



ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

REPORT ON THE SIXTH EXTRAORDINARY SESSION

(22-23 June 1970)

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NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

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PART I

A. ATTENDANCE AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

Opening and closing meetings

1. In order to enable the Commission to consider the situation that has arisen in Peru as a result of the earthquake of 31 May 1970, which devastated a large part of that country's territory, the Executive Secretary, after consulting with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Chairman of the Commission, convened the sixth extraordinary session of the Committee of the Whole, in accordance with rule 1 (b) of the Commission's rules of procedure. This was done at the request of the Government of Chile, whose Permanent Representative to the United Nations, Mr. José Piñera, visited the Secretary-General for the purpose.
2. The Committee held four meetings at United Nations Headquarters on 22 and 23 June 1970 (143rd - 146th meetings).
3. The Secretary-General, at the 143rd meeting, made an opening statement in which he said that a natural disaster of the magnitude of that which had occurred in Peru had united all peoples and all nations in an effort to help that country to recover from the tragedy as soon as possible. He also expressed the hope that co-ordinated international action, in which the United Nations and its specialized agencies would participate to the best of their ability, would facilitate the speedy recovery of Peru.
4. At the same meeting, Miss Angie Brooks, President of the United Nations General Assembly, also made a statement calling for international solidarity.
5. At the closing meeting, statements were made by General Edgardo Mercado Jarrin, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Peru, and by Mr. José Piñera, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole.

Membership and attendance

6. The session was attended by representatives of the following States members of the Commission: Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela.
7. The West Indies Associated States were also represented as an associate member of the Commission.

/...

8. In accordance with paragraph 6 of the Commission's terms of reference, representatives of the following States Members of the United Nations not members of the Commission attended the sixth extraordinary session in a consultative capacity: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Finland, Ghana, Greece, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Mauritania, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

9. Under the terms of Economic and Social Council resolutions 632 (XXII) and 861 (XXXII), the Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland also attended the session in a consultative capacity.

10. The full list of participants in the session is annexed to this report.

Credentials

11. Pursuant to rule 15 of the Commission's rules of procedure, the Credentials Committee reported at the 145th meeting, held on 23 June 1970, that it had examined the credentials of the delegations to the sixth extraordinary session and had found them in order.

Election of officers

12. At the 143rd meeting, held on 22 June 1970, the following officers were elected:

Chairman: Mr. José Piñera (Chile); First Vice-Chairman: Mr. Seymour Maxwell Finger (United States of America); Second Vice-Chairman: Mr. Joaquin Vallejo (Colombia); Rapporteur: Mr. Maximiliano Kestler (Guatemala).

B. AGENDA

13. At the same meeting, the Committee of the Whole considered the provisional agenda (E/CN.12/AC.63/1). The agenda as adopted was as follows:

1. Election of officers
2. Adoption of the agenda
3. The situation in Peru following the disaster of 31 May 1970, and international co-operation. Report by the Executive Secretary of the Commission.
4. Adoption of the report of the Committee of the Whole to the Economic and Social Council.

14. Mr. José Piñera thanked the Committee for having elected him Chairman and said that his Government's purpose in calling for that extraordinary session was to mobilize and co-ordinate actions by the United Nations system to assist Peru in its task of reconstruction and rehabilitation. He recalled that similar action had been

taken in June 1960, when the third extraordinary session of the Committee of the Whole had been convened on the occasion of the earthquakes in Chile in May of that year. ^{1/} He urged that the existing spirit of solidarity should be expressed in the form of concrete agreements.

C. ACCOUNT OF PROCEEDINGS

General debate and discussion of draft resolutions

15. The Executive Secretary of the Commission introduced the document entitled "Report and recommendations of the ECLA/ILPES Mission on the earthquake in Peru on 31 May 1970" (E/CN.12/AC.63/2) and made a statement in which, among other things, he summarized part of that report. After giving a general description of the disaster and of the economic and social conditions it had caused, he described the prospects for rehabilitation and the main recommendations contained in the report. Lastly, he outlined the forms of international co-operation which might be considered by the Committee of the Whole.

