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BRIEF REVIEW OF THE WORK AND ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMISSION,
1948 - 1955



BRIEF REVIEW OF THE WORK AND ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMISSION 1948-1955

1. In view of the fact that the Economic and Social Council is this year celebrating its tenth anniversary, a brief evaluation of the tasks which ECLA has accomplished and of the direction which its work is now taking is herewith presented. A review of the same kind was presented by the Executive Secretary in March 1951 (E/AC.34/6).
2. The establishment of the Commission in June 1948 took place at an opportune stage of Latin America's historic growth. A number of problems arising from the Second World War urgently required attention. Moreover, many of the countries of the region were attempting to eliminate certain anachronisms in the structure of their economies and to stimulate their development by making greater use of their own resources as well as of those placed at their disposal by agencies of international co-operation.
3. The Commission's responsibilities include promotion of the economic development of the Latin American countries as well as of international economic co-operation in general. These two aspects are closely connected, since the economic growth of the region cannot proceed as rapidly as circumstances demand unless it is supported by concerted international action.
4. In the final analysis, economic development is an urgent social need, characterized by a process of intensive structural change. The rate at which productivity increases in the economically under-developed countries is notoriously slow, and despite the rise in per capita income in the Latin American countries during recent years, there is still a marked disparity between them and the world's great economic centres in this respect. A vigorous development policy is therefore required, in which the fundamental role belongs to the individual efforts of each country. One of the crucial points of the problem is that capital investment must be raised to an extent incompatible with the resources at present available to the Latin American countries. Nevertheless, without a steady increase in the capital density per worker, it will not be possible to achieve a progressive improvement in the standard of living of the population.

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5. While it is possible to increase productivity without additional investment, through the more efficient utilization of available resources to which the application of a wisely-planned technical assistance programme may lead, such increases themselves result in a need for still greater investment to absorb the surplus manpower released by improved technical methods. Attention should here be drawn to the rapid expansion of consumption which has been taking place in Latin America, owing to the rise in per capita income and the growth of the population, which has increased by 26.5 per cent over the last ten years, that is, at a higher rate than in any of the other large regions of the world.

6. In recent years, the deterioration in the terms of trade of Latin American countries and the general increase in domestic consumption have combined to weaken the investment effort to a disturbing degree. The dilemma thus inevitably arises that either consumption must be reduced or recourse must be had to foreign capital to supplement the inadequate rate of domestic investment. Furthermore, the productive techniques of advanced countries must be passed on to under-developed countries, a process which, in turn, requires far more capital than the latter can provide.

7. Economic development and international co-operation thus constitute the foundation of the Commission's work programme. At the second session, the Secretariat was requested to continue its preparation of analytical studies of Latin America's economic growth, with special reference to the problems of the region's over-all growth and to the part which industrialization should play in this development. At the next session, the Secretariat was requested to prepare studies on problems of economic growth, and member governments were recommended to set up targets for such growth and orders of priority for their attainment. These ideas were broadened and defined in more detail at the fourth session, when the Commission recommended the Economic and Social Council to make the following additions to the former's terms of reference: that the commission give special attention to problems of economic development; that it co-operate in the formulation and development of co-ordinated policies as a basis for practical action to promote economic development in the region; and that

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it assist the Economic and Social Council and its Technical Assistance Committee in the discharge of their function with respect to the United Nations Technical Assistance Programme, in particular by collaborating in the appraisal of these activities in the Latin American region.

8. The Commission has held six sessions: (I) Santiago, June 1948; (II) Havana, June 1949; (III) Montevideo, June 1950; (IV) Mexico City, June 1951; (V) Rio de Janeiro, April 1953; and (VI) Bogota, August 1955. In addition, sessions of the Committee of the Whole have been held in Santiago, Chile, on the following occasions: (I) February 1952; (II) February 1954; (III) July 1954; and (IV) May 1955.

9. There has been close co-operation between the ECLA secretariat and member governments. Since the inception of the Commission, the Executive Secretary and senior members of the secretariat have worked in close contact with government officials and economists on such matters as the compilation of statistical data, the collection of information and the analysis of the economic problems of individual countries.

10. The Secretariat of the Commission is considered as a part of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations, and the coordination of its work with that of the Department, has been constantly sought. Similarly, the secretariat has co-operated with the secretariats of the Economic Commission for Europe and the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East. The Executive Secretaries of the three regional commissions and the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs meet periodically with a view to strengthening co-operation and co-ordination.

