



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**

and the specialized agencies concerned with this subject, a Committee of Experts to examine the studies carried out and suggest any changes in the programmes that it may deem advisable.

27 May 1957.

*Resolution 128 (VII)*

PULP AND PAPER ADVISORY GROUP  
(E/CN.12/469)

*The Economic Commission for Latin America,*

*Considering :*

(a) That the secretariat has presented a report on the activities of the Pulp and Paper Advisory Group for Latin America (E/CN.12/434);

(b) The desirability of obtaining reliable data on the proper prices of imported equipment for the pulp and paper industry, and bearing in mind the intensification of this activity foreseen for the region;

(c) The possibility that pulp and paper machinery may come to constitute an important item in the trade of Latin America,

*Decides :*

1. To recommend that the work of the Pulp and Paper Advisory Group be continued in the countries that request it;

2. To recommend to the secretariat that it take steps :

(a) To the end that the Pulp and Paper Advisory Group for Latin America organize standard budgets for investment in pulp and paper mills with a daily capacity of 50, 100 and 150 tons, in accordance with the main industrial processes and hypotheses, in sufficient detail for local investors to be able to evaluate their financial requirements and obtain guidance in their purchases of machinery;

(b) To the end that the Pulp and Paper Advisory Group for Latin America evaluate the possibilities of purchasing machinery in the countries of the region for the manufacture of pulp and paper, as well as of manufacturing specific heavy equipment.

27 May 1957.

*Resolution 129 (VII)*

SPECIAL MEETING ON THE MINING INDUSTRY  
(E/CN.12/470)

*The Economic Commission for Latin America,*

*Considering :*

(a) That the mining industry is one of the most important in Latin America,

(b) That in many cases Latin America's mineral wealth cannot be opportunely and efficiently utilized for want of mineralogical studies and of the preliminary prospecting necessary for large-scale production when this is appropriate or feasible,

(c) That it is necessary to sponsor special meetings for the study and discussion of the particular problems of the mining industry, in view of the fact that they concern most of the Latin American countries, in the same way that special meetings have already been organized and held for the purpose of considering problems of other specialized industries,

*Decides :*

1. To recommend to the member Governments that they submit requests to the technical agencies of the United Nations or other agencies for studies to be carried out, in collaboration with the geological services of the countries concerned, on general and economic geology and on the determination of mineral reserves in Latin America, especially in countries where adequate surveys of this kind have not yet been made, with a view to increasing the production of such minerals as may contribute to economic development;

2. To recommend to the secretariat that, in collaboration with the Technical Assistance Administration and other interested agencies, it sponsor a special meeting on the mining industry in Latin America, for the purpose of studying, considering and recommending suitable measures for the improvement of this industry; and that to this end it prepare a provisional agenda and invite the interested Governments and private industry to carry out studies on the problems which will be discussed, and submit them before the meeting.

27 May 1957.

*Resolution 130 (VII)*

NUCLEAR ENERGY  
(E/CN.12/471)

*The Economic Commission for Latin America,*

*Whereas :*

(a) Because of the scientific and technological progress achieved in recent years, nuclear energy has become, in some countries, a new source of large-scale energy,

(b) This source of energy, together with hydraulic energy and fuels, constitutes an additional means of producing electricity and other forms of energy on an industrial scale,

(c) There are great advantages to be derived from distinguishing, in regard to atomic energy matters, between the two following aspects : (i) general questions of national and international regulation, scientific research and uses which do not involve the large-scale production of energy, and (ii) the application of nuclear energy for industrial-scale energy production,

(d) In this last respect it is desirable that the application of nuclear energy be economically and technically co-ordinated with the general problem of each country's energy supplies from the various sources on which it draws,