16. The Committee of the Whole then heard a statement by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Peru, who, as the representative of his country, gave a detailed account of the terrible effects of the disaster, which he said was the worst his country had ever suffered. He expressed his gratitude to those Governments which had come to the aid of the Peruvian people, and to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Executive Secretary of the Commission for having made the current extraordinary session possible. After submitting an estimate of the sums that would be needed to reconstruct the devastated areas, which amounted to at least \$517 million, the Peruvian representative described the efforts his country was making to rehabilitate the affected provinces and said his country was confident that sufficient international assistance would soon be forthcoming, so that his Government could proceed not only with the work of reconstruction but also with the economic and social development projects which were already under way. He expressed his appreciation of the Chilean initiative, his gratitude for the efforts made by a number of Latin American representatives, and his thanks to Governments.

17. A large number of representatives and observers took part in the debate, including many representatives of African, Asian and European countries and observers for international agencies.

18. The consensus which emerged from the debate may be summed up as follows:

(a) the representatives expressed their condolences to the Government and people of Peru and their admiration for the courage and resolution they had displayed in facing the tragedy and the task of rehabilitating their country;

(b) the disaster had been so great that it called for exceptional measures of international co-operation, in accordance with the spirit of solidarity embodied in the Charter of the United Nations;

^{1/} For the report on the session, see Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 4 A.

(c) the States members of the Commission were prepared to continue co-operating in the task of reconstructing Peru;

(d) the same States endorsed the steps taken by the Secretary-General to promote international action that would make it possible to proceed with the task of rehabilitating the devastated areas;

(e) they recommended that the Economic and Social Council, in view of the serious situation which Peru was experiencing, should 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 should also request the international credit and development agencies and institutions to accelerate, taking into account the magnitude and requirements of the rehabilitation work, the granting of such loans requested by Peru prior to the natural disaster as were still under consideration;

(f) they recommended that the Economic and Social Council should invite countries which were creditors of Peru to take into account the grave emergency which it had suffered and the demands created by rehabilitation, in relation to re-structuring its external debt;

(g) they requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to ask the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the specialized agencies and other international agencies to devote the largest possible volume of resources, within their respective programmes, to meeting assistance requests from the Government of Peru relating to reconstruction work contemplated in its initial emergency programme;

(h) they requested the Secretariat of the Commission and the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning to give the fullest co-operation to the Government of Peru in respect of the economic, social and technical questions within their competence;

(i) they requested 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 might adequately meet the needs for assistance in cases of natural disasters.

19. The foregoing ideas were repeated many times and were embodied in resolution 297 (AC.63), which was sponsored by twenty-three countries and adopted unanimously at the 145th meeting. The Peruvian delegation did not take part in the vote (for the text of this resolution, see part III of this report).

20. Before the resolution was put to the vote, the Secretariat submitted a statement of its administrative and financial implications for 1970 and 1971. This statement is given in paragraphs 78 to 83.

21. The United Kingdom representative reserved her country's position in the Economic and Social Council with regard to paragraph 12 of the resolution.

22. The representative of Cuba said that he had been unable to co-sponsor the draft resolution because of the reference in the preamble to the Organization of American States; Cuba's views on that body were well known. He also said that he would vote for the resolution, since unanimous adoption would strengthen support for the request submitted by Peru to the international financial institutions, which was the basic aim of the resolution. He added, however, that that would do little to alleviate the heavy burden borne by Peru. That burden should therefore be shared, and that was the aim of the other draft resolution, which Cuba had submitted to the Committee of the Whole.

23. Some delegations from Latin American countries said that operative paragraph 10 deserved special attention from the sponsors of the resolution, who had worded that paragraph so as to avoid directly requesting amendment of the Articles of Agreement of the International Finance Corporation and the International Development Association, as the delegations in question would have wished. They requested that the present report should reflect their confidence that the long-term, low-interest loans provided by those institutions would be made available to Peru.

24. Several Latin American delegations and the observers for several other countries observed that the resources available to the United Nations for use in connexion with natural disasters were insufficient and should be substantially increased.

25. The delegation of Cuba submitted a draft resolution which, after the incorporation of a number of amendments, was co-sponsored by the delegations of Chile and Mexico. In that draft resolution the Economic and Social Council was requested 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 from countries members of the international community. This fund would consist both of contributions in freely convertible currencies and of equipment, raw materials and the services of the necessary experts. The first beneficiary of this fund would be Peru, as a consequence of the disaster of 31 May 1970.

26. After a long and animated debate, resolution 298 (AC.63) was adopted at the 146th meeting, in a roll-call vote, by 12 votes to 6 with 8 abstentions 2/ (for the text, see part III of this report).

