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**INSTITUTIONAL, FUNCTIONAL AND FINANCIAL ASPECTS OF THE  
FUTURE OF THE LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN  
INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC AND  
SOCIAL PLANNING (ILPES)**

Note by the secretariat

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## 1. Introduction

1. At the Ninth Meeting of the Regional Council for Planning, held in Madrid on 24 March 1992,<sup>1</sup> Mr. Alfredo Costa-Filho, the Director of ILPES, said he did not agree with the procedure followed by the Executive Secretary of ECLAC with regard to the appointment to the post now held by him, which was to be vacated as a result of his decision to retire in May 1992.

2. Since the intervention made by the Director of the Institute came as a surprise to the members of the Regional Council for Planning, no provision having been made for it on the agenda of the meeting, they refrained from discussing the matter. Accordingly, they adopted resolution CRP/IX.05 (see annex I), in which they expressed their desire "to receive more information with respect to the procedure of appointment of the Director-General of ILPES" and indicated the advisability of analysing and discussing certain "institutional, functional and financial aspects connected to the future of ILPES". On that occasion, the Council recommended that those matters should be discussed at the twenty-fourth session of ECLAC, to be held at Santiago, Chile, from 8 to 15 April 1992.

3. This note has been drafted pursuant to the requirements of that resolution. In the first part, information is provided on the institutional, functional and financial aspects of the link between ILPES and ECLAC; in the second part, an attempt is made to reply to the specific question as to the procedure to be followed for appointing the Director of the Institute.

## 2. Institutional, functional and financial aspects

4. ILPES was established in 1962 as a specialized body responsible for providing direct assistance to planning bodies and for addressing the matters with which those bodies were concerned. It was defined as "an autonomous body under the aegis of ECLAC" (resolution 220 (AC.52)) (see annex II to this document). The following provisions made in that resolution illustrate the degree of autonomy enjoyed by the Institute:

- a) It was resolved that the Institute would be provided with its own intergovernmental body, known as the "Governing Council", which would be empowered to take decisions, such as those involved in laying down "general rules governing the action of the Institute" and reviewing and approving "work programmes and the relevant budgets". It was not stipulated that that body would be under the authority of ECLAC, its only commitment to ECLAC was to "submit to ECLAC... a progress report" on its work. However, eight of the eleven

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<sup>1</sup> On the occasion of the Eighth Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America and the Caribbean, which was held in Madrid from 22 to 26 March 1992.

members of the Council were to be elected by the Commission (the other three being international representatives, including one representative of the secretariat of ECLAC).

- b) Provision was also made for the Director General to be appointed by the Secretary General of the United Nations "after prior consultation with the Governing Council".
- c) The provision made with respect to the financing of the Institute was that it would be financed entirely out of extrabudgetary contributions from both the United Nations Special Fund and the Inter-American Development Bank.

5. The first Director-General of ILPES was Mr. Raúl Prebisch, who, up to the time of his appointment, had served as Executive Secretary of ECLAC; some of the Institute's professional staff were also drawn from the secretariat of the Commission. For the remainder of the decade, ILPES made outstanding contributions to public-sector planning bodies, which were at the peak of their performance in Latin America and the Caribbean in the 1960s, benefiting them in particular through its advisory services and training programmes.

6. At the same time, at least two doubts arose, which were to plague the Governments of the region repeatedly. The first of these doubts related to the permanency and financial stability of an institution whose operation depended entirely on extrabudgetary support. The second concerned the obvious risk of duplication of efforts between ILPES and ECLAC and the confusion produced by the existence of two secretariats—one under the "aegis" of the other—in the service of the same Governments—and in many instances, the same bodies (national planning bodies)—and engaged in very similar fields of action.

7. For that reason, in virtually every resolution adopted by ECLAC from the mid-1960s on,<sup>2</sup> Governments, with various degrees of emphasis, continued to express their interest in converting "the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning into a permanent body" and in ensuring "its financing over the long term..."<sup>3</sup> The second doubt began to arise early in the 1970s, when the member States recommended the establishment of an "appropriate combination of [the] activities [of ILPES] in the provision of direct advisory services, training and research, and its collaboration with ECLAC...."<sup>4</sup>

8. The mounting financial instability of ILPES, owing to its complete dependence on aperiodic contributions from multilateral and bilateral sources<sup>5</sup> and its relative autonomy with respect to ECLAC,<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> For copies of all ECLAC decisions concerning ILPES, see ILPES, Resolutions of ECLAC concerning ILPES (LC/IP/R.84), Santiago, Chile, 6 May 1991.