11. The Commission has co-operated in varying degrees, depending on the extent to which they share common interests, with the specialized agencies and the Inter-American Economic and Social Council. As far as the latter is concerned, there is a standing Co-ordination Committee to ensure effective co-operation between the two organizations and to avoid duplication in their work programmes.

/Summary of Work

Summary of Work Accomplished

12. The following summary of the work accomplished by the Commission since its establishment makes reference only to the principal documents presented by the secretariat for the Commission's consideration. A complete list of documents is attached as an annex.

13. At its first session, the Commission decided not to establish any permanent subsidiary bodies at the outset but to concentrate on a thorough study of the characteristics of the economies of Latin American countries and an analysis of their problems as a first step towards subsequent practical measures.

14. Initially, therefore, the work of the secretariat mainly consisted in compiling data and in the theoretical interpretation of the process of economic growth. This latter subject was discussed in a report on The Economic Development of Latin America and its Principal Problems (E/CN.12/89) and in the Economic Survey of Latin America, 1949 (E/CN.12/164). A study was also initiated on the problems of Latin American trade.^{1/}

15. The Economic Survey of Latin America, which is published each year by the secretariat, provides information on the lines along which the economy of the region as a whole is progressing. Besides describing developments in the year under review, and over a longer period, in all branches of the Latin American economy, the Survey devotes special attention to such topics as the rate of economic growth; agricultural, industrial and mining production; fluctuations in the terms of trade, export and import trends; inflationary tendencies; and balance-of-payments problems. Recent events are analysed not only in isolation, in respect of their intrinsic and immediate significance, but also as elements in a sequence of dynamic phenomena within an economic complex which is undergoing a ceaseless process of growth and change.

16. The Commission's fourth session marked the opening of a new stage in its activities. A programme of work was adopted which gave scope for a more

^{1/} For a more detailed account of this initial phase, see the statement presented by the Executive Secretary to the Special Committee on the Organization and Operation of the Economic and Social Council and its Commissions (E/AC/34/6).

thorough analysis and interpretation of the problems of economic development, and, at the same time, enabled the Commission to embark on its first ventures in the field of practical action. It was at this session that the programme of Central American Economic Integration - to which reference will be made later - came into being. The bases were also established for studies on iron and steel and on pulp and paper, as well as for a programme for training economists in problems of economic development. Among the studies presented to this session by the secretariat was a report on the Theoretical and Practical Problems of Economic Growth (E/CN.12/221).

17. At the Commission's fifth session, the secretariat submitted a Preliminary Study on the Technique of Programming Economic Development (E/CN.12/292), outlining a methodology for analyses and projections which might serve in the preparation of economic development programmes. The principal problems and components of such programmes were reviewed, together with the various hypotheses of the rate of growth of gross production that must be postulated in order to estimate compatible levels of production and consumption. A revised and considerably modified version of this study, in which attention was concentrated on the theoretical and methodological aspects of the subject, was presented to the sixth session under the title Introduction to the Technique of Programming Economic Development (E/CN.12/363). The method for making projections was applied to specific cases in individual country studies.^{2/}

18. These publications offer governments a series of basic working principles which may prove helpful in the formulation of a development policy. At the same time, they are designed to elucidate fundamental concepts relating to economic development, and link the solution of practical problems with the theoretical aspects of economic policy.

19. The studies on the iron and steel industry, recommended at the Commission's fourth session, were submitted to a meeting of experts on the Iron and Steel Industry which was held in Bogota in 1952 under the joint auspices of ECLA and TAA. As a result of this meeting, basic information was forthcoming inter alia on topics such as recent and experimental procedures for the better utilization of coal and manufacture of steel;

^{2/} See paragraph 24 and 25 below.

the size of specific Latin American markets; and the special conditions prevailing in countries that wish to establish or develop iron and steel industries. A Study on the Iron and Steel Industry in Latin America (E/CN.12/293) was presented to the Commission, which recommended continuance of this work. A subsequent study on Iron and Steel Transforming Industries in Selected Countries in Latin America (E/CN.12/377) was submitted to the Commission's sixth session; this document, together with other papers which are being prepared by experts, will serve as background material for a Meeting of Experts on the Iron and Steel Transforming Industries to be held in Sao Paulo, Brazil, towards the end of 1956, under the joint auspices of ECLA and TAA.

