



UNITED NATIONS

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

ANNUAL REPORT

(15 May 1956 - 29 May 1957)

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS : TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 8

NEW YORK

(e) It is necessary in the Latin American countries for the industrial-scale generation of nuclear energy to be utilized economically and in conformity with the circumstances of each country,

Decides :

1. To call the attention of the Governments of the member countries to the desirability of systematically studying the possibilities of utilizing nuclear energy together with other methods of large-scale energy production;

2. To recommend to the Governments of the member countries that they consider the desirability of placing the study and application of nuclear energy for large-scale supply in the hands of the public or private entities responsible for the various aspects of energy supply;

3. To suggest to the member Governments that it would be desirable for national nuclear energy commissions, or corresponding bodies, to adopt appropriate measures in order to promote the study and large-scale application of nuclear energy by the entities responsible for the supply, or by the consumers, whether public or private;

4. To recommend to the secretariat that, as regards this subject, it keep in touch, through the Secretary-General of the United Nations, with the International Atomic Energy Agency when it is established, with other competent agencies of the United Nations, and with agencies of the Organization of American States, and that it keep the Member Governments informed of those economic aspects of the problem which are of special importance for them.

27 May 1957.

Resolution 131 (VII)

UTILIZATION OF RIVERS AND LAKES (E/CN.12/472)

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering :

(a) That the utilization of the waters of lakes and rivers forming hydrographic basins common to several countries is a question of vital importance for the economic development of the countries concerned,

(b) That such utilization would often appear to be feasible on the basis of joint effort,

(c) That studies and projects for the satisfactory utilization of the waters of international rivers and lakes are feasible only when effective co-operation is established between the government agencies concerned with hydraulic problems,

Recommends to the secretariat that it approach the Governments of the Latin American countries to the end that the utilization of rivers and lakes situated in international hydrographic basins, for hydroelectric energy, irrigation, navigation and any other useful

purposes to which they may lend themselves, be effected on the basis of adequate planning undertaken by international technical commissions.

27 May 1957.

Resolution 132 (VII)

IMPORT SUBSTITUTION (E/CN.12/473)

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Whereas :

(a) The amount of foreign exchange at the disposal of a given country partly determines the degree to which its economy is vulnerable to external fluctuations and contingencies,

(b) One of the requisites for attaining the objectives of a development policy is to reduce vulnerability to external fluctuations, and this can, up to a point, be achieved by means of an intelligent import substitution policy,

(c) Criteria on which to base decisions must be available in order to achieve a substitution of imports consistent with the economic development programme and with the evaluation of short-term and long-term problems,

Recommends to the secretariat that it study a methodology for the examination and implementation of an import substitution policy, and other policies, including fiscal and monetary policies, which might reduce the external vulnerability of the Latin American countries.

27 May 1957.

Resolution 133 (VII)

STUDY OF LATIN AMERICAN TIMBER PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION TRENDS AND PROSPECTS (E/CN.12/474)

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Having regard to the note by the secretariat on a study on Latin American timber trends and prospects (E/CN.12/438);

Considering :

(a) That general economic development and higher living standards imply an increase in the consumption of timber products and entail a growing demand for such products, which is at present partially unsatisfied,

(b) The insufficiently utilized wealth constituted by the natural woodlands, the substantial earnings provided by carefully managed forest plantations and the part played by trees in protecting the soil against erosion,

(c) Whereas large-scale imports of forest products represent very high values in Latin America, even though it contains vast areas where the rate of forest growth is the highest in the world,