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WORK PROGRAMME AND PRIORITIES 1953/1954

Statement by the Executive Secretary

At the beginning of the Fifth Session of the Commission the Executive Secretary issued a comprehensive account (document E/CN.12/310) on the policy of the Economic and Social Council regarding the review of work programmes and priorities, which in accordance with the resolution 451 (XIV) should be made:

- (a) in the light of the criteria for priorities established under Council resolution 324 (XI);
- (b) in accordance with certain procedures outlined under Council resolution 402 B(XIII), insofar as they are applicable; and
- (c) in the light of the United Nations priority programmes listed under Council resolution 451 (XIV).

The Executive Secretary in presenting the document E/CN.12/310 pointed out that "the Commission in considering any recommendations which may be made by its members in the form of draft resolutions, which involve further studies and activities, will undoubtedly wish to be fully aware of the Economic and Social Council policy regarding review of Work Programmes and Priorities".

/In preparing

In preparing the draft Work Programme and Priorities for 1953/1954 the Executive Secretary has undertaken the analysis of work projects in the light of the Council policy taking into account the continuing responsibilities of the Commission with regard to certain projects, progress of work on other projects authorized by the Commission at its previous sessions as well as new projects recommended in the course of the Fifth Session.

The attached draft is submitted for consideration of the Commission, and with any changes the Commission may wish to make, will be included as Part V of the Annual Report to the Economic and Social Council.

PART V. DRAFT PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES 1953/1954

Introduction

The Commission approved the programme of work and priorities as set out below at its plenary meeting held on 25 April, 1953, in Hotel Quitandinha, Petropolis, Brazil.

In considering its work programme, and the priorities attached to various projects, the Commission took into account with appreciation that the General Assembly at its seventh session has considered in particular the activities of the Commission in the field of economic development and trade, and in resolution 627 (VII) not only noted with satisfaction these activities, but also commended the Commission and declared that some of these activities should be further intensified (document E/CN.12/317).

In formulating its Work Programme and Priorities, the basic criterion which the Commission applied was that stated by the Council in its resolution 362 B(XII) and re-affirmed in the United Nations Priority Programmes (annexed to resolution 451 (XIV) A, paragraph 9 e).

The relevant paragraph of resolution 362 B(XII) reads as follows:

"... the question of the economic development of under-developed countries in all its aspects is by virtue of Articles 55 and 56 of the Charter a problem to which the Council must ... give most urgent attention because ..." a more rapid economic development of under-developed countries, in particular an increase of their production, is essential for raising the level of productive employment and the living standards of their populations, for the growth of the world economy as a whole and for the maintenance of

international peace and security".

The paragraph 9 (e) of the Annex to resolution 451 (XIV) A, states with regard to the List of the United Nations Priority Programmes in the Economic and Social Fields, that

"This list was drawn up subject to the consideration that one overriding objective should be kept in view at all times, namely the economic and social development of under-developed areas. This over-all priority should apply to all the programmes ... particularly to those in connexion with increased food production and distribution, and increased production in fields other than food..."

The Commission states that its programme of work as a whole and virtually all projects are directed toward the achievement of the above "overriding objective" established by the Council.

In regard to the six priority categories laid down by the Council in the United Nations Priority Programmes, the Commission wishes to emphasize that all the broad groups of projects as well as each specific project in the Work Programme of the Commission, fall squarely within one or another of the six priority categories established by the Council: thus

- (a) Section I of ECLA's programme on "Economic Growth and Technique of Programming" is of basic importance with regard to and is covered by the Council Priority Groups A and B (Increased Food Production and Distribution and Increased production in fields other than food, respectively).
- (b) Section II of ECLA's programme on "Economic problems of Agriculture" is fully covered by the Council priority Group A.
- (c) Section III of ECLA's programme on "Industry and Mining" is fully covered by the Council priority Group B.

