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DRAFT ANNUAL REPORT TO THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

(16 May 1961 to 19 February 1962)

Part I^{a/}

^{a/} The Secretariat deems it advisable to present the attached Part I of the Annual Report to the Economic and Social Council in order to help the Committee in drafting the report. The present section covers ECLA's activities since the end of the Commission's ninth session on 15 May 1961. The remaining parts of the report, dealing with the eighth session of the Committee of the Whole, will be drafted during the session.

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ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Annual report to the Economic and Social Council, covering
the period 16 May 1961 - 10 February 1962Introduction

1. This is the thirteenth annual report of the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) and covers the period from 16 May 1961 to 19 February 1962.^{1/} The Commission submits this report to the Economic and Social Council for its consideration, in accordance with paragraph 12 of the Commission's terms of reference which states that "the Commission shall submit to the Council once a year a full report on its activities and plans, including those of any subsidiary bodies",

1/ The previous activities of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies have been reported to the Economic and Social Council in the following documents: Official Records of the Economic and Social Council: Seventh Session, Supplement No. 13 (E/840/Rev.1); ibid., Eighth Session, Supplement No. 4 (E/1099); ibid., Ninth Session, Supplement No. 14 (E/1330/Rev.1); ibid., Eleventh Session, Supplement No. 9 (E/1717); ibid., Thirteenth Session, Supplement No. 8 (E/2021); ibid., Fourteenth Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/2185); ibid., Sixteenth Session, Supplement No. 3 (E/2405); ibid., Seventeenth Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/2536); Twentieth Session, Supplements No. 10 (E/2756) and No. 10 A (E/2796/Rev.1); ibid., Twenty-Second Session, Supplement No. 10 (E/2883/Rev.1); ibid., Twenty-Fourth Session, Supplement No. 8 (E/2998); ibid., Twenty-Sixth Session, Supplement No. 4 (E/3091); ibid., Twenty-Eighth Session, Supplement No. 4 (E/3246/Rev.2); ibid., Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 4 (E/3333), and ibid., Thirty-Second Session, Supplement No. 4 (E/3486).

Part I

WORK OF THE COMMISSION SINCE THE NINTH SESSION

2. This has been a year of change and transition in many aspects of the Commission's work, influenced by events and situations which have developed as a result of resolutions adopted at the ninth session. Moreover, progress has been made during 1961 in the work on the United Nations Building in Santiago (see E/CN.12/AC.50/8).
3. The first event has undoubtedly been the concerted action taken by the secretariats of the Commission and the Organization of American States in an expanding area of activity, as a corollary to the tripartite agreement reached by the OAS/ECLA/IDB Ad Hoc Co-operation Committee. Immediately following the ninth session, the secretariat was invited to assist in consultations and in the preparation of substantive documents for the Special Meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council at the Ministerial Level, held at Punta del Este, Uruguay in August 1961. Moreover, the Executive Secretary and several senior staff participated actively in the Conference.
4. Joint programmes of work being undertaken by ECLA and the OAS have been geared to an increasing extent to practical work. Details are given in the body of this report and it suffices to mention four specific aspects, relating respectively to taxation, agriculture and land reform, education, and manpower.
5. The OAS/ECLA/IDB Tax Programme in co-operation with the Harvard University Law School International Programme in Taxation began its activities with a Conference on Tax Administration and is now engaged in the preparations for a Conference on Tax Policy.
6. Agriculture and land reform are being approached through the activities of the Inter-American Committee for Agricultural Development (CIDA), set up in August 1961 by the OAS, FAO, ECLA and the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences.

/7. The Conference

7. The Conference on Education and Economic and Social Development in Latin America scheduled for March 1962 under the joint auspices of UNESCO ECLA, OAS, ILO and FAO has been the subject of consultations among the sponsoring agencies and its agenda has been modified in harmony with suggestions received from several Governments. A considerable portion of the secretariat's resources has been devoted to the studies and other material being prepared for this Conference.

8. The urgent need to find some speedy solutions to problems of skilled manpower led the OAS and the ECLA secretariat to convene in October 1961 a fourth meeting of the Inter-Agency Working Party on Skilled Manpower in Latin America. A working group is to meet in January 1962 to prepare for a fifth meeting in March, where it is hoped to reach agreement on concerted action in this area.