20. Also in consequence of a decision of the Commission's fourth session, the Secretariat and FAO prepared a study on the Possibilities for the Development of the Pulp and Paper Industry in Latin America (E/CN.12/294 Rev.2), with the general aim of determining the region's demand for pulp and paper, comparing this demand with the capacity of existing mills, and investigating whether it would be possible, from both the technological and the economic points of view, to develop the necessary productive capacity on the basis of existing resources. This study was presented to a Meeting of Experts on the Pulp and Paper Industry, which was convened jointly by ECLA and FAO in Buenos Aires in October 1954. This meeting was attended by 186 experts, and the papers presented to it were subsequently published in a report on Pulp and Paper Prospects in Latin America (E/CN.12/361 Add.1). The meeting recommended, inter alia, the establishment of an expert mission, under the joint auspices of ECLA, FAO and TAA, to collaborate with governments in the preparation of development programmes for the industry and to assist private enterprises in the implementation of specific projects.

21. Mention may also be made of another study submitted to the consideration of the fourth session of the Commission. This was the report on Labour Productivity of the Cotton Textile Industry in Five Latin American Countries (E/CN.12/219) which represented the first stage of the Commission's research into problems of productivity. The document embodies the first appraisal of industrial productivity ever made in Latin America on an international scale,

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and analyses the reasons for the attainment of so low a level. The standards of comparison evolved during the course of the survey have already enabled industries in several countries to determine their own position as regards productivity.

22. The interest of the Commission in questions of trade has been evident since its inception, and a number of reports in this field have been presented by the Secretariat.^{3/} At the Commission's sixth session, it was decided to establish a Trade Committee with the object of increasing trade between the countries of Latin America and facilitating Intra-regional trade negotiations.. The reason for the Commission's emphasis on trade between Latin American countries is to be found in the obstacles to industrialization policies presented by the limited size of the region's national markets and the difficulty of finding export markets in the economically advanced countries outside the region for products manufactured within it. Latin American countries must pursue trade policies designed to maintain their exports of raw materials to the world markets, and are, at the same time, faced by the need to protect newly developed industries, which induces them to restrict imports of certain manufactured goods. Such restrictions are another factor limiting the present possibilities of trade within the region. It seems clear, therefore, that a common trade policy should be sought, which would reconcile the needs of each country's economic development with the benefits to be derived from an expansion of intra-regional trade.

23. The Commission has also shown continuing interest in problems of agriculture and livestock production. At its fifth session, it had before

3/ See in particular A Study of Trade between Latin America and Europe (E/CN.12/225); Possibility of Effecting Multilateral Compensation Settlements between Latin American and European Countries through the Facilities of the European Payments Union (E/CN.12/299); Study of the Prospects of Inter-Latin American Trade-Southern Zone of the Region (E/CN.12/304/Rev.2); Study of Inter-Latin American Trade (E/CN.12/369) (in press).

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it a report on the Agricultural Credit Seminar in Central America (E/CN.12/305) organized jointly by ECLA and FAO, and studies in the same field, prepared in co-operation with FAO in Chile, Brazil and Ecuador. At its next session, the Commission decided to extend its work programme in agriculture to include topics relating to programming, investment, costs, productivity, factors hampering production, and statistical methodology. Studies on these subjects are being carried out with FAO in accordance with the standing arrangements for co-operation between the two organizations. A survey of coffee productivity and production costs is in course of preparation; the part of this study relating to El Salvador has been completed, that concerned with Colombia is now being prepared, and the survey will later be extended to other countries.

24. The Commission's fifth session marked the beginning of the present stage of its activities. Among the principal documents submitted for its consideration was a study on the Economic Development of Ecuador (E/CN.12/295). In similar studies of Brazil and Colombia that were presented to the sixth session, the research that had been carried out on programming was applied to the specific case of each of these countries. The Commission thus definitely entered the field of analyses and projections, using the knowledge acquired to meet practical needs. In this sphere of endeavour, the Secretariat is working in close co-operation with the governments concerned.

25. These country studies are among the first of a series entitled Analyses and Projections of Economic Development, ^{4/} and similar studies are now being prepared on Argentina and Bolivia. They include chapters on monetary and fiscal policy, which serve as an approach to the analysis of these subjects as they relate to the needs of economic development. Other studies on monetary matters and anti-inflationary policy have been incorporated in such documents as the annual economic surveys.