27. A number of delegations explained their vote.

28. The Committee of the Whole also decided unanimously to request the Chairman of the current extraordinary session, who would be in Geneva during the forty-ninth session of the Economic and Social Council to be held in July 1970,

2/ The delegations which voted in favour of the resolution were those of Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela. The delegations which voted against were those of Canada, France, Haiti, the Netherlands, United States of America and the United Kingdom. Those which abstained were Argentina, Barbados, Brazil, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guyana, Paraguay and Uruguay.

to provide the Council with any supplementary information which might be necessary concerning the import of the resolutions adopted by the Committee of the Whole. It was stated that that agreement would have no financial implications for the United Nations.

29. The Committee of the Whole also agreed to request the Executive Secretary of the Commission to transmit to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the other members of the World Bank Group the resolutions adopted at the current extraordinary session.

30. The Committee of the Whole furthermore agreed to request the Rapporteur to prepare the report to the Economic and Social Council on the extraordinary session and to distribute it to the delegations of States members of the Commission, so that they could submit their comments before 26 June 1970, in view of the short period of time remaining before the opening of the Council's session.

31. Many delegations and observers, in addition to endorsing the ideas which formed part of the general consensus (see paragraph 18 above), described the assistance given directly to Peru by their respective countries and organizations. The following paragraphs summarize those statements in chronological order, beginning with those made by delegations of States members of the Commission.

32. The representative of Brazil said that his country had sent to the scene of the tragedy 350,000 doses of typhoid vaccine, 20,000 doses of tetanus vaccine and 2,000 doses of tetanus serum, as well as coffee, sugar and medical supplies. Other forms of aid were being supplied by private organizations with the co-operation of the Red Cross.

33. The representative of Cuba said that his country had established an air-lift which had already made twenty flights, principally to transport blood, which had been donated by more than 140,000 persons in the first days alone. A number of teams of doctors and nurses under the direction of the Ministry of Health had also been sent.

34. The representative of Jamaica said that his country had sent clothing, medicine, and a twenty-member medical team to Peru.

35. The representative of Bolivia said that his country had co-operated with Peru by supplying medicine, clothing and food.

36. The representative of France said that his Government had sent to Peru, by way of emergency aid, four aircraft, three helicopters and a large mobile medical-surgical unit. In addition to that governmental aid, the appeal launched by the French Red Cross had been given out on radio and television, so as to make it a national campaign; the campaign's proceeds would be used in accordance with the suggestions made by the Peruvian Red Cross.

37. The representative of Ecuador said that his country had sent material assistance to Peru, both through direct Government action and through the Red Cross.

38. The representative of Venezuela said that his government had sent a special committee to Lima under the chairmanship of a former President of the Republic to co-ordinate assistance to Peru, and that food, medicine and blood had immediately been sent by air.

39. The representative of the Netherlands said that his Government had earmarked for Peru about three-quarters of a million dollars from its funds for development co-ordination. Of that amount, about \$276,000 had been transferred to the Peruvian Government, to be used as the latter saw fit. A similar amount had been transferred to the Red Cross for the purchase of powdered milk, and the balance would be used to purchase equipment and increase by six the number of young Netherlands volunteers who were already working in Peru on road-building and as hydraulic technicians.

40. The United Kingdom representative said that her country had sent six tons of medical supplies and medicines and portable communications equipment. It had also made available to Peru the means of transport and technical resources being used on various projects which had been under way in the devastated area. Other forms of reconstruction assistance were being studied. Funds resulting from a broadcast appeal to the people of the United Kingdom were being received in London.

41. The Canadian representative said that his Government had supplemented the activities of the Canadian Red Cross Association by a cash grant for the purchase of emergency relief supplies. Five Caribou aircraft and one Hercules aircraft of the Canadian Armed Forces were helping to transport supplies into, and injured out of, the devastated area. Canadian Government aircraft had also transported from Canada a thousand tents, mobile X-ray units, electric generators and radiotelephone equipment. A sea shipment of three thousand tons of flour and three thousand blankets would leave for Peru shortly. Total Canadian Government aid amounted to about \$1 million. In addition, substantial contributions had been made by the Ontario Provincial Government, Canadian private agencies and individuals.

42. The representative of Mexico told the Committee of the Whole that as soon as his Government had received news of the earthquake it had dispatched by air six tons of medicine, food and clothing.