9. The second event which has influenced the work of the Commission has been the support given both by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly to the idea of institutes for development planning. Much time and effort have been devoted to the preparation of a project for a Latin American Institute for Development Planning. For this purpose, consultations have been held with both the United Nations Special Fund and the Inter-American Development Bank concerning the financing and other aspects of this project. Both these organizations have accepted the project put forward by a number of Latin American governments, and the Government of Chile has offered premises for the proposed Institute. Present plans indicate that it will start operations towards the middle of 1962.^{2/}

10. With the resources of the Institute available for advisory research and training, the Commission will be in a position to render to Governments more efficient assistance in the preparation of development plans and the training of personnel to carry them out. In this task it can count also on the resources made available under the terms of the tripartite agreement and on the continued collaboration of FAO, ILO, UNESCO and

^{2/} See the Note by the Executive Secretary on this subject - E/CN.12/AC.50/7.

other specialized agencies, which have signified their interest in participating more fully in this work.

11. In the meantime, the work of the Advisory Groups already in the field and the exploratory missions, negotiations and preparations for a number of such groups which will start operations in 1962 have continued to absorb the secretariat's resources to an increasing extent.

12. The Commission's efforts towards creating a Latin American common market are also entering upon a new stage. The Central American Economic Integration Programme has started upon a phase of effective operations with the entry into force of the agreements signed in December 1960.^{3/} Progress has been made in negotiations relating to the equalization of customs tariffs, and a draft Central American customs code has been prepared. A draft agreement has been drawn up establishing uniform fiscal incentives to industrial development, and governments have given consideration to specific possibilities of industrial specialization and to the drafting of an agreement for the establishment of the first six integration industries.

13. The ratification and entry into effect^{4/} of the Montevideo Treaty setting up a Latin American Free-Trade Association is a further step towards the realization of the Latin American common market. The First Conference of the Contracting Parties took place from July to December. The secretariat has been called upon to give continuous technical assistance during the first round of negotiations and, to facilitate this work, has opened a small office at Montevideo.

14. The success of the efforts being made to establish the common market will be closely linked to industry and for this reason the secretariat

^{3/} See the Progress Report by the secretariat (E/CN.12/AC.50/3).

^{4/} On 2 June 1961.

/since the

since the ninth session has concentrated increasing resources on industrial studies. For the Central American Economic Integration Programme, such studies related to the initial integration industries, while for the Latin American Free-Trade Area they cover in particular the chemical industry, heavy equipment and textiles. The electric power industry was the subject of an important seminar, which brought forth many implications for the future work programme in this field.^{5/}

15. Mention should also be made here of the studies relating to social aspects of economic development now being undertaken, and of the demographic work being carried out.

16. Measures for improving statistics within the region are beginning to bear fruit; the strengthening of the statistical staff which has taken place during the past year should lead also to the possibility of increasing contacts with the national statistical services and to general improvements in this branch of activity.

17. The period since the ninth session has been marked also by increasingly close contacts between the secretariat and the United Nations specialized agencies, as well as the other regional commissions. This is leading to concerted action in a number of activities and, it is confidently anticipated, to a strengthening of mutual effort.

18. Finally, this has been a year of re-organization in the structure of the secretariat. Since, as reported at the ninth session, the annual Economic Survey will now be the joint responsibility of the OAS and ECLA, with the former as executing agency, the Current Economic Analysis Division which was responsible for the Survey and for a number of special studies, has been absorbed by the re-organized Economic Development and Research Division, to which some of its staff have been assigned.

^{5/} See the report of this Seminar (E/CN/L.2/AC.50/4).

/Several staff

Several staff members have been detailed to Washington to collaborate with the OAS in preparing the 1961 Economic Survey, and in the OAS/ECLA/IDB Tax Programme.

19. The ECLA/BTAO Economic Development Training Programme, having been expanded, has become a separate unit, as has the Statistical Section.

20. Two issues of the Economic Bulletin for Latin America have been published since the ninth session, together with a special Statistical Supplement. Volume VI, No. 2 of the Bulletin contains articles on the following: an agricultural policy to expedite the economic development of Latin America; a preliminary study of the demographic situation in Latin America; the development of basic commodity trade between Latin America and the United States; and the productivity of agriculture in Ecuador. Volume VII, No. 1, now in the press, includes the following material: an article on the economic development of Latin America and its principal problems^{6/} (by Dr. Raúl Prebisch); inflation and growth, a summary of experience in Latin America; Latin America vis-a-vis world adjustments in trade policy; hydroelectric resources in Latin America, their measurement and utilization.

^{6/} This is a re-issue of one of the earliest studies prepared on the subject, which has long been out of print and for which a steady demand continues.

A. ACTIVITIES OF SUBSIDIARY BODIES

21. This section summarizes the work of the ECLA Trade Committee and of the Central American Economic Co-operation Committee and its sub-committees.