<sup>3</sup> Resolution 286(XIII), para. 2. Similar concern is shown in resolutions 260(AC.58), 296(AC.62) and 319(XV).

<sup>4</sup> Resolution 319(XV), para. 9 a).

<sup>5</sup> "Considering that the financial situation of ILPES, far from ensuring its proper operation, is tending to lead to a slowing down which could adversely affect its future efficiency,..." (resolution 319(XV) of 29 March 1973).

<sup>6</sup> "Judging that the complexity of the problems and circumstances surrounding the economic and social development of Latin America, as well as those that are apparent in the world as a whole, render it increasingly advisable that ECLA and ILPES should deal with them jointly, with the greatest possible unity of action and along common lines, while maintaining ILPES' own identity,..." (resolution 340(AC.66) of 25 January 1974).

gave rise in 1974 to resolution 340(AC.66), which has since that time governed the relationship between ILPES and ECLAC (see annex III). In that resolution, the member States took the following decisions:

- a) "To direct that...ILPES...become a permanent institution of the Commission, with its own identity and responsible directly to the Executive Secretary of ECLAC..." (see operative paragraph A.1);
- b) To do away with the Governing Council and to replace it with a Technical Committee, which would act as a "senior guiding body" but would clearly be subordinate to the ECLAC forum, inasmuch as it was assigned the duty of serving as "an advisory body for the Executive Secretary of ECLA, with respect to the implementation of the work programmes of ILPES and the evaluation of their results..." (see operative paragraph B.1);
- c) To modify the procedure for the appointment of the Director-General so as to bring it into line with the procedure applying to all staff members of the United Nations system. Accordingly, it was provided that "...the Director of ILPES shall be appointed according to the procedure which the Secretary-General of the United Nations may determine..." (see operative paragraph A.3);
- d) To state explicitly that "...the Director of ILPES shall...be responsible for its management to the Executive Secretary of ECLA..." (see operative paragraph A.3);
- e) To change, implicitly, the title of the post of the highest-ranking authority of the Institute from "Director-General" to "Director" (see operative paragraph A.3); and
- f) To stress the need to seek out new sources of funding, including the regular budget of the United Nations, without relinquishing its traditional sources (UNDP and IDB) (see operative paragraph A.5).

9. A reading of resolution 340(AC.66) makes it quite clear that the Governments were pursuing **three objectives** whose importance they have consistently been reaffirming ever since 1974. These objectives are: first, to secure "stable and sufficient resources"; secondly, to ensure "unity of action" on the part of ILPES and ECLAC; and thirdly, to maintain the Institute's "own identity". These are the goals which have guided the actions of the executive secretaries and the ECLAC forum itself since 1974, as may be inferred from virtually all the resolutions issued since that time.<sup>7</sup>

10. With a view to achieving these three objectives, the Executive Secretary of ECLAC adopted the following measures:

- a) As a result of steps taken by the ECLAC secretariat, in 1977 the General Assembly allocated a number of permanent posts to ILPES under the regular budget of the United Nations, thereby providing the Institute with a small but permanent flow of resources. Thus, in recent years ILPES has had a total of 16 posts (six in the Professional category and ten in the General Service category) which are paid for out of the regular United Nations budget.

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<sup>7</sup> See resolutions 351(XVI), 371(XVII), 397(XVIII), 435(XIX), 467(XX), 474(PLEN.18), 482(XXI), 493(XXII) and 511(XXIII).

This represents a contribution of nearly US\$900,000 annually, a sum comparable to the contributions of the member Governments.

b) The activities of ILPES were incorporated into the broader context of the ECLAC programme of work as a means of seeking a greater degree of complementarity, as may be deduced from the biennial reports of the Institute. Although progress had been made in this regard, areas still exist in which there is a duplication of work.

c) The Institute's institutional identity continued to be upheld by means of the consolidation of two mechanisms which distinguish it from the rest of the ECLAC system: the fact that it receives financial contributions directly from member Governments, and the existence of an intergovernmental forum whose purpose is to provide guidance to ILPES. During this period the Institute's intergovernmental forums were also consolidated, and as part of this measure the names of the Technical Committee and the Technical Subcommittee were changed in 1987 to the Regional Council for Planning and the Presiding Officers of the Regional Council for Planning, respectively. In addition, since the establishment of the System of Cooperation and Coordination among Planning Bodies of Latin America and the Caribbean (SCCOPALC) in 1977,<sup>8</sup> ECLAC has promoted the regular convening of conferences of ministers and heads of planning of Latin America and the Caribbean.