43. The representative of Colombia said that his country had participated from the outset in the direct assistance being given to the Government of Peru.

44. The representative of the Dominican Republic said that Dominicans of all social classes were actively collecting funds, medicine, clothing and other supplies, which would be sent to Peru in due course.

45. The representative of the United States of America said that his country had provided assistance promptly; essential supplies and medical assistance had been dispatched quickly to the disaster area. On 9 June, President Nixon had announced that \$10 million had been earmarked for the initial stages of reconstruction. Of that amount, \$2.5 million had been invested in emergency aid. The balance would be transferred to the Government of Peru for reconstruction projects. Soon after,

the helicopter-carrier Guam had gone to Chimbote and other military transport aircraft had been sent from the United States and Panama Canal Zone to transport supplies and relief personnel. Furthermore, twelve commercial aircraft had gone to Peru with 440 tons of supplies. Four hundred and seventy tons of powdered milk, 411 tons of vegetable oil and 1,851 tons of flour had been sent by sea. Various private United States organizations had donated over \$2.7 million in cash, supplies and services. In addition the United States had agreed that UNICEF should provide \$500,000 and that the World Food Programme should provide \$2.5 million in assistance in the next three months. Those organizations received substantial contributions from the United States. Lastly, he recalled that in the past five years the United States Government had donated \$327 million in assistance for 250 natural disasters which had occurred in various parts of the world.

46. The observer for Poland said that his country was sending aid to the Peruvian people.

47. The observer for Italy said that the Italian Red Cross had sent 1,200 kilos of medicine, clothing and woollen blankets worth 8 million lire and food worth 15 million lire. Donations were being collected from private sources and would be sent to Peru in Italian ships. Italian enterprises which were carrying out work in Peru, particularly the group of the Institute for Industrial Reconstruction had sent contributions to the affected areas. In the Governing Council of UNDP, the Italian delegation had proposed that as an exceptional measure Peru should be exempt from payment of the 15 per cent of local costs connected with the implementation of projects.

48. The observer for Yugoslavia said that his Government had appealed to international public opinion and to the Yugoslav people to lend assistance to Peru, and that the National Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia had launched an assistance campaign. The Red Cross had sent medicine, food and clothing and the Government had offered to build a school or medical centre in the devastated areas.

49. The observer for Spain said that his country's assistance had so far consisted of medicine, blood plasma and a donation of 5 million pesetas for reconstruction. In addition, Spanish organizations had collected 6 million pesetas for assistance purposes.

50. The observer for Denmark said that his Government had given funds to the Red Cross for medicine; it had also sent electricity generators and had launched a public collection for victims of the disaster.

51. The observer for the Federal Republic of Germany said that as a first step, his Government had made available to Peru \$100,000 in cash and \$1.3 million for technical assistance, including an emergency hospital, five water distilling plants and the corresponding vehicles, medicine, food and fifty radiotelephones. Other long-term assistance measures were under consideration.

52. The observer for Finland said that the Government and relief organizations of his country had already sent emergency aid.

53. The observer for Israel said that his country had sent medicine and blankets to Peru and was ready to co-operate in the reconstruction work.

54. The observer for Belgium said that \$200,000 had been made available to the Peruvian Government: \$100,000 of it was in the form of aid in kind, and if essential needs had been satisfied the remaining \$100,000 were to be allocated for reconstruction.

55. The observer for Norway said that so far the assistance provided by his Government and private organizations in his country amounted to \$300,000. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2034 (XV), Norway had established a surgical disaster unit and a field hygiene team which, for the first time since their creation, were now at work in Peru.

56. The observer for Austria said that as a first step his Government had donated 500,000 Austrian schillings for relief and that private contributions were pouring in. The Red Cross had sent medical equipment worth 50,000 schillings; the Austrian Caritas Organization had done likewise and planned to donate a further 500,000 schillings.

57. The observer for Switzerland said that the aid provided by the Confederation amounted to 500,000 Swiss francs, and machinery for the provision of substantial humanitarian and technical assistance was being studied. The proceeds from private collections amounted to 2 million Swiss francs, and the Churches had agreed to contribute about 400,000 francs.

58. The observer for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said that the Soviet Red Cross had decided on 12 June to air-lift urgently needed supplies to the Peruvian people.

