



ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

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**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS: FIFTY-FIRST SESSION**

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UNITED NATIONS

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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.

159th meeting,
5 May 1971.

300 (XIV). PLANNING METHODOLOGIES AND ECONOMIC
POLICY INSTRUMENTS 39/

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,

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.

159th meeting,
6 May 1971.

39/ See para. 511 above.