11. Lastly, the purposes for which resolution 340(AC.66) was adopted remain fully valid. With respect to financial stability, notwithstanding systematic contributions by the Governments of the region in support of the Institute, the accumulated arrears, coupled with a marked decline in other extrabudgetary funds, continue to place serious financial constraints on the Institute. With respect to coordination of efforts, the current launching of a system-wide process of restructuring the United Nations more than ever justifies the incorporation of ILPES activities into the broader context of the overall work programme of ECLAC. Once again, this is not inconsistent with the goal of preserving the Institute's identity. In view of the continuing validity of these principles, ECLAC has reaffirmed the applicability of resolution 340(AC.66) in all of its recent resolutions, as the instrument governing the linkage between ILPES and the Commission.<sup>9 10</sup>

### 3. Procedure for appointing the Director of ILPES

12. As indicated previously, the regulations governing ILPES have been confined, from 1974 to date, to the provisions of resolution 340(AC.66). This resolution clearly establishes that the Director is

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<sup>8</sup> See ECLAC resolution 371(XVII) of 5 May 1977.

<sup>9</sup> See the first preambular paragraph of ECLAC resolutions 482(XXI) of April 1986, 493(XXII) of April 1988 and 511(XXIII) of May 1990.

<sup>10</sup> Some confusion may have been caused by the fact that the Director of ILPES had used the title "Director-General" to denote his post, as did resolution 220(AC.52) but not resolution 340(AC.66). This, in turn, prompted a directive from the Assistant Secretary-General for the Office of Human Resources Management of the United Nations, dated 26 July 1988, stipulating that for personnel administration purposes and all internal matters, the correct title of the post was "Director, ILPES", but that there was no reason why the Director could not use the term "Director-General" in his correspondence and contacts with Governments and other authorities external to the United Nations.

designated by the Secretary-General, i.e., in accordance with the Staff Rules of the United Nations. In other words, the appointment is governed by Article 101 of the United Nations Charter, which provides that the "staff shall be appointed by the Secretary-General under regulations established by the General Assembly". These regulations, with respect to the assignment of both permanent posts and fixed-term appointments, are well known to Governments.

13. In the case of appointments within the ECLAC system, the Secretary-General acts on the basis of proposals by the Executive Secretary, who represents the former.<sup>11</sup> This procedure was used to appoint Mr. Luis Eduardo Rosas in July 1974, Mr. Jorge Méndez Munevar in December 1978<sup>12</sup> and Mr. Alfredo H. Costa-Filho himself in July 1982.<sup>13</sup>

14. With respect to appointment to the post currently held by Mr. Costa-Filho, the Executive Secretary of ECLAC is acting in accordance with his mandates under resolution 340(AC.66). This action is based on criteria inspired by the three objectives repeatedly professed by Governments: to achieve complementarity between the activities of ILPES and those of ECLAC in the service of the region's member Governments; to help ensure the financial stability of ILPES; and to maintain the institutional identity of ILPES within the broader context of the ECLAC system.

15. As is well known, the candidate whom the Executive Secretary of ECLAC has proposed to the Secretary-General to succeed Mr. Costa-Filho is Mr. Arturo Nuñez del Prado of Bolivia. In formulating this proposal, the Executive Secretary bore in mind, in addition to the aforementioned criteria, the candidate's suitability in terms of experience, professional performance and knowledge of the region and of the Institute. The recommendation is supported by a number of facts. First, in addition to having carried out important duties in his country, including those of the Minister of Planning and Coordination, the candidate has the dual qualification of having served for over 25 years as an ECLAC staff member before assuming, six years ago, the post of Deputy Director of the Institute. He is therefore in a particularly advantageous position to understand the internal workings of both institutions and to help coordinate the work of ILPES with the totality of ECLAC activities.

16. Secondly, since the Director of ILPES is a permanent official of the United Nations Secretariat, all contributions by Governments can be devoted to carrying out the Institute's work programme. This provides for a greater volume of resources to support the minimum technical team needed to complete the Institute's permanent staff, thus enabling it to provide better service to Governments.

