by the ECLA secretariat, with its own observations and those received from other international organizations, directly to the member Governments for their consideration and comments. When this procedure has been complied with, the ECLA secretariat shall in due course promulgate as widely as possible the documents transmitted to the Governments;

3. That the study prepared by the group of experts, the observations of the ECLA secretariat and other international organizations, and the considerations and comments formulated by the Governments be in turn transmitted to the Trade Committee. Should it not prove possible for the final report to be presented at the next session of the Trade Committee, the ECLA secretariat shall present a preliminary report on the status of the work of the group of experts.

### TRADE IN TRADITIONAL PRODUCTS

Resolution 4 (I), adopted on 29 November 1956  
(E/CN.12/C.1/11)

The Trade Committee,

Considering that the secretariat has prepared and presented to this Committee a study on Inter-Latin American Commodity Trade in 1954 and 1955: Situation and Prospects in 1956 (E/CN.12/C.1/5), containing an analysis of intra-regional trade in certain basic products and an account of the main problems and obstacles affecting such trade,

That of these problems some of the most important and those relating to the over-pricing of certain products; to trade in certain items through agreements the short duration of which creates elements of uncertainty or causes interruptions in the flow of trade; to the participation in some cases of State monopolies in import or export trade; to the tendency to buy in other markets of origin commodities traditionally purchased within the region,

That it is necessary to ensure stable markets for the products traditionally traded among the Latin American countries, comprising mainly raw materials and foodstuffs, and to restore equilibrium in given trade patterns of this nature,

That measures of trade policy recently adopted by several Latin American countries indicate a trend towards liberalization and multilateralism in the foreign trade of the countries in question, as well as the desire to abolish commercial practices which are of a restrictive nature or which have become obstacles to the continuous expansion of inter-Latin-American trade, and



Taking note that, in accordance with resolution 1 (I), the Latin American countries between which bilateral payments agreements are in force are prepared to adopt, at the time they consider appropriate, equal quotations for units of account and convertible currencies on the exchange markets concerned, for the same operations; and that these equal quotations for units of account will permit the abolition of discriminatory practices in trade in some of the natural products of the Latin American countries,

Resolves:

1. To take note with satisfaction of the study presented by the secretariat on Inter-Latin-American Commodity Trade in 1954 and 1955: Situation and Prospects in 1956 (E/CN.12/C.1/5), and to request the secretariat to continue carrying out studies of this type and to extend them to other products;
2. To recommend to Governments:
  - (a) That, as regards intra-regional trade in traditional or basic products (natural products, raw materials and foodstuffs), they endeavour to pursue a policy of gradual liberalization, either unilaterally or through bilateral or multilateral agreements, with a view to encouraging and facilitating such trade and to guaranteeing it greater stability and equilibrium;
  - (b) That such products be marketed among the Latin American countries at international prices and on terms similar to those prevailing for the region's trade with the rest of the world; and that, prices and other conditions being equal, the commodities in question be purchased as far as possible within Latin America, to the extent permitted by the foreign trade regime of the countries of the region;
  - (c) That, in accordance with prevailing world market conditions, countries which cannot meet their own needs purchase such products as far as possible from the usual sources of supply within Latin America, in so far as the producer countries are in a position to meet the requirements of their regular customers, and, in the case of countries maintaining payments agreements, when the payment availabilities created in the consumer countries so permit;

/(d) That,

- (d) That, as far as possible, administrative procedures be facilitated and certain State import or export monopolies be eliminated, to the extent that they may exert an adverse influence on trade in traditional products, unless they should be justified by the supply requirements and domestic trade of the countries concerned;
- (e) That should trade agreements be concluded with respect to specific products, they be negotiated for periods long enough to ensure methodically organized production on the part of the exporter and regular supplies for the importer country; and
- (f) That adjacent countries agree among themselves on the measures necessary for the prevention of illicit commodity trade between them, and for the direction of such trade into the regular channels.

PLACE AND DATE OF THE NEXT SESSION

Resolution 5 (I), adopted on 29 November 1956  
(E/CN.12/C.1/12)

The Trade Committee,

Taking into consideration rule 2 of its rules of procedure, and

Considering the proposal submitted by the delegation of Bolivia to the effect that advantage should be taken of the seventh session of the Economic Commission for Latin America, which will be held at La Paz in 1957, to convene at the same time a meeting of the Trade Committee.

Expresses its gratitude to the Government of the Republic of Bolivia for this generous invitation; and

Resolves to request the ECLA secretariat to take whatever steps it considers appropriate to arrange for the second session of the Committee to be held at La Paz at the same time as the seventh session of the Commission.

Second session of the Trade Committee  
(Panamá City, Panama, 11-19 May 1959)

6 (II) WORK FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE LATIN AMERICAN  
COMMON MARKET

The Trade Committee,

Considering that, at its first session, it approved, in resolution 3 (I) the setting up of a group of experts to define the characteristics of the Latin American common market and examine the possibilities of the establishment thereof,

Considering that the American Republics stated, in resolution XL of the Inter-American Economic Conference of the Organization of American States, that it would be "advisable to establish, gradually and progressively, in a multilateral and competitive form, a Latin American common market",

Considering that the existence of the broadest possible market within the Latin American area will lead to a more rational organization of the productive system by means of which industry will attain more economic dimensions and will thereby be able to reduce its costs and utilize natural resources more effectively,

Considering that the putting into operation of the common market as speedily as possible will help to expand and diversify trade, and to accelerate the economic development of each and all of the Latin American countries, with the consequent rise in the standard of living of its peoples,

Considering that the studies undertaken by the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Latin America, the documents prepared in Santiago (Chile) and in Mexico by the group of experts set up under resolution 3 (I) of the Trade Committee and the discussions held during the present session of the Trade Committee constitute an important contribution to future progress towards Latin American economic integration,

Considering the advisability of accelerating as much as possible studies relating to the establishment of the Latin American common market,

Decides:

1. To intensify efforts conducing to the increase of economic co-operation among the countries of the region, with a view to constituting a Latin American common market, which shall:

- (a) Include all the Latin American countries which decide to participate in its formation;
- (b) Remain open to the accession of other Latin American countries;
- (c) Operate on competitive bases and comprise the largest possible number of products;
- (d) Take into consideration the inequalities that exist among the Latin American countries in so far as their economic development is concerned;
- (e) Be characterized by the progressive standardization of the customs tariffs and other instruments of trade policy of the Latin American countries, in their relations with other areas, due allowance being made for international commitments;
- (f) Depend, for its realization, on the widest possible collaboration on the part of private enterprise;
- (g) Promote increasing specialization in economic activities, in order to improve utilization of the production factors available in the region; and
- (h) Contribute to the expansion and diversification of trade among the Latin American countries, and between them and the rest of the world.