^{4/} The first document in this series is the Introduction to the Technique of Programming Economic Development (E/CN.12/363), and the second and third respectively, the Study on the Economic Development of Brazil (E/CN.12/364) and that on the Economic Development of Colombia (E/CN.12/365).

26. The Preliminary Report on the Development of Energy Production and Utilization in Latin America - Possibilities and Problems (E/CN.12/384), presented at the Bogota session, constitutes a first over-all examination of the problem, and includes a special chapter on nuclear energy. It has become the point of departure for an important programme, since the resolutions on energy problems, adopted at the sixth session, recommended that studies in this field be continued and that further project be initiated in co-operation with TAA.

27. At the request of the Organization of American States, the Commission agreed that the secretariat, with the assistance of experts, should prepare a report for submission to the Meeting of Ministers of Finance or Economy of the Member Governments of the Organization of American States, which was held in Rio de Janeiro in November 1954. This report, entitled International Co-operation in a Latin American Development Policy (E/CN.12/359) dealt with practical measures for accelerating economic development, with foreign investment policy, trade policy and with the economic vulnerability of the Latin American countries.

28. Owing to the limited resources at its disposal, the Secretariat has not as yet been able to devote such attention to questions of transport as the importance of this subject merits. A study on Transport in Central America (E/CN.12/356) was prepared in co-operation with TAA and other international organizations and submitted to a Seminar on Transport held in San José, Costa Rica. Subsequently, a survey of maritime transport in relation to trade was included in the Study of Inter-Latin American Trade (E/CN.12/369). Chapters on transport were also incorporated into the studies on the economic development of Brazil and Colombia referred to above. A Transport Section has recently been established in the Secretariat.

29. The Commission, at its sixth session, adopted a resolution calling the attention of member governments to the close inter-dependence of economic progress and social welfare. It also requested the secretariat to continue studies in these fields and, in particular, to proceed with a study of the growth of population and manpower requirements in relation to economic development. A Social Affairs Unit was recently established in the

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30. A special issue of a new periodic review of economic developments in Latin America was brought out by the secretariat on the occasion of the Commission's sixth session, and the first regular number of the Economic Bulletin for Latin America appeared in January 1956. In future, this Bulletin will be published twice a year, in January and September.

31. Up to 1951, the secretariat was unable to carry out all the studies and research it would have wished in connexion with the Latin American countries of the northern hemisphere. Certain difficulties stood in the way, which were overcome when the Mexico Office was set up in compliance with a resolution adopted at the fourth session. This Office, which is a dependency of the head office of the secretariat in Santiago, Chile, is responsible for the study of the economic problems and activities of Mexico, the Central American Republics, Cuba, Haiti, Panama and the Dominican Republic.

32. The Mexico Office closely collaborates with the secretariat in the preparation of the annual Economic Surveys and in its other work of a general nature. As regards analyses and projections of economic development in specific countries, work on Costa Rica and Mexico is at present in progress.

33. Among the most important of the tasks undertaken by the Mexico Office is the preparation of studies for the Committee on Economic Co-operation in Central America and for its subsidiary agencies, as well as the organization of the meetings held by the Committee, its Sub-Committees and groups of experts. In connexion with the Central American Economic Integration Programme, the Office works in close contact with the representative of the Technical Assistance Board. It also belongs to a working party in charge of technical assistance activities for the Integration Programme, on which ILO, FAC, UNESCO and TAA are also represented.

34. The Economic Integration Programme, sponsored by the ECLA Committee on Economic Co-operation in Central America, had its origin in a resolution adopted at the Mexico session, which was presented by the delegation of the five Central American Republics and expressed the interest of their Governments "in the development of agricultural and industrial production and of transportation systems in their respective countries so as to promote the integration

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of their economies and the expansion of markets by the exchange of their products, the co-ordination of their development programmes and the establishment of enterprises in which all or some of these countries have an interest".

35. The Committee has held one extraordinary and three regular meetings,^{5/} at which resolutions were adopted with a view to guiding effort within the far-reaching programme undertaken. At the third of the regular meetings, the secretariat submitted a report entitled Evaluación del programa de integración centroamericana y algunas nuevas posibilidades industriales (Evaluation of the Central American integration programme and new possibilities for industry) (E/CN.12/CCE/33), which served as a basis for the creation of a Central American Commission for stimulating new industries.