17. Lastly, nothing in the foregoing compromises the institutional identity of ILPES, since what defines this identity is the Institute's continued receipt of voluntary contributions from Governments to carry out its programme of activities and the continued existence of its own forums, the Regional Council for Planning (CRP) and the Presiding Officers of the CRP. Furthermore, an additional step towards consolidating these forums might be to include in the regular budget of the United Nations the necessary items to fund their periodic meetings so that they would not have to continue depending on government contributions.

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<sup>11</sup> Rule 25 of the ECLAC Rules of Procedure provides that the "Executive Secretary in carrying out his functions shall act on behalf of the Secretary-General".

<sup>12</sup> See information circular CGI/757 from the Executive Secretary of ECLAC, dated 6 December 1978.

<sup>13</sup> See information circular CGI/583 from the Executive Secretary of ECLAC, dated 14 July 1982.

#### 4. Conclusion

18. The institutional, functional and financial features of ILPES and the procedure for appointing its Director are together governed by resolution 340(AC.66). This resolution provides an adequate formula for ensuring the stability of ILPES on the basis of tripartite financing by the United Nations, member Governments and donors, recognizes its institutional identity and, at the same time, places its activities within the broader context of the work programme of the ECLAC system.



## RESOLUTION CRP.IX.05

The Ninth Regional Council for Planning:

Considering the desire of the member Governments to receive more information with respect to the procedure of appointment of the Director-General of ILPES; and having regard to the fact that there are major institutional, functional and financial aspects connected to the future of ILPES and its related bodies which require fuller analysis and discussion as well as consultations with their respective Governments,

Decides to postpone discussion to the next session of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (Santiago, Chile, 8-15 April 1992).

## Annex II

**RESOLUTION 220(AC.52) LATIN AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PLANNING<sup>1</sup>****The Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America,**

**Noting with satisfaction** the document prepared by the Executive Secretary of the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (E/CN.12/AC.50/7) and submitted in compliance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) resolution 199 (IX), paragraph 1,

**Bearing in mind** General Assembly resolution 1708 (XVI), which invites the Governments concerned to establish development planning institutes closely linked to the respective regional economic commissions,

**Expressing its appreciation** to the United Nations Special Fund and the Inter-American Development Bank, whose contribution has made possible the establishment of an institute for development planning in Latin America,

**Expressing gratification** at the prospect that the United Nations, in discharging its responsibilities as Executing Agency, will act through ECLA,

**Noting with satisfaction** the Special Fund's agreement that the Institute, as an autonomous body under the aegis of ECLA, be located at Santiago, and the generous offer by the Government of Chile to provide appropriate premises,

**Expressing the hope** that the Regular and Expanded Programmes of Technical Assistance will give additional help by granting United Nations resources and fellowships for training at the Institute, and

**Considering** the urgent need to expedite economic and social development in the Latin American countries,

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<sup>1</sup> **Note:** This resolution is based on resolution 218 (AC.50), with amendments approved at the ninth session of the Committee of the Whole.

**Resolves:****A**

1. To establish the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning which will be responsible for providing, at the request of the Governments concerned, training and advisory services to the countries and areas within the geographical scope of the Commission, and for undertaking research on planning techniques, in accordance with the following aims and functions:

a) To raise the technical level of government officials and specialists through training programmes in the form of courses and in-service training;

b) To assist Governments in establishing the institutional and technical organization required for the more efficient programming of their economic and social development policies;

c) To assist Governments, at a purely technical level, in preparing their economic and social development programmes;

d) To carry out the theoretical studies required for the improvement of planning techniques used in Latin America.

2. To establish for the Institute a Governing Council, having the following functions:

a) To lay down general rules governing the action of the Institute in matters entrusted to it;

b) To review and approve work programmes and the relevant budgets;

c) To submit to ECLA, each year, a progress report on the work of the Institute.