2. To recommend the Latin American Governments to set up working groups to co-ordinate all national activities that are related to the possible future participation of their respective countries in the Latin American common market. It shall also be the function of the said working groups to promote the studies alluded to in paragraph 3 (c) of the present resolution in close co-operation with the secretariat;

3. To request the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Latin America:

- (a) In order to proceed with studies on the formation of the common market, to set up a group of high-ranking experts to be appointed by those Latin American Governments and other Governments members of the Commission which may desire to do so;
- (b) To co-ordinate and arrange in systematic order the suggestions and observations made in the course of the discussions at the second session of the Trade Committee, with respect to recommendations relating to the structure and bases of the Latin American common market formulated at the Santiago and Mexico meetings by the group of experts set up under the terms of resolution 3 (I) of the above-mentioned Committee;
- (c) To give priority to and complete studies on the tariff exchange and foreign trade systems, important factors influencing productivity, different means of transport, foreign investment and other related subjects, as regards the aspects which it considers to have a fundamental bearing on the formation of a common market;
- (d) To transmit to the experts, as well as to the member Governments, in the shortest possible time, the documentation referred to in point (b) and the studies mentioned in point (c), whether wholly or partly completed;
- (e) As soon as it considers practicable, and not later than February 1960, to invite the group of experts to hold their first session in order that they may prepare a preliminary draft agreement on the Latin American common market;
- (f) To send the preliminary draft, after completion, to the Governments for their study and for any comments that they may deem advisable, which should be made within the time limit allotted by the secretariat;
- (g) To reconvene, if any one of the observations on fundamental aspects indicates the desirability of making a new technical review of the subject, the group of experts in order to prepare the final preliminary draft, which shall immediately be transmitted by the secretariat to the Governments of all member countries;

(h) To convene, as soon as it considers this feasible, and by means of a prior communication to the member Governments, another session of the ECLA Trade Committee with a view to the discussion and preparation of the final draft agreement to be submitted to the Latin American Governments for their signature;

4. To recommend to the secretariat of the Commission that, as regards paragraph 3 (c) of the present resolution, it should co-ordinate its work on the respective studies with that of the secretariat of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, under resolution XL of the Inter-American Economic Conference of the Organization of American States.

19 May 1959

## 7 (II) STANDARD TARIFF NOMENCLATURE

### The Trade Committee,

Considering that, in order to attain the objectives for the establishment of the Latin American common market, it is necessary to standardize the tariff nomenclature of the Latin American countries,

Considering that the Central American countries have already adopted a standard tariff nomenclature based on the Standard International Trade Classification,

### Decides:

1. To recommend to the secretariat of the Commission that it should prepare, for consideration by the Trade Committee, suitable bases and procedures for the adoption of a standard tariff nomenclature in the Latin American countries;

2. To suggest to the secretariat that it should organize seminars on customs questions, for the purpose of clarifying customs problems common to the Latin American countries, especially those relating to the desired standardization of tariff nomenclatures;

3. To request the secretariat that it should bring to the attention of member Governments the background data and studies on the Standard Central American tariff nomenclature and all other matters which it deems of interest for the purpose in view.

19 May 1959

### B (II) MULTILATERAL PAYMENTS

#### The Trade Committee,

Having considered secretariat document E/CN.12/C.1/10, in which the results achieved at the second session of the Central Banks Working Group, set up pursuant to resolution 1 (I) on multilateral payments adopted at the first session of the Trade Committee, are recorded,

Taking note of resolution 5, adopted at the same session, by virtue of which the Central Banks Working Group requests the ECLA secretariat diligently to pursue its studies on the possibility of gradually establishing a multilateral payments system in Latin America,

#### Decides:

1. To note with satisfaction the results of the second session of the Central Banks Working Group; and

2. To suggest to the ECLA secretariat that all Latin American central banks or equivalent institutions, as well as the central banks of other States members of the Commission attending in the capacity of observers, should be invited to participate in the future activities of the Working Group.

19 May 1959

9 (II) STUDY OF THE INTER-LATIN-AMERICAN PAYMENTS  
PROBLEM WITHIN THE COMMON MARKET

The Trade Committee,

Considering that, at its second session, it discussed the question of inter-Latin American payments with reference to the establishment of the Latin American common market and to the suggestions put forward by the Working Group on the Latin American Regional Market (E/CN.12/C.1/9).

Whereas the said Group is in favour of the organization of a payments and credits system to facilitate the multilateral settlement of balances among the member countries as one of the aspects of the common market,

Considering that the views expressed at the aforementioned session show that opinions vary as to the best method of approach to the problem in question, and that, moreover, the State members of the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America are likewise members of the International Monetary Fund, the United Nations specialized agency dealing with international payments and monetary affairs, and that it is desirable that this agency should study the payments system in a Latin American market,

Being convinced of the benefits that would result from a study of the problem by the staff of experts of ECLA and IMF,

Decides:

1. To request the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the International Monetary Fund to collaborate in the preparation of a report on the best way of tackling the problem of inter-Latin American payments in a regional common market, which will in due course be submitted to the member countries for their consideration;

2. That the reports which were previously requested will not interfere with the further execution of the work assigned to the Central Banks Working Group under Trade Committee resolution 1 (I).