/(d) Sections IV

(d) Sections IV and V of ECLA's programme on International Trade, and Annual Economic Survey and Quarterly Economic Bulletin respectively, are all fully covered by the Council Priority Group C, "Measures for promoting full domestic employment and economic stability within expanding economy", while particularly section IV "International Trade" is directly related to economic development.

It should also be noted that a number of individual projects within the broad groups of projects of ECLA's programme are covered by more than one of the Council's priority group. For example ECLA projects such as the Training programme for economists (E/CN.12/303) and the study on Technical research and training in Latin America (E/CN.12/300) are directly related to the Council Priority Group E, "Development of Education and Science". Similarly the ECLA projects in Section III, "International Trade", have an important bearing on Council Priority Group A and B.

The considerations which the Council formulated in connexion with the United Nations Priority Programmes apply furthermore to various projects included in the Commission's programme.

In regard to criteria for Priorities [Council Resolution 324 (XI)] and Procedures of Establishment of Priorities [Council Resolution 402 B(XIII)] the Work Programme of the Commission fully satisfies recommendations of the Council, which in part have been adopted in accordance with the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

In particular an account of co-ordination and co-operation arrangements included in the Annual Report of the Commission demonstrates that the preparatory work necessary for development of the various projects and their execution is co-ordinated whenever appropriate with other competent bodies and

/whenever

whenever desirable undertaken in co-operation or jointly with international agencies ready to assist or willing to combine them with their own related projects.

In accordance with the Council resolution 402 B(XIII) the programme of work has been divided within each broad group of projects (Section I-V) into three groups as follows:

(a) Continuing projects and activities of high priority consist of projects in which the responsibility of the Secretariat, in accordance with the Commission's terms of reference and resolutions, is such that studies and reports are presented on a periodic basis, although such reports and studies may differ from and supplement each other from year to year in substance (different aspects of major problems), in time (developments during a given period) or in scope (country coverage).

(b) Ad hoc projects of high priority are special studies or other activities for which an approximate duration of time can be estimated: for budgetary reasons some projects which would normally require a continuing approach are dealt with on an ad hoc basis. Pursuant to the recommendation of the Council and its Co-ordination Committee an approximate estimate as to the probable duration of all ad hoc projects is indicated, except for meetings of experts and conferences where probable date of holding them is indicated.

(c) Other projects is a more accurate description of the third group, in previous reports assembled under the heading of those "which might be deferred or eliminated, or undertaken insofar as resources permit". Such projects cannot be placed in a higher priority in view of budget limitations, but their value to the countries of the region should not be dismissed as negligible.

Within groups (a) and (b) above, projects or activities have been listed without indication of their relative importance. However, in accordance with

/the Council's

the Council's request, within group (c) above, projects have been listed in order of their relative priority.

It should be emphasized that no attempt was made to establish relative priority or importance between broad groups of projects into which the Work Programme of the Commission is divided, i.e.:

- Section I : Economic Growth and Technique of Programming
- Section II : Economic Problems of Agriculture
- Section III : Industry and Mining
- Section IV : International Trade
- Section V : Annual Economic Survey and Quarterly  
Economic Bulletin

Thus, it is assumed that high priority projects in each of the five Sections are not differentiated according to their relative importance, as their implementation is essential to the performance of the Commission's basic tasks under its terms of reference.

The Commission at its Fourth Session (1951) already recognized the necessity for classifying its work projects and priorities along the lines indicated by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council and this policy was continued at the meeting of the Commission's Committee of the Whole (1952). The resolution 420 (XIV) of the Council on the Annual Report of ECLA stated, inter alia, that "the Economic and Social Council ... considers that 1952/53 work programme of the Commission included in its annual report is of primary importance for the economic development of Latin America... and endorses the priorities allocated by the Committee of the Whole to the individual work projects".

/This work

This work programme advanced in the course of the last year and revised in the light of the proceedings and decisions of the Commission at its Fifth Session has been carefully scrutinized not only in the light of the Council's policy, as indicated above, but also with regard to the relative importance of various projects and activities in order to arrive at a balanced programme ensuring the best and most economic use of the resources.