36. The Committee has set up two Sub-Committees to assist it in its work, one on Central American Trade and the other on Statistical Co-ordination. The former has already held three meetings, and the latter one.

37. The Committee has enjoyed the permanent co-operation of the United Nations Technical Assistance Board and of the specialized agencies, which have supplied experts to undertake the implementation of most of the studies included in the programme. Technical assistance has been co-ordinated through a Regional Representative of the Technical Assistance Board, who acts in consultation with the ECLA secretariat.

38. In the four years that have gone by since the Committee on Economic Co-operation in Central America began its work, the region's most vital economic problems have been defined, and the most important of the background studies on which the process of integration can be based have already been carried out. A study on the transport situation was followed by the recommendation of measures for its improvement which are gradually being put into effect; the same is true of electric energy, and progress has been

^{5/} The Committee held its First Session at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, from 23 to 28 August 1952 (see document E/CN.12/AC.17/24); its Second Session at San José, Costa Rica, from 13 to 16 October 1953 (see document E/CN.12/CCE/1); and its Third Session at Managua, Nicaragua, from 23 to 29 January 1956 (see document E/CN.12/CCE/64). The Extraordinary Meeting took place at San Salvador, El Salvador, from 4 to 9 May 1955 (see document E/CN.12/CCE/29).

made with respect to statistical co-ordination and the standardization of customs tariff nomenclature for imports and exports. As regards industry, since the Extraordinary Meeting at San Salvador, the foundations for the realization of the region's industrial potentialities have been laid, and in some cases, like that of the pulp and paper industry, work has entered upon the second and more concrete phase of studying and attempting to solve the specific problem in question. The Central American Advanced School of Public Administration, and the Central American Institute for Research in Industry, represent positive achievements in the institutional field which make an important contribution to the process of integration. Finally, the project for a multilateral free trade treaty, with its appended list of duty-free products, submitted to Governments for their consideration and signature, is a decisive basic step towards the region's full development.

39. The programme of training economists in problems of economic development, initiated at the Commission's fourth session, has been pursued in collaboration with TAA. So far, four courses have been held. Holders of fellowships for the training course are selected each year, and their work is co-ordinated with that of the secretariat, especially in regard to research and to the analysis of data used in the programming of development. This work is supplemented by selected reading, lectures and round-table discussions. At the end of the year, the participants, who are chosen from among economists and engineers concerned with national development problems, return to their own countries, where they are able to apply the knowledge and experience which they have gained from the course. In 1955, a new feature was introduced with the inauguration of a two-and-a-half months' intensive training course in Bogota. This was attended by about 100 Colombian economists and officials directly engaged in economic development activities. A similar short intensive course will be organized in Brazil during 1956 with the support of the Brazilian Banco Nacional do Desenvolvimento Economico.

40. In conclusion, it may be recalled that the work of the Commission began in a sphere which, although not entirely unexplored, had not previously been subjected to systematic analysis and interpretation. For example,

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Latin America's rate of growth was unknown, and there was a lack of quantitative analyses of the dynamic factors stimulating such growth. Similarly, the investment coefficient had not been established, nor had the magnitude of the external and internal forces which determined it; and no clear idea of the rate of investment and of capital requirements existed. Detailed studies of these factors, in which they have been assessed as accurately as possible, have now been made. While the Commission is steadily moving further into the field of practical work, the secretariat is continuing its basic studies of development so that they may serve as a guide for practical action and influence the course of events by means of a rational and systematic conception of economic policy.

41. The work of the Commission, supplemented by the training programme for economists, has undoubtedly modified traditional habits of thought in regard to the economic problems of Latin America. The analysis of the structural changes involved in economic growth has thrown light on the role of industrialization, especially in connexion with the improvement of agricultural techniques; and the study of the internal modifications of national economies inherent in the process of economic development has brought out their incidence on international trade. Thus new concepts have gradually emerged with regard to those courses of action that will accelerate the economic development of the countries of Latin America.