19 May 1959



10 (II) MEASURES TO PUBLICIZE THE OBJECTIVES OF  
THE COMMON MARKET

The Trade Committee,

Considering that, during the discussions held at its second session, it was made clearly evident that the Governments were interested in the establishment of a Latin American common market as one of the necessary steps towards the achievement of a more rapid rate of economic development and the better utilization of resources,

Considering that these ideas should be made known to all economic sectors and to the general public,

Decides:

1. To request the secretariat of the Commission through its own information services and those of the United Nations, to disseminate as widely as possible information on the reasons underlying the proposal to establish the common market and thus to achieve Latin American economic integration;

2. To recommend that member Governments which collaborate in this task at the national level should inform public opinion, and particularly representative bodies in the economic, agricultural and trade sectors, of the beneficial effects on the expansion of trade, the development of industry and the improvement of the standard of living of the Latin American peoples which would result from the establishment of the common market.

19 May 1959

Third session of the Trade Committee  
(Santiago, Chile, 8-12 May 1961)

11 (III) MULTILATERAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

The Trade Committee,

Cognizant of document E/CN.12/567, relating to the Latin American movement towards multilateral economic co-operation, in which the ECLA secretariat reviews the relevant developments in Latin America during the last two years,

Having established that the Montevideo Treaty, whereby the Latin American Free-Trade Area Association is instituted and a Free-Trade Area created, adheres in all essentials to the principles which, in its resolution 6 (II), this Committee recommended should be complied with in the formation of the Latin American common market,

Convinced that the establishment of the above-mentioned Free-Trade Area constitutes a real advance towards the integration of the markets of the individual Latin American countries which is necessary in order to improve productivity, expedite economic growth and, as a result, afford better levels of living and more employment opportunities to the populations of Latin America,

Bearing in mind that, in view of current trends in the world economy, it is extremely important for the studies and other activities of ECLA to take into consideration the problems connected with foreign trade and trade policy as between Latin America and other regions of the world,

Decides:

1. To take note with satisfaction of the part played by the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Latin America in the preparation of the Montevideo Treaty;

2. To recognize with satisfaction that the Montevideo Treaty is in harmony with the general principles which this Committee recommended should be complied with in the formation of the Latin American common market, and that the said Treaty constitutes a satisfactory instrument for establishing a free-trade area and for advancing towards the desired complementarity between the Latin American economies;

3. To request the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Latin America to continue giving technical advice to the organs of the Latin American Free-Trade Association, in conformity with the terms of the Montevideo Treaty;

4. To request the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Latin America, likewise, to devote special attention in its studies to the problems of trade relations between currently existing multilateral groups and those countries of the region which are not yet members of the groups in question;

5. To recommend to those Latin American Governments which have not yet signed or decided to sign the multilateral treaties so far concluded in Latin America to study with the co-operation of the ECLA secretariat the problems raised by their possible accession to such instruments;

6. To recommend to the secretariat that, in carrying out its studies on trade policy, it give special consideration to those concerning the expansion of trade between the Latin American countries and those of other regions, and examine the problems of trade relations with countries or groups of countries in other parts of the world;

7. To recognize that the Trade Committee should, at its next session, review the progress achieved in the implementation of the integration programme of the Central American common market and of the programme relating to the Latin American Free-Trade Association.

10 May 1961.

## 12 (III) CUSTOMS POLICY

### The Trade Committee,

Having noted the ECLA secretariat document E/CN.12/544, which analyses the situation with respect to customs duties and other import charges and restrictions in Latin American countries, together with their average levels of incidence,

Bearing in mind that, according to the conclusions drawn from the said study, the import régimes in force in the majority of the Latin American countries are characterized by their decided complexity, by the secondary importance often assigned in them to customs tariffs, by frequent changes in the treatment accorded to imports of specific goods and by systems of duties and charges which are sometimes incompatible with the efficient use of available resources,

Bearing in mind likewise that this situation is an obstacle to the application and extension of agreements conducive to the liberalization of intra-regional trade,

Considering that fuller and more efficacious use could be made of the customs tariff as the basic instrument of a trade policy aiming at increased specialization and complementarity among the Latin American economies, as well as at the establishment of export flows of manufactured goods to countries outside the region and, in general, the expansion and diversification of Latin America's existing export trade,

Decides:

1. To take note with satisfaction of document E/CN.12/544 and to request the ECLA secretariat to continue and extend such studies;
2. To recommend the Latin American countries to build up a customs policy designed to encourage the most efficient productive activities and those considered to be of basic importance for the development of their national economies and the expansion of foreign trade, in view of the importance of co-ordinating national economic development programmes and promoting the increasing complementarity of their economies;
3. To stress the fact that for the attainment of the above-mentioned objectives, as well as others pursued through agreements on the liberalization of trade and on economic complementarity, it is essential that the Latin American countries simplify and co-ordinate their import régimes and restore the status of customs tariff as a basic instrument of their trade policy, giving it the necessary flexibility for its adaptation to the structural changes inherent in the process of economic development;
4. To request the ECLA secretariat to endeavour, in carrying out its studies on tariff policy in the Latin American countries, to bring to light and suggest the measures best calculated to achieve the aforesaid ends.

10 May 1961

13 (III) CUSTOMS QUESTIONS

The Trade Committee,

Cognizant of document E/CN.12/568, containing the Report of the first session of the Working Group on Customs Questions which was set up in compliance with resolution 7(II) of this Committee,

Considering that the points discussed at the session in question, and the resolutions adopted, meet the requirements in the field of customs techniques arising from the economic complementarity programmes of the Latin American countries and from the need to improve and bring up to date the latter's import régimes,

Bearing in mind moreover that several years ago the Central American countries adopted extended tariff nomenclatures drawn up in consonance with the specific characteristics of their economies and the structure of their foreign trade, on the basis of which they have already made considerable progress in the preparation of the Central American common tariff, having likewise adopted standard criteria in relation to other aspects of their customs régimes,

Decides:

1. To take note with satisfaction of the Report of the first session of the Working Group on Customs Questions (document E/CN.12/568);
2. To endorse the resolutions adopted by the said Working Group in relation to the definition and verification of customs value, definitions of basic customs terms, customs procedures and training of customs officials, save with respect to countries participating in the Central American Economic Integration Programme in the case of points which affect or diverge from the standard criteria upon which they have already agreed;
3. To recommend to those Latin American countries not covered by the Central American Economic Integration Programme that as their standard nomenclature they adopt the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature, as suggested by the Working Group on Customs Questions in its resolution 1 (I);
4. To stress the need for the standard tariff nomenclature, definition of customs value and definition of basic customs terms whose adoption has been recommended by the Working Group to be put into effect at the earliest possible date by countries participating in Latin American agreements on the liberalization of trade or expecting to accede thereto in the near future;
5. To urge that, by way of supplementing the adoption of the Customs Co-operation Council's definition of customs value, those Latin American countries which have not yet done so establish a central valuation office, on the lines recommended in the relevant resolution of the Working Group on Customs Questions;

6. To call attention to the advantages represented by the adoption of ad valorem duties in the tariffs of the Latin American countries, in so far as the special conditions prevailing in each country, permit, since this would considerably facilitate the use of the tariffs as effective instruments of trade policy,

7. To reiterate the Working Group's recommendation to the Latin American countries that training schools for customs officials be created;

8. To request the ECLA secretariat that, in continuing its studies on customs questions, it devote special attention to those relating to customs procedures and documents, special customs régimes, and other matters indicated by the Working Group or considered to be of interest by the secretariat itself, and that to this end it request, when appropriate, the collaboration of the Customs Co-operation Council and other international agencies, and that it convene in due course a second session of the Working Group to discuss such questions.

10 May 1961.

#### 14 (III) SPECIAL TRAINING COURSES IN TRADE POLICY

##### The Trade Committee,

Bearing in mind that the current Latin American movement towards multilateral economic co-operation has found tangible expression in the agreements relating to the Central American Economic Integration Programme and to the Latin American Free-Trade Association established by the Montevideo Treaty,

Considering that in other parts of the world important associations of countries have been formed and are in process of formation within the framework of economic and trade agreements established on multilateral bases,

Cognizant of the need for economic programming in the Latin American countries to be carried out on bases which must often take into account larger trade areas and, therefore, the corresponding aspects of trade policy,

Realizing that the adaptation of Latin America to the trends of the world economy in respect of multilateral relations and the consequent negotiation between countries or groups of countries substantially increases the complexity and scope of trade policy, creating situations and problems which can be dealt with only by specialists, of whom there is a marked scarcity in the field in question in Latin America,

Decides:

1. To recommend to the secretariat that it organize, to the extent to which its resources permit and as systematically as possible, courses on specialized training in trade policy, covering in particular subjects relating to the current movement towards multilateral economic co-operation;

2. To request the secretariat that, in the conduct of these courses, it endeavour to enlist the co-operation of the public and private, national and international agencies whose activities are connected with trade policy, and that, in determining the place where the courses are to be given, it bear in mind the geographical situation of the Latin American countries.

10 May 1961.

15 (III) TRANSPORT

The Trade Committee,

Bearing in mind that the availability of means of transport and the conditions in which they operate are basic features of the development of inter-Latin American trade as a whole, as well as of the effectiveness of the multilateral agreements by which it is hoped to integrate the markets,

Decides:

1. To recommend to the ECLA secretariat that in carrying out the studies comprised in the programme of the Trade-Committee, it should devote special attention to problems relating to the availability and operating conditions of transport for inter-Latin American trade commodities and the incidence of freight charges on their final cost, and examine the other aspects of the trade policy problems associated with these matters;

2. To recommend likewise that in so far as the said studies relate to the transport problems of countries participating in multilateral economic integration agreements, they be carried out in close co-operation with the competent organs of the agreements in question.

10 May 1961.

16 (III) DEVELOPMENT OF THE TOURIST INDUSTRY

The Trade Committee,

Considering that the expansion of exports of goods and services from the Latin American region is conducive to improvement in the level of living of its peoples,

Considering that the foreign exchange income accruing from the tourist industry is of vital importance for the economy of some countries of the Latin American region,

Deems that any new measure which is inconsistent with the development of the flow of tourists to such countries may create problems of supreme economic and social importance for the latter countries;

Invites the States members of ECLA to take into account, in drafting legislation or regulations of a customs or other nature, the importance of encouraging the flow of tourists into other countries of the region and to avoid measures which may jeopardize this flow.

10 May 1961.

17 (III) PLACE AND DATE OF THE FOURTH SESSION  
OF THE TRADE COMMITTEE

The Trade Committee,

Considering that, in conformity with the agenda, the place and date of the next session should be determined,

Considering that recent developments in the field of trade policy make it impossible to foresee exactly the most suitable date for the fourth session of the Committee,

Decides to authorize the Executive Secretary of the Commission to convene the fourth session of the Committee, after consultation with the member Governments, at whatever place and on whatever date he deems most appropriate.

10 May 1961.



Fourth session of the Trade Committee  
(Santiago, Chile, 9-13 November 1964)

18(IV) INTERNATIONAL TRADE, DEVELOPMENT AND INTEGRATION

I

LINES OF ACTION WITH RESPECT TO TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

The ECLA Trade Committee, in view of the urgent need to ensure that the recommendations adopted at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development are implemented in the fullest, most specific and expeditious way possible, and that they are improved and supplemented;

Conscious of the need for every effort to be made to foster the unity of the Latin American countries among themselves and with the other developing countries, towards which the first step had been taken at Geneva, in order to achieve such vital objectives for the economic future of the Latin American countries as easier access for their primary commodities to world markets and better prices for such commodities; an improvement in the terms of trade; the intensification and geographical diversification of their exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures; external financial co-operation, on a scale and on terms sufficient to aid in maintaining a satisfactory rate of economic and social development; the solution of their balances of payments, all of which are essential if the gap between their current export earning prospects and their need to import for development is to be bridged.

Likewise, in view of the pressing need to promote vigorous internal action in the Latin American countries with a view to organizing and intensifying their production so as to enable them to take the greatest possible advantage of the new conditions by which international trade should be governed.