The Commission has authorized the Executive Secretary, in dealing with several work projects, to convene, such conferences, meetings of experts, working parties or groups of specialists as indicated in several resolutions of the Fifth Session.

While it is desirable to adopt as firm a programme as possible, according to priorities, it is also essential that the Executive Secretary should retain a certain amount of discretion in adapting the programme to circumstances as they may arise and to the staff and other resources available to him. Accordingly, the Commission decided that in agreement with sub-paragraph (f) of paragraph 11 of the Report of the Council Co-ordination Committee annexed to the Council resolution 451 (XIV) A, the Commission authorized the Executive Secretary to modify or eliminate certain projects, or establish different priorities should development not now foreseen make this desirable in his opinion. Such alterations, however, should remain within the framework of the programme adopted by the Commission.



THE WORK PROGRAMME AND PRIORITIES, 1952-53

Resolution

Section I. ECONOMIC GROWTH AND TECHNIQUE OF PROGRAMMING

a) Continuing projects and activities of high priority:

1. General problems of economic development and technique programming

7(IV), (V)

(a) Continuation of the analysis of the technique of programming started in a study presented in document E/CN.12/292, with particular reference to the application of this technique;

(b) Country studies: the method and analysis used in document E/CN.12/292 will be applied in making other country studies. (A study on Brazil has been started).

2. Monetary and fiscal policies relative to the requirements the economic development

3(IV) (V)

Analyses of government receipts and expenditures; special analysis of taxation and other sources of revenue; and influence of government credit and fiscal policies and exchange and trade controls on consumption and investment in the various sectors of the economy.

3. Studies of economic development in individual countries

7(IV), (V)

The purpose of these studies is to analyze long-term trends and problems of the economic growth, with a view that these studies may be useful not only in formulating government policies but also that they may provide the

/basic data

basic data and materials for the application of technique of programming in the preparation of development plans.

4. Economic Integration

(a) Economic integration and reciprocity in Central

America

9,24(IV)

(V)

Following the first study on this subject, studies are being undertaken on commercial policies and removal of impediments to trade in relation to economic development and financing investments for the programme of integration; implications of integration for the agriculture economy; assisting governments on the implementation of the recommendations of the report prepared by the ECLA/TAA transport mission and of the Customs Nomenclature Subcommittee. The Commission is actively collaborating with the technical assistance programme being undertaken in Central America.

(b) Preliminary investigation of problems on progressive integration of Latin American economies

(V)

5. Training programme for economists

4(IV)

(V)

Continuation of training programme organized for selected groups of Latin American economists to work with ECLA economists on theoretical and practical problems of economic development and technique of programming.

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6. Technical research and training in Latin America

13(IV), (V)

Continuation of a study made in Chile (see document E/CN.12/300) to a group of selected Latin American countries, with particular reference to the relationship between technological research institutes and institutions for training technicians.

b) Ad hoc projects of high priority:

7. Expert conference, including working parties, on problems of economic development and the technique of programming (with cooperation of Technical Assistance Administration)

7(IV) (V)

This conference is planned for 1955, and will bring together a group of Latin American economists who are directly concerned with problems of economic development in their respective countries. A small number of economists from outside the region will also be invited to participate. The main subject will be programming of economic development based on the work of the Commission, special papers prepared by participants, and the experiences of countries having development programmes. For selected aspects of the problem small working parties may be established in advance of or during the conference.

8. Conference on monetary and fiscal policies (in cooperation with Technical Assistance Administration and the International Monetary Fund).

3(IV) (V)

/This conference,

Resolution

This conference, tentatively scheduled for July 1954, will bring together a small group of economists and specialists for intensive discussion of monetary and fiscal policies as instruments of economic development policy with special reference to their bearing on the rate of economic growth. The documentation for the meeting will be prepared mainly by the Secretariats of ECLA and the Fund.