59. The observer for Zambia said that his Government would make a token contribution to aid the Peruvian people.

60. The observer for New Zealand said that in view of the urgent need for housing, his country would send prefabricated, earthquake-proof buildings worth \$56,000. Individuals and private organizations were also providing assistance.

61. The observer for Turkey said that the Turkish Red Crescent would lend assistance to the victims of the catastrophe.

62. The observer for Bulgaria said that his Government would contribute all it could to the reconstruction work.

63. The observer for Czechoslovakia said that the Red Cross had sent to Peru clothing, blankets, powdered milk and other supplies worth about 300,000 Czechoslovak crowns.

64. The observer for Romania said that his country's contribution would consist of 300,000 lei for the purchase of clothing and blankets for the Peruvian people.

65. The observer for Japan said that his Government had donated \$20,000 and decided to send 3,300 tons of rice, and that the Red Cross had sent about \$12,000

and had collected medicines equivalent to \$70,000, 2,000 blankets and a large quantity of clothing. The sum of about \$13,000 had been collected at the EXPO 70 in Osaka and the Liberal Democratic Party had contributed about \$7,000. Other contributions were being made from business enterprises and local authorities in Japan as well as Japanese residents in Peru.

66. The observer for Sweden said that his country had the necessary material means to provide assistance, since in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 2034 (XX) and 2435 (XXIII) his Government had established a technical unit which could be used for peace-keeping or for assistance to countries afflicted by natural disasters. His delegation was engaged in consultations concerning the legal arrangements which would make it possible to send that unit to Peru.

67. The observer for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) said that his organization had sent to Peru a team of seismologists to carry out scientific observations and an expert in the planning and financing of education. Furthermore, measures to preserve and restore the archaeological treasures of the country were being considered. UNESCO wished to participate in the co-ordinated assistance provided by the United Nations system.

68. The observer for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) said that his organization was ready to co-operate in the most appropriate way in the work of assisting Peru. At the request of Dr. Raúl Prebisch, UNCTAD had arranged for its Director of Technical Co-operation to go to Lima to advise Dr. Prebisch on the performance of his mission as the Secretary-General's Personal Representative in Peru.

69. The observer for the World Health Organization (WHO) said that his organization had dispatched urgently needed medicine as early as 2 June. It had acquired and arranged for the supply of drugs and biological products. Furthermore, it had financed a substantial part of the medicine requested by Peru with a large contribution of funds from the Inter-American Emergency Relief Committee of the Organization of American States. WHO experts were working in the field and were acting in close co-ordination with other international bodies and Peruvian authorities.

70. The observer for UNDP said that from the outset the Administrator of the Programme had responded favourably to the request for co-operation submitted by the Peruvian Government. The Governing Council, in approving the implementation of a project at its current session, had decided to exempt Peru from the payment of local costs connected with that project. Furthermore, UNDP headquarters was preparing a list of possible sources of aid, at the request of the Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations. At the same time, the Resident Representative in Lima, together with the Regional Emergency Executive Committee, was playing an active part in co-ordinating the emergency relief sent by the United Nations. Furthermore, the Resident Representative and the representatives of specialized agencies in Peru were collecting figures and data concerning the magnitude of the disaster, and the Government had submitted to UNDP a request for emergency aid for a mission that would prepare a plan for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the affected area.

71. The observer of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) stated that, the day after the disaster, his organization had contacted the Peruvian Government through the Peruvian delegation to the United Nations and through its Regional Office in Santiago and Area Office in Lima. The Executive Director had thereupon sent a letter to the UNICEF Executive Board recommending an allocation of \$500,000 for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of health services. UNICEF had moreover already sent various supplies, including generators and X-ray and telecommunications equipment. Finally, he confirmed the Executive Director's proposal that UNICEF should collaborate as fully as possible with the Peruvian Government.

72. The observer for the International Labour Organisation (ILO) said that his organization wished to participate in the medium-term and long-term work being done in Peru. The experience acquired by the ILO in the fields of accelerated vocational training, manpower, the adaptation and readaptation of workers in an emergency situation and the vocational rehabilitation of the handicapped were the main areas in which the ILO could contribute to the co-ordinated assistance plan which Dr. Prebisch, as the Secretary-General's Personal Representative, was to draw up with the Peruvian authorities. Other possible areas of co-operation were human resources planning, the reabsorption of excess manpower by the industrial sector and specific training projects for the building sector.