Decides:

A. General evaluation of the Conference

1. To declare its dissatisfaction with the results achieved by the Conference on Trade and Development, while recognizing that they represent some advance in terms of the principles that can serve as a basis for a more equitable organization of world trade;

2. To note with keen interest the secretariat document entitled The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development: analysis of the results and prospects for Latin America (E/CN.12/C.1/21);

3. To express its deepest concern at the unilateral decisions taken by some developed countries since the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, as they are contrary to the spirit and philosophy recognized by all the States signatories of the Final Act of the Conference and adversely affect the corresponding resolutions, particularly point 2 of the second part of Recommendation A.II.1 on standstill. These decisions include: (a) the delay in adopting the additional measures needed for effective operation of international commodity arrangements, negotiations in respect of which have already been concluded; (b) the application of new tariff measures which limit exports of products from developing countries; (c) the imposition of quantitative restrictions on trade in commodities of interest to the developing countries.

4. To transmit Part I.A. of the present resolution to the Group of Seventy-seven developing countries in New York in order that they may consider it and bring it to the attention of the United Nations General Assembly.

#### B. Internal measures

5. To recommend to Governments that, while continuing their efforts to achieve a different structure of world trade in line with the developing countries' proposals at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and with a view to turning to really effective account the international action being taken in this sense, they intensify their internal efforts on the basis of measures such as the following:

(a) Stimulating savings and domestic investment, mobilizing the latter in terms of national and regional development plans;

(b) Promoting the structural and institutional reforms necessary for full and efficient use to be made of each country's production potential and of external financing resources;

(c) Encouraging action to rationalize production and distribution with a view to increasing productivity and income, and avoiding undesirable disequilibria between supply and demand, at the national, regional and world levels;

(d) Creating the requisite conditions to facilitate the establishment and expansion of export industries on a competitive footing;

(e) Formulating and putting into practice specific export policies, including promotional measures, and others of a monetary, exchange, fiscal, administrative and legislative nature.

6. To make it clear that the Committee, in stressing the urgent need for national action on the lines described, does not in any way intend to imply that the measures sought in the external sector are necessarily contingent upon internal decisions, since these in many cases are only feasible through international co-operation.

7. To instruct the secretariat of ECLA, in co-operation with other competent international agencies, to give the Latin American Governments whatever co-operation they require, and to carry out the studies which might be useful in complying with this aim.

### C. Commodity Trade

8. To recommend to the Government of the developing States Members of ECLA:

(a) That, not later than thirty days after the establishment of the Commission on Commodity Arrangements and Policies,\* they present lists of export commodities of interest to their economies. These lists should be consolidated by the Commission, in co-operation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the Regional Economic Commissions. The resulting general list should be submitted forthwith to the Trade and Development Board for the purpose of applying the provisions of section II of recommendation A.II.1. The liberalization measures shall not be confined to the commodities included in the aforementioned general list.

(b) That they direct the Trade and Development Board to determine the exceptional circumstances under which the developed countries can, in the case of certain commodities, depart from the commitments relating to the liberalization of commodity trade, and to establish the appropriate consultation machinery with the aim of preventing adverse repercussions on the developing countries.

(c) That the Commission on Commodity Arrangements and Policies ascertain, as accurately as possible, the position with regard to commodity trade at the date of adoption of the Final Act by the Geneva Conference, in order to ensure application of the clause concerning the standstill.

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\* All references to the Commission on Commodity Arrangements and Policies will be understood to mean the Commission proposed in the Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development or any other equivalent agency that may be set up.

(d) That, in regard to tariff and other charges levied on commodities and taking into account the various commitments undertaken with respect to the different types of commodities referred to in item 3, section II, of recommendation A.II.1, the Commission on Commodity Arrangements and Policies define the percentage, and rates of, reduction compatible with the meaning of the terms (such as "substantially", "at the earliest possible date", etc.) used in the said recommendation and likewise consider to the best way of effecting the reduction.

(e) That the Commission on Commodity Arrangements and Policies define the quantitative restrictions which ought to be abolished, propose a schedule for their elimination and establish procedures facilitating an increase in the commodity exports from developing countries, particularly in relation to the growth of the developed countries' markets.

(f) That the Commission on Commodity Arrangements and Policies ascertain the extent to which the developing countries are harmed by the anti-economic production of the developed countries, and suggest ways of amending the latter's protectionist policies.

(g) That the Commission on Commodity Arrangements and Policies determine which of the existing preferences are essential to the beneficiary developing countries, and study and suggest compensatory measures which will permit their complete abolition within the time-limits envisaged.

(h) That the Commission on Commodity Arrangements and Policies examine the trade and payments arrangements that would make for the establishment of multilateral trade between the developing countries and the centrally-planned economy countries, in line with the mutual interest they expressed at the Conference and with a view to putting into effect the increase in import targets, as announced in the Aide Mémoire of 10 June 1964 submitted by the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Hungary (E/Conf.46/L.28, annex C, p. 32).

(i) That the Commission on Commodity Arrangements and Policies determine which of the subsidies granted by the developed countries adversely affect the commodity exports of the developing countries or help to bring about a drop in the world prices of such commodities, and establish consultation machinery with the developing countries which are currently or might in future be affected by the subsidies concerned.

(j) That the Trade and Development Board, in co-operation with FAO, see that the principles of the Food and Agriculture Organization in relation to the disposal of agricultural commodity surpluses are strictly enforced, and likewise establish criteria for ensuring the orderly sale of the stocks of mineral ores (including strategic products) accumulated in the developed countries.

(k) That the Commission on Commodity Arrangements and Policies study and suggest a financial formula whereby the developing countries can sell their commodities on an equal footing with the developed countries which maintain special sales programmes in operation, and at the same time explore ways and means of setting up financing machinery which will permit the absorption of seasonal surpluses in the developing countries,

(l) That the Commission on Commodity Arrangements and Policies decide on the criteria deemed most likely to ensure steady growth and predictability in the export earnings of the developing countries, such as:

- (i) The concept of equitable and stable prices for commodities, having due regard for their purchasing power;
- (ii) An increase in the consumption and imports, by the developed countries, of primary products processed as far as possible;
- (iii) The concept of "satisfactory access"; and
- (iv) The co-ordination of production and marketing policies.