9. Influence of taxation on private capital exports 3(IV), (V)

Continuation of a study started with document E/CN.12/298 and E/CN.12/298/Add.1 and 2, taking into account economic aspects of the problem as well as fiscal. Studies of taxation in capital exporting countries, will be followed by a series of studies in capital importing countries.

c) Other projects

10. Economic and legal status of foreign investments in Latin America 8(IV) (V)

Country studies have been completed and will be revised and brought up-to-date, and together with a general introduction will be published in the second half of 1953.

11. Relation of migration to economic development 6(IV)

This survey, not expected to be undertaken before 1955 will be an intensive study based on a field investigation in a selected area, which is in the process of relatively rapid economic growth. The purpose of this study will be to analyze the relationship of the growth of population and

Resolution

manpower to the rate of investment and to estimate manpower requirements both from within the country and from foreign countries, and the impact of migration on economic development.

12. Study of organization and structure of capital markets in Latin America 3(IV)
13. Cyclical fluctuations in Latin America (E/CN.12/19C)

Section II. ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF AGRICULTURE (with the collaboration of FAO)

a) Continuing projects and activities of high priority:

14. Factors affecting agricultural production 7,14(IV) (V)

This series of studies was started with one made in the Central Valley of Chile using sampling methods (see document E/CN.12/306) and will be followed by applying similar methods, including field investigations in specific areas, in other countries in order to develop more fully an analysis and understanding of factors which influence incentives for increasing productivity and volume of production.

15. Agricultural development in individual countries 7,14(IV) (V)

Continuation of a series of studies begun in 1952, the purpose of which is to make known and analyze basic economic aspects of agricultural development and thus provide background material for the development policy

/and technicalization

Resolution

and technicalization of agriculture.

16. Agricultural credit and regional seminars

(V)

The Secretariat's studies on agricultural credit were made for Central American countries, and were presented to the meeting of experts held in Guatemala in September-October 1952. These studies will be continued for other Latin American countries, to be followed by regional meetings of agricultural credit experts.

b) Ad hoc projects of high priority:

17. Study of coffee production and trade in relation to economic development

(V)

The studies on coffee would consider especially the economic aspects of production, processing and trade which are more directly connected with the problem of economic growth. They would refer to specific producing areas utilizing not only available statistics, but also will be based on field surveys in order to obtain certain facts, especially those connected with productivity of labour, the trends in output, in consumption and future capacity of the foreign markets to absorb Latin American coffee exports. The studies would be made in collaboration with FAO and other international agencies interested.

18. Investigation of agricultural statistical systems and methodology in Latin America

(V)

The studies would appraise the available statistics and methodology employed by the Latin American countries in

/order that

Resolution

order that the ECLA and FAO may be in a better position to interpret the results of the statistical analysis in the preparation of its studies of economic problems of agriculture with special reference to the problems of economic development. The results of these surveys would be referred to FAO and other agencies in order that appropriate measures may be taken to improve agricultural statistics in Latin America.

The studies will be made in collaboration with FAO and IASI.

c) Other projects:

19. Study of economic and technological problems of the banana industry (with cooperation of FAO) (V)
20. Study of production, industrialization and export markets of hard fibres (with cooperation of FAO) (V)

Section III. INDUSTRY AND MINING

a) Continuing projects and activities of high priority:

21. Iron and steel industries 10(IV), (V)
  - (a) Study of Latin American steel production costs and investments;
  - (b) Study of production costs, investments and incentives in the iron and steel transforming industries;
  - (c) Collection, analysis and dissemination of specialized statistics and technological documentation;
  - (d) Compilation and unification of terminology, norms and standards as applicable in the region

/22. Pulp and

Resolution

22. Pulp and paper industries (studies to be undertaken in cooperation with E.L.O

10(IV), (V)

The preliminary report (document E/CN.12/294) will be followed by the studies listed below:

- (a) Economic and technological investigation of the utilization of Latin American tropical hardwoods for the manufacture of pulp and paper;
- (b) Study of the possibilities of establishing other forest industries integrated with the manufacture of pulp and paper;
- (c) Study of local and export markets for Latin American pulp and paper, as well as for the products of the integrated forest industries;
- (d) Economic and technological investigation of the possibility of utilization of sugar cane bagasse for the manufacture of pulp and paper in Latin America.