3. To provide that the Governing Council shall be composed in the manner and subject to the stipulations stated below:

a) Eleven members of recognized technical ability; eight of these members shall be nationals of eight different Latin American countries and shall be elected by ECLA, one member shall be appointed by the President of the Inter-American Development Bank, one member shall be appointed by the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States and one member shall represent the Secretariat of ECLA, at international organizations working in the economic and financial field in Latin America;

b) In electing the eight members mentioned above, care shall be taken to ensure equitable geographical distribution;

c) Members of the Governing Council shall be elected or appointed at regular ECLA sessions, as provided for in sub-paragraph a) above, for a term of two years, and may be re-elected or re-appointed for successive terms;

d) The Director-General of the Institute, mentioned in paragraph 4 below, shall be an ex officio member of the Governing Council, with the right to participate, without vote, in its deliberations;

e) The Governing Council shall elect a chairman from among the eight members mentioned in sub-paragraph b) above and shall adopt rules of procedures for its meetings, which shall be held at least twice a year.

4. To create the post of Director-General, the incumbent to be appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations after prior consultation with the Governing Council and to be entrusted with the direction and administration of the Institute, in accordance with the instructions issued by the Governing Council and with the following stipulations and functions:

- a) To submit the programmes and budget of the Institute to the Governing Council;
- b) To execute the programmes and to undertake the expenditure envisaged in the budget;
- c) To select and appoint the staff of the Institute;
- d) To select the fellows for the Training Programme;
- e) To conclude with Governments and with other national or international agencies such contracts or other arrangements as may be necessary for making available the services of the Institute, it being understood that the arrangements with national bodies shall be with the approval of the Governments concerned;
- f) To accept on behalf of the Institute contributions from Governments, international organizations and private foundations and institutions for the purposes of financing its activities;
- g) To coordinate the work of the Institute with that of other international, regional and bilateral programmes in related fields;
- h) To attend the meetings of the Governing Council;
- i) To report to the Governing Council on the activities of the Institute and on the executing of its work programme.

In the exercise of his powers and the discharge of his responsibilities the Director-General may reach agreement with the specialized agencies as to methods of cooperating with the Institute in the respective fields of such agencies.

5. To establish an Advisory Committee, to be composed of a representative of the ECLA Secretariat, a representative appointed by the Inter-American Development Bank, a representative appointed by the Organization of American States, and representatives of other organizations substantially contributing to the activities of the Institute and invited by the Governing Council to be represented on the Advisory Committee.

The functions of this Committee shall be to advise the Director-General on matters relating to the work of the Institute such as the Training Course curriculum and fellowships, the work of the advisory groups, and, in particular, the coordination of the activities of the Institute with those of other international organizations assisting Latin America in economic planning and social development and in

the training of specialists in these areas. The Advisory Committee shall be permanent in character, and shall meet at least once a month at the headquarters of the Institute.

B

The Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America,

Further resolves:

1. That the first election of the members of the Governing Council referred to in part A, paragraph 3 a) of this resolution shall take place at an extraordinary meeting of the Committee of the Whole, to be held at Santiago on 21 March 1962 with this exclusive end in view the members thus appointed shall remain in office until the tenth session of the Commission. With a view to facilitating the convening of this extraordinary meeting, it is agreed that the Secretariat shall not be required to abide by the provisions laid down in the rules of procedures of the Commission in respect of documentation, prior notice and other arrangements.

2. That the Governing Council of the Institute shall approve a Plan of Operation for the United Nations Special Fund project in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution and, should the occasion arise, shall authorize the Chairman of the Governing Council to sign it.

3. That the Governing Council shall submit to ECLA, prior to its 1966 session, a proposal designed to ensure the continuity of the Institute, in accordance with the aims referred to in paragraph 7 of ECLA resolution 199 (IX), paragraph 7.

4. That the Director-General of the Institute, after prior consultation with the Governing Council, shall reach agreement with the Executing Agency and the United Nations Special Fund on any change in the budget contained in the Plan of Operation of the Special Fund project.

5. That, as long as the Special Fund contribution continues, the Director-General of the Institute, in addition to reporting to the Governing Council, shall report directly to the Executing Agency in accordance with the provisions of the Special Fund project.

6. That the Director-General may also request the cooperation of the Resident Representatives of the Technical Assistance Board, who are also programme directors of the Special Fund, in regard to the provision of such training and advisory services as may be agreed upon with the Governments concerned.

7. That, for the purpose of furthering the aims of the Institute, the Director-General may, in consultation with the tripartite OAS/ECLA/IDB Committee, consider what cooperation might be afforded by these organizations with respect to any requests that Governments may make for training and advisory services.

8. To urge the Latin American Governments to submit to the United Nations Special Fund separate requests for advisory services, as provided in paragraph 5 of document E/CN.12/AC.50/7.