73. The representative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) said that the Director-General of that organization had authorized the Executive Director of the World Food Programme to make available to Peru an emergency food shipment of 200 metric tons which could be immediately diverted from an existing project in that country. Shortly thereafter, the Director-General had authorized an additional emergency shipment of 8,370 metric tons.

74. The Director-General had taken steps to activate the National Committees of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign with a view to furnishing additional assistance to Peru when medium- and long-term needs had been assessed. FAO fisheries and irrigation officers had been actively assisting in evaluating damages and suggesting solutions. FAO was ready to provide immediate expertise from its regional office for Latin America or from FAO headquarters in connexion with such disciplines as extension, plant production, livestock, highland agronomy, bakery, home economics, etc.

75. FAO was interested in participating in any composite missions which might be mounted in connexion with rehabilitation and reconstruction, and FAO experts were in readiness to participate in such missions.

76. The observer for the World Food Programme said that steps were being taken to rush the emergency food relief referred to by the observer for FAO to the intended recipients as soon as possible. Those supplies, worth \$1.9 million, would meet the most pressing needs of 300,000 people for three months. If requested by the Government of Peru, the Programme was prepared to give more assistance to economic and social projects related to the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the stricken area and to its further development.

77. The observer for the Organization of American States (OAS) said that both his organization and the Inter-American Committee on the Alliance for Progress had informed Dr. Raúl Prebisch of the contributions they had made to the concerted efforts of the United Nations system to assist Peru. On 1 June the Secretary-General of OAS had convened a meeting of the Inter-American Emergency Relief Committee, and it had been decided to request funds from the Council of OAS. Funds amounting to \$250,000 had been granted for aid to Peru. Those funds would be used for medicine, vaccines, tools, hydraulic pumps and other supplies. OAS would join forces with the organizations of the United Nations system in the way deemed most appropriate.

Statement of administrative and financial implications of
resolution 297 (AC.63), submitted in accordance with
rule 26 of the rules of procedure of the
Economic Commission for Latin America

78. Under the terms of paragraph 3 of resolution 297 (AC.63) (see part II below), the Secretary-General was requested 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.

79. Under the terms of paragraph 11 of the resolution, the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Latin America Institute for Economic and Social Planning were requested to continue providing the fullest possible co-operation in response to the requests that they receive from the Government of Peru in respect of economic, social and technical questions within their competence.

80. In order to respond to the requests contained in the resolution, the Secretary-General indicated to the Committee of the Whole that additional resources would be required in 1970 and 1971, and that, if the resolution was adopted, he would obtain the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and enter into commitments for 1970 under the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2614 (XXIV) relating to unforeseen and extraordinary expenses.

81. With regard to paragraph 3 of the resolution, the Secretary-General would direct his Personal Representative to continue consultations with the Government of Peru on plans for reconstruction and development of the areas affected by the earthquake. The consultations were expected to cover a period of five months in 1970. It was estimated that the cost of travel and other expenses of the Personal Representative and his adviser would amount to \$20,000.

82. With regard to paragraph 11 of the resolution, the Secretary-General envisaged that the assistance to be provided by the Economic Commission for Latin America would be in the form of experts and consultants who would assist the Government of Peru to draw up plans for reconstruction and rehabilitation

of the devastated area and for economic and social development projects. The total additional resources required to provide assistance for six months in 1970 and for the first half of 1971 have been estimated as follows:

	<u>(U.S. dollars)</u>
4 professional staff for one year	100,000
24 man-months of consultant services	31,000
2 secretaries for one year	7,300
Staff travel in 1970 and 1971	<u>12,000</u>
	150,300

83. The total cost of implementing the resolution has therefore been estimated at \$170,300. It is not yet known how much of this amount can be absorbed within the existing budget.

PART II

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE AT ITS SIXTH EXTRAORDINARY SESSION

84. The Committee of the Whole adopted the two following resolutions:

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.

145th meeting,
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 earthquakes 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.

146th meeting,
23 June 1970.