23. Studies of the heavy chemical industries

10(IV), (V)

- (a) Surveys on the existing industry in Latin America;
- (b) Analysis of imports of chemicals and investigation of the possibility of establishing industries producing imports substitutes;
- (c) Availability of raw materials in the region and technical and economic problems related to their utilization;
- (c) Investments and cost structure.



Resolution

24. Development of energy resources

38(A.C.16)

It is planned to initiate a preliminary overall survey of energy resources, utilization and requirements of energy based on estimates to be made of probable future demand trends and investment needs. As a part of a long-term study on energy it is planned to make an analysis of comparative costs of energy supplied by alternative sources in Latin American countries.

25. Mining

(V)

Compilation of data on estimated reserves of ores of non-ferrous metals. Analysis of demand trends for non-ferrous metals, and economic and technical problems related to mining and non-ferrous metallic ores, their preparation, smelting and refining.

26. Collection and classification of data available on non-agricultural natural resources in Latin America, and publication of inventories of resources

(V)

b) Ad hoc projects of high priority:

27. Expert conference, including working parties, on iron and steel industry (in cooperation with TMA)

(V)

The conference would be attended by qualified experts from Latin America and a few experts from outside the region and may be preceded by technical working parties; on the basis of technical papers prepared by the Secretariat and specialists, the conference would facilitate exchange of experiences on: economics of the blast furnace as

/influenced by

Resolution

influenced by iron ore preparation, increase of temperature and pressure of blast, etc.; production of ferro-alloys; new iron ore reduction methods other than the blast furnace; influence of use of oxygen in converters and on resulting steels; norms and specification for steels; cost structure of selected steel transforming industries.

28. Expert conference, including working parties, on pulp and paper industry

(V)

Meeting of experts on pulp and paper (in cooperation with TMA and FAO), to discuss problems arising from material assembled and reports prepared by the Secretariat and by specialized working groups.

29. Studies of possibilities of establishing processing industries utilizing agricultural raw materials, with particular reference to expansion of intra-regional and international trade

(V)

c) Other projects:

30. Food processing industries

10(IV)

31. Textile industry

10(IV)

Section IV. INTERNATIONAL TRADE

a) Continuing projects and activities of high priority:

32. Trade between Latin America and United States and Europe

(V)

Study of probable future trends of demand for primary products exported by Latin America and of changes in the composition of Latin American imports which will effect the type of goods (especially capital goods) European and

Resolution

North American countries may expect to export to Latin America.

33. Inter-Latin American trade studies

(V)

- (a) Problems of commercial policy: implications of GATT for intra-regional trade; payments and exchange controls as applied to inter-Latin American trade; import-export controls and administrative procedures;
- (b) Possibilities of increasing demand and trade within the region for Latin American raw materials and manufactures;
- (c) Problems of maritime transportation in relation to inter-Latin American trade.

34. Studies of the terms of trade and its influence on the rate of economic development

(V)

The scope and character of these studies will follow the detailed recommendations contained in the resolution adopted by the Fifth Session.

b) Ad hoc project of high priority:

35. Study of multilateral compensation settlements among Latin American countries and between Latin American and European countries

(V)

This is a continuation of a study presented to the Fifth Session (see E/CN.12/399). It is proposed to make an exhaustive analysis of trade and payments between Latin America and Europe and among Latin American countries.

/c) Other

Resolution

c) Other projects:

36. Tourism

(V)

Study of means for removing obstacles to expansion of  
tourist trade.

37. Study on operation of Free Zone of Colon, Panama

Section V. ANNUAL ECONOMIC SURVEY AND QUARTERLY ECONOMIC BULLETIN

(V)

Continuing projects of high priority.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS 1953-1954

Recognizing the urgent need to economize United Nations resources the Executive Secretary has made a careful study of the new programme established by the Commission. The work programme of the Secretariat has been revised so as to make it possible to absorb most of the additional workload. The planning and preliminary work on the new projects will be undertaken by the regular staff of the Secretariat during 1953, with a minimum of additional expenditures.