6 June 1962

## Annex III

## RESOLUTION 340 (AC.66) LATIN AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PLANNING

The Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that under resolution 220 (AC.52), adopted by the Committee of the Whole of ECLA at its ninth session (June 1962), the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) was established in the form and with the organization which it has retained until the present,

Recognizing that the work done by ILPES has afforded effective assistance to the Governments of many Latin American countries in their efforts to organize planning machinery, prepare development plans and strategies and carry out research and personnel training activities,

Considering that the basic functions of ILPES respond to permanent needs of Latin America in the field of economic and social planning,

Judging that the complexity of the problems and circumstances surrounding the economic and social development of Latin America, as well as those that are apparent in the world as a whole, render it increasingly advisable that ECLA and ILPES should deal with them jointly, with the greatest possible unity of action and along common lines, while maintaining ILPES' own identity,

Recognizing that this unity of action requires a new framework for the Institute's activities and a change in the structure of its administrative authorities,

Bearing in mind that the responsibilities which the Governments wish to assign to ILPES and ECLA jointly are such as to require the establishment of a guiding body to serve as a permanent link with the national agencies responsible for planning in the Latin American countries,

Recalling that the Commission has repeatedly recommended that the United Nations should provide ILPES with stable and sufficient resources to carry out its duties,

Expressing its gratitude to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for its participation in and constant support of ILPES and to the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) for its contribution to and encouragement of the Institute's activities,

Taking into account resolution 319 (XV), adopted by the Commission at its fifteenth session, and the proposals contained in the report of the Governing Council of ILPES submitted to the Committee of the Whole at its Eighth extraordinary Session (E/CN.12/AC.66/2),

Resolves:

1. To direct that the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES), established by resolution 220 (AC.52) of the ninth session of the Committee of the Whole, become a permanent institution of the Commission, with its own identity and responsible directly to the Executive Secretary of ECLA, who shall represent it before the member Governments;
2. To determine that, having regard to the opinions expressed by the Governments in the course of the discussion held by the Committee of the Whole and set forth in Section C.1 of Part I of the report of the present session, the broad objectives and functions of the Institute shall continue to be those indicated in paragraph 1 of the said resolution 220 (AC.52);
3. To provide that the director of ILPES shall be appointed according to the procedure which the Secretary-General of the United Nations may determine, be in charge of directing the activities and operations of the Institute and be responsible for its management to the Executive Secretary of ECLA;
4. To provide also that the Executive Secretary of ECLA may negotiate with Governments or other national and international bodies the contracts or arrangements that may be necessary for the provision of the Institute's services on the understanding that contracts or arrangements with national agencies shall be made with the approval of the Governments concerned;
5. To determine that the Executive Secretary of ECLA, on behalf of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, shall be authorized to accept such contributions to the financing of the Institute's activities from Governments, international agencies, foundations and public and private institutions as may help to finance the Institute's activities in accordance with its aims and purposes and with the guidelines laid down for it by the Governments;
6. To recommend to the Latin American Governments that they request the Administrator and Governing Council of UNDP to continue giving support to the activities of ILPES,
7. To request the Executive Secretary of ECLA to prepare, on behalf of the Governments of Latin America and in consultation with them and with UNDP, a preliminary project of assistance to the activities of ILPES, bearing in mind the guidelines laid down in this resolution, for submission by those Governments to UNDP before the eighteenth session of its Governing Council;
8. To recommend that the member countries should increase their voluntary contributions to the Institute;
9. To address, in addition, to the Governing Council of UNDP a request that the Executive Secretary of ECLA, on behalf of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, be designated executing agent of the ILPES project;
10. To recommend also that UNDP should appoint a liaison officer of the appropriate level to ECLA headquarters.

The Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America,

Further resolves:

1. To establish, on a provisional basis, a Technical Committee of ILPES consisting of representatives at the appropriate level of the ministries of the countries of the Latin American region having the following functions:

a) To act as the senior guiding body for the planning activities of ILPES in the fields assigned to it;

b) To serve as an advisory body for the Executive Secretary of ECLA, with respect to the implementation of the work programmes of ILPES and the evaluation of their results; and

c) To review and approve the work programmes of ILPES.

2. To thank the distinguished Latin Americans who have served as members of the Governing Council of ILPES in the course of its operations for their valuable contribution to the efficient conduct and guidance of its activities.

New York, 25 January 1974