ANNEX

LIST OF DELEGATIONS

STATES MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION

<u>Argentina:</u>	Mr. Eduardo Bradley, Mr. Guillermo McGough
<u>Barbados:</u>	Mr. O.H. Jackman, Ambassador; Mr. E.G. Rochester, Miss A.O. Mellowes
<u>Bolivia:</u>	Mr. Walter Guevara Arze, Ambassador
<u>Brazil:</u>	Mr. João Augusto de Araújo Castro, Ambassador; Mr. Bernardo de Azevedo Erito, Mr. José Arthur Denot Medeiros
<u>Canada:</u>	Mr. Yvon Beaulne, Ambassador; Mr. David C. Reece, Mr. C.O. Spencer
<u>Chile:</u>	Mr. José Piñera, Ambassador; Mr. Fernando Zegers, Mr. Carlos Ducci, Mr. Fernando Montaner
<u>Colombia:</u>	Mr. Joaquín Vallejo, Ambassador; Mr. Nestor Hernando Farra, Mrs. Teresa de Zea
<u>Costa Rica:</u>	Mrs. Emilia C. de Barish
<u>Cuba:</u>	Mr. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Member of the National Cabinet; Mr. Orlando Pereira, Mr. Luis Caso Alonso, Mr. Filiberto López Vega, Mr. José Ignacio Rivero Milán, Mr. Oscar Gutiérrez Fernández, Mr. Juan Miguel Carbonell Cordero
<u>Dominican Republic:</u>	Mr. Manuel Labour
<u>Ecuador:</u>	Mr. Leopoldo Benites, Ambassador; Mr. Eduardo Cabezas
<u>El Salvador:</u>	Mr. Rafael Zaldívar Brizuela
<u>France:</u>	Mr. M. Bouquin, Mr. Bernard Prague
<u>Guatemala:</u>	Mr. Maximiliano Kestler, Mr. William Méndez- Montenegro
<u>Guyana:</u>	Mr. P.A. Thompson, Ambassador; Mr. Miles Stoby

<u>Haiti:</u>	Mr. Marcel Antoine, Ambassador
<u>Honduras:</u>	Mr. Salomon Jiménez Mungía, Ambassador; Mrs. Luz Bertrand de Bromley
<u>Jamaica:</u>	Mr. Keith Johnson, Ambassador; Mr. Probyn Marsh, Mr. Hugh Bonnick
<u>Mexico:</u>	Mr. Francisco Cuevas Cancino, Ambassador; Mr. Santiago Meyer Picón
<u>Netherlands:</u>	Mr. H.A.F. Heidweiller, Mr. G. Ringnald
<u>Nicaragua:</u>	Mr. Guillermo Lang, Ambassador
<u>Panama:</u>	Mr. Aquilino Boyd, Ambassador; Mr. Dídimo Ríos, Ambassador
<u>Paraguay:</u>	Mr. Miguel Solano López, Ambassador; Mr. Víctor Manuel Jara Recalde
<u>Peru:</u>	General Edgardo Mercado Jarrin, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Mr. Carlos Alzamora, Ambassador; Mr. Juan José Calle, Ambassador; Mr. Luis Alvarado, Ambassador; Mr. José Guzmán, Mr. Oscar Faura, Mr. Julián Torres, Mr. Alvaro de Soto, Mr. Sinécio Jarama
<u>Trinidad and Tobago:</u>	Mr. Maurice O. St. John
<u>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:</u>	Mr. D.H.T. Hildyard, Miss S. Darling
<u>United States of America:</u>	Mr. Seymour Maxwell Finger, Ambassador; Mr. John W. McDonald, Mr. Paxton T. Dunn, Mr. Alan Flanigan
<u>Uruguay:</u>	Mr. Augusto Legnani, Ambassador; Mr. Baltazar Brum
<u>Venezuela:</u>	Mr. Germán Nava Carrillo, Ambassador; Mr. Pedro Emilio Coll

STATES MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS NOT MEMBERS OF THE
COMMISSION, PARTICIPATING IN A CONSULTATIVE CAPACITY

<u>Australia:</u>	Sir Laurence McIntyre
<u>Austria:</u>	Mr. Heinrich Haymerle, Ambassador; Mr. Gregor Woschnagg
<u>Belgium:</u>	Mr. Edouard Longerstaey, Ambassador; Mr. Raymond Schrijvers