It is impossible at this time to make an accurate estimate of the expenditures for meetings of experts since the time and place, scope and composition of these meetings can only be determined after the preliminary substantive work has been completed and the plans have been prepared.

While the Secretariat may absorb the major portion of the new programme and the expansion of continuing projects with the regular staff, there are certain projects of high priority which cannot be undertaken without resources. These projects are as follows:

/a) Iron and Steel

a) Iron and Steel Industries (Resolution No. V).

The resolution on Iron and Steel require a series of technical and economic studies which cannot be undertaken by the regular secretarial staff of ECLA. The Industry and Mining Division may assign three officials of its staff to this important project. However, the knowledge and experience of the staff will have to be supplemented by experts with specialized knowledge, mainly in the field of specifications of steel and steel products, as well as transforming and engineering industries. The project will also necessitate official travel over and above the normal travel programme of the Division.

It is envisaged that one expert with a specialized knowledge of specifications and standardization of steel products will be needed to compile and consolidate, in close contact with the steel industry, the specifications for iron and steel products which already are in force in several Latin American countries and propose modifications of them in order better to suit the potentialities of the regional industry.

In relation to steel transforming industries, it has been contemplated to conduct similar studies to those prepared for iron and steel making, which will determine the influence of size of plants and will include an analysis of the cost and investment structure for a series of steel transforming and engineering industries.

For the above projects it will be required to engage three experts from four to six months each and one expert for eight months. One of these experts will be employed in 1953 to undertake several preliminary studies in collaboration with the staff of the Industry and Mining Division. The three remaining experts will be needed in 1954.

/The work on

The work on Iron and Steel transforming industries opens a new field and it will be necessary to obtain the services of one specialist for conducting and coordinating this particular work from January 1954 onwards, after the preliminary work has been finished.

Financial Implications:

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>
a) <u>Established posts</u>		
1 First Officer for 1954 (P/4)		9,140 <u>1/</u>
b) <u>Consultants:</u>		
1 Expert on Specifications and Standardization for 6 months		6,000
1 General expert on steel transforming industries for 8 months (1953 and 1954)	(4,000)	4,000
1 Expert on size of plant investment and cost analysis (6 months)	(1,000)	5,000
1 Expert on products and processes for 6 months		6,000
Initial and return travel of experts	(2,000)	2,000
Official travel for experts	(2,000)	3,000
c) <u>Official travel</u>		
Official travel for ECLA staff (one visit to main plants in Latin America)		<u>1,500</u>
	<u>(9,000) <u>2/</u></u>	<u>36,640</u>

1/ Common staff costs will be absorbed within the normal budget.

2/ The expenditures for consultants and official travel for 1953 may be absorbed within the normal budget.

/b) Pulp and

b) Pulp and paper industries (Resolution No. V).

Resolution No. V on Paper and Pulp will considerably enlarge the scope of work of the Secretariat in this field, both in 1953 and 1954. It will not be possible to absorb the additional substantive work within the normal programme for 1953 and 1954. In the interest of economy, however, the Secretariat will absorb the additional requirements for temporary assistance, secretarial and clerical help.

It will be necessary to undertake extensive field investigations which have been considered in the resolution, namely the utilization of tropical and sub-tropical species, the integration of other forest industries with the Paper and Pulp industry, the market conditions for pulp, paper and the products of the integrated industries, and bagasse as a source of pulp and paper. The work on the projects will require four consultants with specialized knowledge in these fields for approximately six months each. It will be necessary for these experts to undertake official travel throughout the region. To coordinate this important project it will be necessary to engage a general expert in the field of paper and pulp production and marketing, to be attached to the Industry and Mining Division in Santiago, beginning in January 1954.

Provided that the meeting of experts may be held in Santiago, there will be no additional funds required, since the ECLA Secretariat will undertake to service the meeting from its normal staff, assuming that the participating experts will cover their own travel and per diem expenses.