/Annex

Annex

DOCUMENTS PRODUCED BY THE ECONOMIC
COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Language</u>
E/CN.12/82	Economic Survey of Latin America, 1948	E. S.
Sales N° 1949.II.G.1		
E/CN.12/83	Report of the Joint ECLA/FAO Working Party	E. S.
Sales N° 1950.II.G.1 (English only)		
E/CN.12/84	Preliminary Study of Needs for Technical Assistance in Latin America	E. F. S.
E/CN.12/85	Prospects for Trade Expansion	E. S.
E/CN.12/86	Prospects for Agricultural Development	E. F. S.
E/CN.12/87	Multilateral Compensation of International Payments in Latin America	E. S.
E/CN.12/89	The Economic Development of Latin America and its Principal Problems	E. S.
Sales N° 1950.II.G.2 (English only)		
E/CN.12/158/Rev.1 (E/1330)	Annual Report of the Economic Commission for Latin America (June 26th, 1948 - June 14th.1949)	E. S.
E/CN.12/164/Rev.1	Economic Survey of Latin America, 1949	E. S.
Sales N° 1951.II.G.1		
E/CN.12/164/Annex B	Agricultural Development in Brazil	E. S.
E/CN.12/164/Annex C	Agricultural Development in Chile	E. S.
E/CN.12/164/Annex D	Agricultural Development in Cuba	E. S.
E/CN.12/164/Annex E	Agricultural Development in Mexico	E. S.
E/CN.12/164/Annex F	Mining in Latin America	E. S.
E/CN.12/164/Annex H	Industrial Development in Brazil	E. S.
E/CN.12/164/Annex I	Industrial Development in Chile	E. S.
E/CN.12/164/Annex J	Industrial Development in Cuba	E. S.
E/CN.12/164/Annex K	Industrial Development in Mexico	E. S.
E/CN.12/164/Annex L	Public Finance	E. S.
E/CN.12/165	Trade Trends and Policies in Latin America	E. S.
E/CN.12/166/Add.1	Foreign Investments in Argentine	E. S.

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Language</u>
E/CN.12/166/Add.2	Foreign Investments in Brazil	E. S.
E/CN.12/166/Add.3	Foreign Investments in Chile	E. S.
E/CN.12/166/Add.4	Foreign Investments in Colombia	E. S.
E/CN.12/166/Add.5	Foreign Investments in Cuba	E. S.
E/CN.12/166/Add.6	Foreign Investments in Uruguay	E. S.
E/CN.12/166/Add.7	Foreign Investments in Guatemala	E. S.
E/CN.12/166/Add.8	Foreign Investments in Mexico	E. S.
E/CN.12/166/Add.9	Foreign Investments in Venezuela	E. S.
E/CN.12/166/Add.10	Foreign Investments in Bolivia	E. S.
E/CN.12/166/Add.11	Foreign Investments in Peru	E. S.
E/CN.12/166/Add.12	Foreign Investments in Honduras	E. S.
E/CN.12/166/Add.13	Foreign Investments in Costa Rica	E. S.
E/CN.12/166/Add.14	Foreign Investments in Haiti	E. S.
E/CN.12/166/Add.15	Foreign Investments in Paraguay	E. S.
E/CN.12/167/Add.1	Agricultural Credit in Costa Rica	E. S.
E/CN.12/167/Add.2	Agricultural Credit in El Salvador	E. S.
E/CN.12/167/Add.3	Agricultural Credit in Guatemala	E. S.
E/CN.12/167/Add.4	Agricultural Credit in Honduras	E. S.
E/CN.12/167/Add.5	Agricultural Credit in Nicaragua	E. S.
E/CN.12/169/Add.1	Immigration in Brazil	E. S.
E/CN.12/169/Add.2	Immigration in Chile	E. S.
E/CN.12/169/Add.3	Immigration in Venezuela	E. S.
E/CN.12/190 (E/1717)	Annual Report of the Economic Commission for Latin America (June 14th. 1949 - June 21st. 1950)	E. F. S. P.
E/CN.12/217/Rev.1	Economic Survey of Latin America, 1950	E. F. S.
E/CN.12/217/Add.1	Recent Trends and Developments in the Argentine Economy	E. S.
E/CN.12/217/Add.2	Recent Developments and Trends in the Brazilian Economy	E. S.
E/CN.12/217/Add.3	Recent Facts and Trends in the Economy of Chile	E. S.
E/CN.12/217/Add.4	Recent Trends and Developments in the Economy of Colombia	E. S.