<u>Bulgaria:</u>	Mr. Milko Tarabanov, Ambassador; Mr. Stefan Todorov
<u>Ceylon:</u>	Mr. H.S. Amerasinghe, Ambassador; Mr. K.K. Ereckenridge
<u>Czechoslovakia:</u>	Mr. Rostislav Lacko
<u>Dahomey:</u>	Mr. Innocent A. Diogo
<u>Denmark:</u>	Mr. Otto Borch, Ambassador; Mr. Mogens Isaksen
<u>Finland:</u>	Mr. Ilkka Pastinen
<u>Ghana:</u>	Mr. R.M. Akwei, Ambassador; Mr. Emmanuel Sam
<u>Greece:</u>	Mr. Dimitri S. Bitsios, Ambassador; Mr. Alexander P. Philon
<u>India:</u>	Mr. S. Sen, Ambassador; Mr. R. Gupta
<u>Israel:</u>	Mr. Reuven Hillel
<u>Italy:</u>	Mr. Piero Vinci, Ambassador; Mr. Agostino Mathis
<u>Japan:</u>	Mr. Yasuya Hamamoto
<u>Mauritania:</u>	Mr. Abdallahi Ould Daddah, Ambassador
<u>New Zealand:</u>	Miss Priscilla J. Williams
<u>Norway:</u>	Mr. Edvard Hambro, Ambassador; Mr. Jan Arvesen
<u>Pakistan:</u>	Mr. Agha Shahi, Ambassador
<u>Philippines:</u>	Mr. Privado G. Jimenez, Ambassador
<u>Poland:</u>	Mr. Eugeniusz Kulaga, Ambassador; Mr. Leszek Kasprzyk
<u>Romania:</u>	Mr. Gheorghe Diaconescu, Ambassador; Mr. Nitza Constantin
<u>Sierra Leone:</u>	Mr. D.S.H.W. Nicol, Ambassador; Mr. F.B. Savage
<u>Spain:</u>	Mr. Jaime de Piniés, Ambassador; Mr. J.L. Messía, Mr. J.A. Yañex-Barnuevo
<u>Sweden:</u>	.. Mr. Torsten Orn, Colonel Bengt Hultgren, Mr. Ove Heyman

<u>Turkey:</u>	Mr. Ümit Halûk Bayülken, Ambassador; Miss Solmaz Dinçer
<u>United Arab Republic:</u>	Mr. Abdullah El-Erian, Ambassador
<u>Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:</u>	Mr. A.P. Kovalev, Mr. O. Brushkov
<u>Yugoslavia:</u>	Mr. Lazar Mojsov, Ambassador
<u>Zambia:</u>	Mr. Vernon J. Mwaanga, Ambassador

OBSERVERS OF STATES NOT MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS
PARTICIPATING IN A CONSULTATIVE CAPACITY

<u>Federal Republic of Germany:</u>	Mr. Edgar von Schmidt-Pauli, Mr. H.R. Buchrucker
<u>Switzerland:</u>	Mr. Bernard Turrettini, Ambassador; Miss Claudine Buttet

REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

<u>Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE):</u>	Mr. Valdecir López
<u>Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES):</u>	Mr. Raúl Prebisch

UNITED NATIONS BODIES

<u>United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF):</u>	Mr. José Zañartu
<u>United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD):</u>	Mr. Diego Cordoves
<u>United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO):</u>	Mr. A. Aizenstat
<u>United Nations Development Programme (UNDP):</u>	Mr. Carlos Vegega, Mr. K.G. Singh, Mr. J.B. Richardot
<u>World Food Programme (WFP):</u>	Mr. van der Heide

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

<u>International Labour Organisation (ILO):</u>	Mr. Geraldo M. Eboli
<u>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO):</u>	Mr. Morris A. Greene
<u>United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO):</u>	Mr. Alfonso de Silva, Mr. André Varchaver
<u>International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD):</u>	Mr. Bernard Zinman
<u>International Monetary Fund (IMF):</u>	Mr. Fernando Vera
<u>World Health Organization (WHO):</u>	Dr. Abraham Horwitz, Dr. R.M. Malan, Mr. Hector A. Coll

OTHER INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Acuerdo de Cartagena:

Inter-American Committee on the Alliance for Progress:

<u>Inter-American Council for Trade and Production (CICYP):</u>	Mr. José de Cubas, Mr. Roberto Campos, Mr. Carlos Ons Cotelo
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<u>Inter-American Development Bank (IDB):</u>	Mr. Cecilio J. Morales, Mr. Manuel Berndfeldt
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<u>Latin American Free Trade Association (ALALC):</u>	Mr. Pericles Gallegos Vallejo
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<u>Organization of American States (OAS):</u>	Mr. Walter J. Sedwitz, Mr. Georges Landau, Mr. Donald Carr
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Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration (SIECA):