/Financial

Financial Implications:

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>
a) <u>Established posts:</u>		
1 Second Officer for 1954 (P/3)		7,330
b) <u>Consultants:</u>		
1 Expert on the utilization of tropical and sub-tropical species - 6 months	3,000	3,000
1 Expert on integration of other forest industries with the Paper and Pulp Industry - 6 months		6,000
1 Expert on marketing - 6 months		6,000
1 Expert on bagasse - 6 months	2,000	4,000
Initial return travel - Experts	2,000	2,000
Official travel - Experts (3 visits)		3,000
c) <u>Official travel - ECLA staff (2 visits)</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
	<u>7,000</u>	<u>32,330</u>

(x) Common staff costs will be absorbed within the normal budget.

c) Studies of the Heavy Chemical Industries (Resolution No. V)

Although a study on chemical industries was included in the programme for the IV Session, the Secretariat has not had the resources or the expert knowledge to commence work on this project. Resolution No. V calls for a series of special studies on a continuous basis and it will be necessary to engage an expert with technical knowledge of chemicals and chemical processes relating to their production. In addition, it will be necessary to employ a short-term consultant on problems of investments and cost structure. The Industry and Mining Division may undertake, with the aid of

/a short-term



a short-term consultant, a preliminary survey of the industry and an analysis of imports. Short-term consultants will also be required to compile and analyse the suitability of available raw materials in the region for the production of basic chemicals.

Financial Implications

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>
a) <u>Established posts:</u>		
1 First Officer for 1954 (2/4)		9,140 <u>1/</u>
b) <u>Consultants:</u>		
Short-term consultants for a total period of 8 months	2,000	6,000
Initial and return travel for consultants	1,000	2,000
Official travel - Experts (2 visits)		2,000
c) <u>Official travel</u> - ECLA staff (1 visit)	<u>          </u>	<u>1,000</u>
	<u>3,000</u>	<u>20,140</u>

1/ Common staff costs will be absorbed within the normal budget.

d) Intra Latin American trade studies (Resolution No. V)

Due to shortage of staff and other resources, it has only been possible to prepare a preliminary report covering relatively few countries. For the compilation and analysis of economic data to undertake the studies requested by the Commission, it will be necessary to increase the staff of the Foreign Trade Division by two posts. It will further be necessary to engage an expert on commercial policy, payment and exchange controls, import-export controls and administrative procedures for approximately six months to visit Brazil, Chile, Peru, Uruguay, Nicaragua and Central America.

/The first

The first part of the study on maritime traffic in Latin America may be undertaken by the regular ECLA staff during the latter part of 1953 and the early part of 1954. In order to complete the study, it will be necessary to engage a maritime shipping expert for five to six months to visit the principal countries and ports in Latin America. A special study on foreign trade in Bolivia and Paraguay may be undertaken by the Secretariat.

The study on intra-regional trade requires extensive travel in the area. Part of these travel expenditures will be borne by the normal ECLA budget, however, the resources would be inadequate to cover the travel of the two experts.

Financial Implications:

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>
a) <u>Established posts:</u>		
1 Second Officer for 1954 (P/3)		7,330 <u>1/</u>
1 Associate Officer for 1954 (P/2)		5,750 <u>1/</u>
b) <u>Consultants:</u>		
1 Expert for 6 months on commercial policy	2,000	4,000
1 Maritime transportation expert for 5 months	1,000	4,000
Initial and return travel of experts	2,000	
Official travel of experts (2 visits)	_____	<u>2,000</u>
	<u>5,000</u>	<u>23,080</u>
	=====	=====

1/ Common staff costs will be absorbed within the normal budget.

Summary of financial implications:

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>
1. Iron and Steel Industries		36,640
2. Paper and Pulp Industries	7,000	32,330
3. Heavy Chemical Industries	3,000	20,140
4. Intro Latin American Trade Studies	<u>5,000</u>	<u>23,080</u>
	<u>15,000</u>	<u>112,190</u>