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Language</u>	
E/CN.12/217/Add.5	Recent Trends and Events in the Economy of Cuba	E.	S.
E/CN.12/217/Add.6	Recent Developments and Trends in the Economy of El Salvador	E.	S.
E/CN.12/217/Add.7	Recent Development and Trends in the Economy of Guatemala	E.	S.
E/CN.12/217/Add.8	Recent Trends and Events in the Economy of Mexico	E.	S.
E/CN.12/217/Add.11	Recent Facts and Trends in the Economy of Venezuela	E.	S.
E/CN.12/217/Add.12	Recent Trends and Events in Mining in Latin America	E.	S.
E/CN.12/217/Add.13	Public Finance Developments in Latin America	E.	S.
E/CN.12/218/Add.1	Recent Development and Problems of the Argentine Industry	E.	S.
E/CN.12/218/Add.2	Development of Agriculture in Bolivia	E.	S.
E/CN.12/218/Add.3	Economic Development of Cuba	E.	S.
E/CN.12/218/Add.4	Economic Development of Guatemala	E.	S.
E/CN.12/219	Labour Productivity of the Cotton Textile Industry in Five Latin-American Countries	E.	S.
Sales N° 1951.II.G.2			
E/CN.12/221	Theoretical and Practical Problems of Economic Growth	E.	S.
Sales N° 1952.II.G.1 (Spanish only)			
E/CN.12/225	A Study of Trade between Latin America and Europe	E.	F. S.
Sales N° 1952.II.G.2			
E/CN.12/226	United States Capacity to Absorb Latin American Products	E.	S.
E/CN.12/234/Rev.1	Effects of United States Defence Programme on Trade with Latin America	E.	S.
E/CN.12/266 (E/2021)	Annual Report of the Economic Commission for Latin America (June 21st. 1950 - June 16th.1951)	E.	F. S.

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Language</u>	
E/CN.12/291/Rev.2	Economic Survey of Latin America, 1951-1952	E.	S.
Sales N° 1953.II.G.3			
E/CN.12/292	Preliminary Study on Technique of Programming Economic Development	E.	S.
E/CN.12/293/Rev.1 and Add.1	A Study of the Iron and Steel Industry in Latin America (2 Volumes)	E.	S.
Sales N° 1954.II.G.3. (Volume II English only)			
E/CN.12/294/Rev.2	Possibilities for the Development of the Pulp and Paper Industry in Latin America	E.	S.
Sales N° 1953.II.G.2.			
E/CN.12/295	Study on Economic Development of Ecuador		S
Sales N° 1953.II.G.5			
E/CN.12/296 and Add. 1 and 2	Progress Report on Economic Integration and Reciprocity Programme in Central America	E.	S.
E/CN.12/298	Study of Taxation in Capital-Exporting and Capital-Importing Countries of Foreign Private Investment in Latin America	E.	S.
E/CN.12/298/Add.1	The tax system in Mexico and the development of foreign investment	E.	S.
E/CN.12/298/Add.2	Fiscal incentives aimed at increasing the inflow of private capital from abroad for economic development in under-developed countries	E.	S.
E/CN.12/299	Possibility of effecting Multilateral Compensation Settlements between Latin American and European Countries through the European Payments Union	E.	S.
E/CN.12/300	Technological Research and Technical Training in Latin America		S.
E/CN.12/301	Technical Assistance Activities in the ECLA region (Report by UN TAA)	E.	S.

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Language</u>
E/CN.12/302	Technical Assistance activities under the expanded programme in the countries of the ECLA region (TAB information paper)	E. S.
E/CN.12/304/Rev.2	Study of the Prospects of Inter-Latin-American Trade (Southern Zone of the Region)	E. S.
Sales N° 1953.II.G.4		
E/CN.12/305	Agricultural Credit Seminar in Central America (3 Volumes)	S.
Sales N° 1953.II.G.1 (Spanish only)		
E/CN.12/306	Analysis of some factors which act as an obstacle to the increase of agricultural production; a specific investigation based on sampling technique	E. S.
E/CN.12/307	Relationship of Agriculture to the Economy of Brazil	S.
E/CN.12/314	Agricultural production in the economy of Ecuador	S.
E/CN.12/AC.16/15 (E/2185)	Fourth Annual Report (June 17th.1951 February 14th. 1952)	E. F. S.
E/CN.12/324 (E/2405)	Annual Report of the Economic Commission for Latin America (February 15th. 1952 - April 25th. 1953)	E. F. S.
E/CN.12/356	Transportation in Central America	E. S.
Sales N° 1953.VIII.2 (Spanish only)		
E/CN.12/357	The monetary Policy of Peru	S.
E/CN.12/358	Economic Survey of Latin America, 1953	E. S.
Sales N° 1954.II.G.1		
E/CN.12/359	International Co-operation in a Latin American Development Policy	E. S. P.
Sales N° 1954.II.G.2		
E/CN.12/360	Foreign Investments in Latin America	E. S.
Sales N° 1954.II.G.4		
E/CN.12/361/Rev.1	Pulp and Paper Prospects in Latin America (<u>at press</u>)	E. S.
Sales N° 1955.II.G.4		

