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ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

ANNUAL REPORT

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ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS : SIXTEENTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 3

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(b) The difficulties of shipping certain finished chemical products, such as acids, and

(c) The fact that raw materials, which can be utilized in various chemical industries, exist in many Latin-American countries, but, owing to their characteristics, often require the study of special processing methods,

Reaffirms resolution 10 (IV), adopted in Mexico in 1951, concerning the study of the chemical industry;

Recommends that the secretariat

(a) Initiate as soon as possible technical and economic studies relating to various chemical industries, along the lines of the iron and steel studies, and, with respect to the transport of chemicals, taking into account the studies of other United Nations bodies; and

(b) Give priority to the studies relating to basic chemical products (acids and alkalis) and to the other products which show the largest import figures in the region as a whole.

INVENTORY OF NON-AGRICULTURAL NATURAL RESOURCES

Resolution 60 (V) adopted on 24 April 1953
(E/CN.12/345)

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Taking into account resolution 5 (IV) relative to the conservation of non-agricultural resources which was adopted by the Commission in June 1951 and which was based in turn on resolution 345 (XII) of the Economic and Social Council,

Considering that the study on the utilization of such resources requires that the Commission have at its disposal the best possible data concerning the availability of the resources which can be used as industrial raw materials, and

Considering further that it is of great importance that the Latin-American countries have knowledge of their own resources,

Recommends that the Executive Secretary compile and classify existing data concerning non-agricultural natural resources, giving preferential attention to hydro-electric resources and to raw materials for those industries which the Commission is already studying under its programme of work; and

Recommends that member Governments carry out a systematic study of their non-agricultural resources, drawing on the services that the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration can place at their disposal.

SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND THEIR USE IN THE STUDY OF ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF AGRICULTURE

Resolution 61 (V) adopted on 24 April 1953
(E/CN.12/346)

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that it is becoming increasingly necessary to improve the means employed for analysing the economy of Latin America, and

Considering the satisfactory results obtained by the

secretariat in analysing economic problems in the agricultural field through the sampling technique and the fact that, as compared with other statistical methods, results can be obtained by this technique at less cost and with greater speed,

Notes with satisfaction the study of a Chilean region, entitled "Analysis of some Factors which act as an Obstacle to the Increase of Agricultural Production" (E/CN.12/306), and

Resolves

1. To suggest that the Latin-American governments which have not yet been able to carry out agricultural censuses employ the sampling technique for the purpose of carrying out statistical surveys;

2. To recommend to the United Nations Technical Assistance Board and the Food and Agriculture Organization that they provide whatever assistance may be requested by the Latin-American countries for the conduct of such surveys and accord these requests due attention and priority; and

3. To recommend that the secretariat continue, in conjunction with FAO, studies of questions relating to agricultural production along the lines of the study referred to in document E/CN.12/306.

COUNTRY STUDIES ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Resolution 62 (V) adopted on 24 April 1953
(E/CN.12/347)

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Noting with satisfaction the secretariat's growing interest in the fundamental aspects of Latin-American agrarian economy, which had not hitherto been sufficiently analysed owing to the priority understandably given to industrialization problems,

Considering that broader research in agrarian economy, in its many forms, is needed before programmes for the balanced development of Latin-American economies can be formulated,

Considering that most Latin-American countries depend largely on the export of raw agricultural products to cover their imports, including capital goods required for the development of their industries, and

Considering that the technical improvement of agriculture in Latin America cannot be achieved solely through imports of capital goods, but also requires the expansion of the industries necessary for this advance,

Recommends that the secretariat

1. Continue, in collaboration with FAO, its studies of the agrarian economy of each Latin-American country;

2. In all its research into agrarian economy, proceed on the basis that the essential objects of economic development are to raise the standard of living of the rural workers and their families and to improve their institutions;

3. In these studies, specifically analyse the level of income derived from the various forms of agrarian activities particularly those in which an adequate level of technical improvement has been reached;

4. At the same time consider the potentialities