(m) That the Commission on Commodity Arrangements and Policies analyse the various types and forms of commodity arrangements (international agreement, intergovernmental consultations, producers' organizations, etc.) and list the commodities which may be covered by such agreements.

(n) That Governments, where necessary, promote action to review existing agreements from the standpoint of adequacy, in accordance with the criteria laid down in part I of Recommendation A.II.1.

(o) That the Commission on Commodity Arrangements and Policies examine the techniques adopted in conformity with part I, Chapter C (8) of Recommendation A.II.1 and propose specific methods for their application.

(p) That the Commission on Commodity Arrangements and Policies study the possibility of arriving at agreements by groups of commodities including, in particular, natural products and the synthetic products which compete against them.

(q) That the Commission on Commodity Arrangements and Policies study schemes - including expansion of the developed countries' food aid programmes - to enable developing countries to obtain outlets for their commodity surpluses on the same footing as the developed countries which have special programmes of this type.

(r) That Member States act to strengthen the World Food Programme of the United Nations and FAO and promote the study of procedures and systems likely to enlist the participation in the Programme of international financing agencies, such as the International Development Association, with a view to facilitating the purchase of commodities in developing countries with exportable surpluses.

(s) That Member States, FAO and other international agencies concerned undertake studies to improve, from a technical standpoint, the production and marketing of natural products affected by competition from synthetics, and to discover new uses for the former.

(t) That the Commission on Commodity Arrangements and Policies support the action taken by international agencies in the developing countries which are the chief exporters of non-replenishable natural products aimed at increasing the real earnings of these countries.

(u) That the Commission on Commodity Arrangements and Policies determine the best method of giving practical effect to the recommendations contained in Recommendation A.II.9 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

#### D. Exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures

9. To recommend to the Governments of States members of ECLA that they should urge the General Assembly, at its nineteenth session, to take the necessary steps to set up a specialized agency on industrial development, in accordance with the provisions and within the time limits set forth in General Assembly resolution 1940 (XVIII), and, pending the establishment of the agency concerned, to support the view that the existing Industrial Development Centre should carry out forthwith, in so far as it is able to do so the activities provided for in Recommendation A.III.1 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

10. To recommend to the Latin American Governments members of the Commission that they reaffirm the vital interest of Latin America in securing the establishment by the developed countries, in favour of the developing countries, of a non-reciprocal, general and non-discriminatory

system of preferences exempt from the application of the most-favoured-nation clause, which would permit exports of a satisfactory volume of manufactures and semi-manufactures to the developed countries;

11. To request the Executive Secretary of ECLA to draw the attention of the Secretary General of the United Nations, on behalf of the Trade Committee to the interest shown in that respect, and to request him to set up forthwith the committee of government representatives envisaged in recommendation A.III.5 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

12. Likewise, to request the Executive Secretary of ECLA officially to transmit the recommendations in Part I.D of the present resolution to the Executive Secretaries of the regional commissions for Africa and for Asia and the Far East as well as to the Chairman of the Seventy-seven in order to achieve concerted action in this respect.

13. To ask the ECLA secretariat to carry out further studies on the possible forms and features of a preference system in favour of the developing countries, and on the means of solving the problems involved in establishing such a system, so that the region can be fully prepared to participate in international meeting at which the subject is discussed. The ECLA secretariat should transmit the studies as soon as they have been completed, to the Governments of the States members of the Commission, and to the international agencies concerned.

14. To recommend to the Governments of the developing countries of ECLA that, until such time as a preference system has been decided on, and specific measures have been taken to apply it, they should endeavour, inter alia in GATT negotiations where appropriate, to ensure that the developed countries undertake, without delay:

(a) To abolish tariffs or reduce them to levels compatible with exports of manufactures of particular interest to the developing countries;

(b) To abolish customs duties for all semi-manufactures from developing countries; and

(c) To abolish all other non-tariff restrictions that affect imports of manufactures or semi-manufactures.

15. To recommend to the developed countries that they should extend the above measures to the developing countries which are not members of GATT.

16. To recommend to the Governments of the developing States members of ECLA that they should submit periodically to the committee on manufactures of the Trade and Development Board a list of manufactured products whose export is of special importance to their economies, in order that this Committee - pursuant to point 10 of Recommendation A.III.4T - may present the list to the agencies concerned in order that the products can be considered in negotiations aimed at facilitating and expanding access to the markets of developed countries; the list must be brought up to date and consolidated annually. Moreover, to request the ECLA secretariat to inform the secretariats of the regional economic commissions for Africa and for Asia and the Far East of this decision by the Trade Committee, in order to ensure concerted action in this respect.

17. To ask the ECLA secretariat to prepare at once, in co-operation with the various national, regional or extra-regional bodies that could contribute to the task, a comprehensive list of manufactures or semi-manufactures that could be exported by Latin America if the customs charges, tariffs differentiating between raw materials and manufactured products, and other restrictions of equivalent effect, were eliminated or sufficiently reduced.

18. To recommend to Governments that they should instruct the committee on manufactures to define the "exceptional and compelling" circumstances under which the developed countries could impose or increase restrictions or tariffs on imports of manufactures and semi-manufactures from developing countries, and also to establish consultation machinery in which the developing countries affected by such measures can take part.

19. To request ECLA and the committee on manufactures to make a study of the additional concessions which should be granted to the relatively less developed countries, to enable them to turn to account the measures recommended in the previous points.

20. To ask the Executive Secretary of ECLA to request the Trade and Development Board to obtain periodically from the developed countries information on the measures they adopt in conformity with the previous paragraphs and with recommendations A.III.6 and A.III.7 for immediate transmittal to all the member countries.