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Language</u>
E/CN.12/AC.24/9/Rev.1 (E/2536/	Sixth Annual Report (February 26th. 1953 - February 10th. 1954)	E. F. S.
E/CN.12/AC.26/8	Seventh Annual Report (February 10th. 1954 - May 10th. 1955)	E. F. S.
E/CN.12/362/Rev.1 Sales N° 1955.II.G.1	Economic Survey of Latin America, 1954	E. S.
E/CN.12/363	Analyses and Projections of Economic Development: I. An Introduction to the Technique of Programming	E. S.
Sales N° 1955.II.G.2		
E/CN.12/364/Rev.1	Analyses and Projections of Economic Development: II. Economic Development of Brazil (<u>at press</u>)	E. S.
E/CN.12/364/Add.1	Transport	E. S.
E/CN.12/364/Add.2	Brazil's Exports, 1937-54	E. S.
E/CN.12/364/Add.3	Projection of the Demand for Fuels	E. S.
E/CN.12/364/Add.4	Fiscal Activities of the Public Sector	E. S.
E/CN.12/364/Add.5	Projection for the Demand for Energy in Brazil	E. S.
E/CN.12/364/Add.6	The Problem of Coffee	E. S.
E/CN.12/365	Analyses and Projections of Economic Development: III. Economic Development of Colombia	E. S.
E/CN.12/365/Add.1	Agriculture	E. S.
E/CN.12/365/Add.2	Analysis of the Industrial Sector	E. S.
E/CN.12/365/Add.3	Energy and transport requirements	S.
E/CN.12/366	Progress Report on the Central American Economic Integration Programme	E. S.
E/CN.12/367	Analysis and Prospects of Inter- Central-American Trade	E. S.
E/CN.12/368	Trade policy and free trade in Central America	S.
E/CN.12/369/Rev.1	A study of Inter-Latin-American Trade (<u>at press</u>)	E. S.
E/CN.12/369/Add.1	Statistical Appendix	S.
E/CN.12/369/Add.2	Inter-regional Payments and Trade	S.

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Language</u>	
E/CN.12/369/Add.3	Maritime Transport in South America		S.
E/CN.12/370	Pulp and Paper Prospects in Latin America	E.	S.
E/CN.12/371	The Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance	E.	S.
E/CN.12/372 and Add.1	Technical Assistance Activities in the ECLA region, 1954	E.	S.
E/CN.12/373/Rev.1	A Summary of the Preliminary Report on the Development of Energy Production and Utilization in Latin America - Possibilities and Problems	E.	S.
E/CN.12/374	Progress Report on the Study on Social Conditions of Economic Development	E.	S.
E/CN.12/375	Progress Report on the Manpower Survey in Latin America	E.	S.
E/CN.12/376	Report on the ECLA/FAO Economic Development Training Programme	E.	S.
E/CN.12/377	Iron and Steel Transforming Industries in Selected Latin American Countries	E.	S.
E/CN.12/378/Rev.1 and Add.1	The Selective Expansion of Agricultural Production in Latin America and its Relationship to Economic Development	E.	S.
E/CN.12/379	Progress Report on the ECLA/FAO Coffee Survey	E.	S.
E/CN.12/384	Preliminary Report on development of production and utilization of Energy in Latin America. Possibilities and problems.		S.
E/CN.12/384/Add.1	Energy resources and utilization. Second Part		S.
E/CN.12/384/Add.2	Characteristics of production and consumption of energy in Latin America		S.
E/CN.12/387/Rev.1 (E/2796/Rev.1)	Report of the Sixth Session	E. F.	S.
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E/CN.12/420	Central American Standard Customs nomenclature (NAUCA) and Coding Manual		S.

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Sales N° 1955.II.G.3		
-----	Economic Bulletin for Latin America Vol. I, N°1. Santiago, January 1956	E. S.
E/CN.12/421	Economic Survey of Latin America, 1955	E. S.