21. To recommend to the Latin American Governments that they should continue their efforts to obtain a commitment from the countries with centrally-planned economies aimed at ensuring that their economic plans provide for imports of manufactures and semi-manufactures from the developing countries in increasing and adequate quantities.



22. Likewise, to recommend to the aforementioned Governments, that, in concluding trade and payments agreements with the centrally-planned economy countries, they should insist on a more multilateral approach, in line with the commitment expressed in recommendation A.III.7 adopted by the Geneva Conference.

E. Financing of trade and development

23. To recommend to the Governments of developing States members of ECLA:

Guidelines for international financial co-operation

(a) That they continue their efforts to formulate and execute national development plans and economic policies capable of achieving an intensive and balanced economic growth, taking into account the importance of such plans and policies for the steps being taken to facilitate continuing, adequate and sufficient financial co-operation on the part of the developed countries. Such national development plans and policies constitute the framework of action and the basis for the measures aimed at obtaining external financial co-operation, without prejudice to the flexibility of said plans;

(b) That those which are signatories to the Charter of Punta del Este co-operate with the work being done by the Inter-American Committee on the Alliance for Progress (ICAP) in the yearly examination of national development policies and programmes, with a view to ascertaining the internal effort and external assistance required to ensure their financing;

(c) That, through the ECLA secretariat, they request the Trade and Development Board to urge the developed countries and the international financing institutions to comply promptly with the provisions contained in paragraph 1 of recommendation A.IV.1 adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, as specified in paragraph 3 of the same recommendation;

(d) That they request the Trade and Development Board to adopt measures conducive to establishing the procedures for compliance with paragraph 5 of recommendation A.IV.1 by the developing and developed countries.

Growth and aid

(e) That they request the Trade and Development Board to undertake studies, in co-operation with the competent international agencies, on the extent of the aid actually provided by the developed countries, with a view to drawing conclusions as to the best way of complying with the objective referred to in recommendation A.IV.2, section III;

(f) That those which are signatories to the Charter of Punta del Este request the Trade and Development Board to take into consideration for this purpose, the studies carried out by the agencies to which they belong, with a view to compliance with paragraph 2 of recommendation A.IV.2, without prejudice to the operation of the institution provided for in the same paragraph to examine the situations of the other developing countries of the region.

Problems of debt service

(g) That they forthwith bring to the attention of the international financing agencies the pressing need to provide for machinery with a view to securing agreement, if necessary, on the rescheduling or consolidation of the developing countries' external debt, in conformity with recommendation A.IV.5;

Compensatory financing

(h) That they instruct the Executive Directors representing them on the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to request that institution to apply forthwith the short-term compensatory credit system, set forth in recommendation A.IV.17;

(i) That they request their representatives in the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) to give maximum priority to the study referred to in part A of recommendation A.IV.18, and include in the study clear-cut provisions linking the financing by IMF of short-term disequilibria to complementary financing of long-term disequilibria;

(j) That, through the ECLA secretariat, they request the Trade and Development Board to give special priority to the study of a compensatory credit system to offset balance-of-payments disequilibria, in relation to the deterioration in the terms of trade and other factors, as set forth in the terms of reference contained in section B of recommendation A.IV.18.

Regional development

(k) That they firmly support the efforts and action of their regional institutions, particularly the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), to secure that a larger proportion of the resources made available by the developed countries are channelled through the said institutions, with a view to strengthening the financial bases for multilateral action in the regional sphere.

Studies

- (1) That they take steps to ensure:
- (i) That IBRD complete, as soon as possible, the study on suppliers credit, credit insurance and rediscount arrangements alluded to in recommendation A.IV.14;
  - (ii) That IBRD expedite presentation of the study on the scheme for increasing capital flows to developing countries (recommendation A.IV.11);
  - (iii) That the Trade and Development Board investigate, as soon as possible, the trade conditions for exports of the developing countries' main primary products, for the purposes set forth in recommendation A.IV.16;

International agencies

24. To recommend

(a) That the international agencies concerned submit as soon as possible the studies on regional development referred to in recommendation A.IV.10;

(b) That the ECLA secretariat urge the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to expedite the convening of the group of experts alluded to in recommendation A.IV.19 and the completion of its studies; and likewise exhort the developing countries to submit, as soon as possible, a systematic statement of their views concerning the incidence of the international monetary situation in trade and development problems and propose the solutions they deem most expedient in time to be considered by the aforementioned group of experts;

F. Maritime transport

25. To recommend that the ECLA secretariat should ask the Trade and Development Board to establish, as soon as possible, a subsidiary organ specifically responsible for the problems of maritime transport referred to in recommendation A.IV.22, "Common measure of understanding on shipping questions".

26. To recommend to the Governments of the Latin American countries that, as a first step towards improving their shipping systems, they should:

(a) Adopt forthwith the measures needed to establish the system of consultation between the shippers and the shipping conferences recommended in paragraph 1 of the "Common measure of understanding on shipping questions"; and

(b) Establish at a government level, with the participation of shippers and associations of national shippers, units to study problems of maritime transport, which would meet regularly to report on the progress of their work, exchange information and co-ordinate their activities, and would be able to call on the advice and assistance of the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Latin America.

(c) Redouble, and co-ordinate, their efforts to develop their national maritime fleets, in order to increase their share of the transport of their foreign trade, improve their balances of payment and have at their disposal an effective instrument for bringing about a more favourable freight policy on the part of the shipping conference. Similarly, the Trade Committee recommends to the Governments that they should, by means of the international aid and financing envisaged in recommendation A.IV.22, and also in the Charter of Punta del Este, take vigorous action to speed up the improvement of their port facilities.

27. To recommend that the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Latin America should assist the Governments of the region to collect the relevant information and analyse the problems referred to in paragraph 26 above, and intensify its own studies in the field of maritime transport, in close co-operation with the study units dealing with problems of maritime transport in the countries of the region, with the secretariats of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, of the other regional economic commissions of the United Nations, and of the Latin American Free-Trade Association.

G. Future action

28. To recommend to the Governments of developing States members of ECLA:

(a) That, given the unity achieved by the developing countries during the Geneva Conference, they maintain and intensify Latin America's contacts and common action with the developing countries in other regions, as one of the chief methods of overcoming the obstacles to the attainment of the aims pursued at Geneva;

(b) That, at the nineteenth session of the United Nations General Assembly, they endorse the establishment of the institutional machinery approved in recommendation A.V.1 as a first step leading to the establishment of the worldwide agency advocated by the developing countries at the Geneva Conference.

(c) That, once established, they give this machinery whatever co-operation it needs to achieve its aims as quickly as possible;

(d) That they co-operate with the secretariat of ECLA in its studies and activities in connexion with these matters.

29. To recommend to the secretariat of ECLA:

(a) That, in consultation with the Governments of developing States members of ECLA, it continue and complete its studies and work on world trade in order to ensure that the principles and rules adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development are converted as early as possible, into practical measures;

(b) That, with this end in view, it co-operate closely with the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, with the secretariat of the other Regional Commissions and with the other international agencies concerned;

(c) That it continue to provide the Latin American Governments with advisory assistance in these matters, with a view to maintaining and strengthening their unity of thought and action at the regional level.

30. To recommend to member Governments that they see to it:

(a) That the set of principles adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development be constantly improved and adopted on a universal basis;

(b) That the Trade and Development Board, from the time of its establishment, takes steps to systematize the principles already prepared and continue to formulate rules of general value, in conformity with the recommendations adopted by the United Nations agencies whose terms of reference relate to trade and development;

(c) That the consolidation of those principles constitute a Charter on Trade and Development, as a basic instrument of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development which is to meet at regular intervals, and of its executive agencies.

31. To recommend to the Governments of developing States members of ECLA, that taking into account the need for the Latin American countries to extend their trade to new areas, they should view with interest the opportunities for increasing such trade afforded by commerce with the centrally-planned economy countries, on the basis of the offers made by the latter at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and take appropriate measures to that effect.

#### H. Other matters

32. To express its gratitude to the United Nations Economic and Social Council for its adoption of resolution 1000 (XXXVII), expressing appreciation of the work done by the regional economic commissions, and the co-operation established among them in connexion with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and the hope that they will continue their activities with a view to the implementation of the recommendations on trade and development adopted at the Conference;

## II

### LATIN AMERICAN ECONOMIC INTEGRATION

The Trade Committee reiterates its conviction that the economic integration of Latin America is urgently necessary for intensifying the development of the Latin American countries, achieving the indispensable social changes, improving the position of the region with respect to the problems of its external sector and reorganizing production on the basis of lower costs and a more rational use of existing resources, and therefore, in order that its recommendations may serve as a guide for the future action that should be taken on the matter.

Decides:

A. Regional integration and the negotiation  
of international agreements

1. To recommend that they expedite the integration of the region by the most practical means possible in order to play an effective role in the negotiation of international agreements and of a new structure of world trade;

B. Activities of the ECLA secretariat

2. To take note with satisfaction of the work done by the Economic Commission for Latin America in support of the region's economic integration, in terms both of research and of the formulation of general guidelines for the Latin American Governments to use as a basis for decisions in their integration policy. Attention is drawn in particular to document E/CN.12/22, which reviews the activities of the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Latin America in the field of economic integration;

3. To take into account its earlier resolutions, which define the position of the Economic Commission for Latin America with respect to integration.

4. To note with satisfaction that the ECLA secretariat has already made considerable progress on new studies in this field, which are expected to be completed by the end of 1964, and whose aim is to determine specific formulas or proposals for the consideration of the Governments, with respect to problems that constitute major obstacles to integration.

5. To urge the ECLA secretariat that, as soon as those studies have been completed, they should be submitted to the Latin American Governments, so that once the studies have been examined by national experts, the Governments can begin consultations and take decisions on proposals or formulas considered likely to accelerate integration.

6. Likewise to urge the secretariat that it continue to give advisory assistance to Governments so requesting in the elucidation of questions of trade policy linked to the Latin American economic integration movement;

7. To recommend to the Governments members of ECLA that they give their full support to the preparation of the above mentioned studies, including the services of experts if and when necessary.

C. Promotion of trade among developing countries  
and regional integration

8. To recommend that the Governments of developing States members of ECLA should make a systematic effort to intensify trade among themselves and the other developing countries and to promote and complete the present framework of regional integration with a view to achieving the full integration of Latin America.

9. To recommend to the Governments of the countries already participating in regional integration agreements that they should speed up their studies aimed at co-ordinating their economic policies and harmonizing trade policy instruments;

10. To recommend that these Governments consider adopting, in the near future, criteria for a reduction of the charges on reciprocal trade, giving greater automaticity to their liberalization programmes, defining the sectors in which such criteria may more easily be applied and bearing always in mind the need for the co-ordination work mentioned in point 8 above.

11. To recommend that, within these criteria, the Governments concerned should give careful consideration to the broader use of the complementarity agreement in respect of the industrial sectors most likely to achieve integration;

12. To recommend that greater urgency be given to studies aimed at the establishment of multilateral payments systems, bearing always in mind the need for closer ties between official and commercial banking institutions as a favourable condition for the establishment of reciprocal credit:

13. To recommend that these Governments should promote the financial and trade measures likely to facilitate the integration of those countries deemed to be at relatively less advanced stage of development or to have an insufficient market, chiefly in respect of the financing of their foreign trade and of industrial projects to be carried out on their territories;

14. To recommend that the Governments of developing countries not yet part of regional integration movements should undertake or speed up studies aimed at their participation in the integration process;



15. To recommend that the Governments of developing countries, already part of regional integration agreements, should adopt at the highest political level the decisions likely to facilitate execution of the provisions of Part II.C of the present resolution, inter alia through the establishment of adequate mechanism to this end.

D. Participation of the workers in Latin America's economic integration process

16. To recommend that, considering the decisive importance of the labour sectors' participation in promoting Latin America's integration policy, the Economic Commission for Latin America, in co-operation with ALALC, SIECA and other agencies concerned, study and define the most appropriate formula for participation by the workers in the preparation and promotion of the integration effort.





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