TRADE COMMITTEE

22. Neither the Trade Committee nor its working groups have met, nor have consultative meetings on trade policy been held since the ninth session. However, in compliance with resolution 11 (III) approved by the Trade Committee at its Third Session and adopted by the Commission at its ninth session in May 1961, the secretariat has continued to be most active in providing technical assistance and advice to the States members of the Latin American Free-Trade Association (ALALC). The Montevideo Treaty establishing the Free-Trade Association was ratified on 2 May 1961 by Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay and on 21 June 1961 by Paraguay. Colombia and Ecuador acceded to the Treaty on 30 September 1961 and 3 November 1961 respectively.

23. The Montevideo Treaty entered into force on 2 June 1961, thirty days after its ratification by six of the signatory States. The First Conference of the Contracting Parties took place from 24 July to 12 December 1961. On 2 August the Standing Executive Committee was set up.

24. Both the Conference and the Committee have received continuous assistance from the ECLA secretariat,^{7/} particularly in the formulation of norms and procedures for tariff negotiations and during the negotiations themselves, the drafting of rules of procedure, the determination of criteria for establishing the origin of goods, and the liberalization mechanism for the flow of goods included in them, the drafting of rules

^{7/} A small office has been set up by the ECLA secretariat at Montevideo to facilitate this work.

to govern complementary agreements, the definition of the charges to be taken into account as a starting point for the first negotiations and the establishment of criteria for applying the special measures provided for in the Treaty in favour of countries at relatively less advanced stages of economic development.

25. During the First Conference of the Contracting Parties, the ECLA secretariat was requested to assist in the tariff negotiations. A number of pending problems were solved at this conference, and the number of concessions offered by the different countries is as follows: Argentina: 414 items; Brazil: 622; Chile: 399; Mexico: 284; Peru: 137; and Uruguay: 416. All these concessions entered into force on 1 January 1962. These results were viewed with considerable satisfaction by the Contracting Parties, and have undoubtedly represented an important step towards the implementation of the Free-Trade Area established under the Montevideo Treaty. The accession of Colombia and Ecuador has also broadened the scope of the Treaty, which now comprises eight South American countries and Mexico.

26. Two studies, intended to facilitate the tariff negotiations were prepared: one on correlation between national statistical and tariff nomenclatures (BTN and SITC), and the other consisted of a bilingual text, in Spanish and Portuguese, of the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature (BTN).

27. Work was also done on an analysis of trade policy problems raised by Bolivia and Venezuela in connexion with their possible accession to the Montevideo Treaty. At the request of the Government of Bolivia, assistance was given to a committee set up in La Paz to review the possible implications of the Montevideo Treaty, should Bolivia accede to it.

28. A similar request was made by the Government of Venezuela, and the secretariat provided a staff member for five months to assist the Government of that country in reviewing all the implications of the Montevideo Treaty.

29. The Government of Panama has also requested assistance in the preparation of a study which would enable the country to decide whether it would be more advantageous for it to adhere to the Central American Economic Integration Programme or to the Latin American Free-Trade Area. Two senior staff members visited Panama in October to review the situation and to draw an outline for the proposed study.

30. A mission was also undertaken to Colombia, at the request of the Government, to discuss a number of questions arising out of that country's accession to the Montevideo Treaty.

31. In December 1961 a first volume on Multilateral Economic Co-operation in Latin America, containing all the texts and official documents relating to the Central American treaties and the Latin American Free-Trade Area, was sent to the printers. Work is being carried out on a second volume, in which the new procedures and prospects arising out of the Central American Economic Integration Programme will be analysed and the developments taking place as a result of the Montevideo Treaty and the activities of the secretariat with respect to the Latin American Free-Trade Area and the proposed regional common market will be explained.

32. In view of the urgent need to assist Governments, as requested in resolution 14 (III) of the Trade Committee, in training senior officers, discussions have been held with the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations concerning the financing of a short course on trade policy to be given in the first half of 1962. Particular interest in this course has been expressed by the Governments of the Contracting Parties to the Montevideo Treaty. They have requested that the course be held before the second round of negotiations starts in September 1962.

Since the government officials who will attend are at a very senior level, it is proposed to limit the course to one month. Arrangements have been completed inter alia with the Executive Secretary of the GATT, for lecturing at the course.

/33. The secretariat

33. The secretariat was represented at the XIXth Conference of the GATT, when technical discussions were held with the Latin American delegations concerning the implications of the Montevideo Treaty vis-a-vis the GATT and with experts of the OECD (Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development) and the European Economic Community (EEC) about specific problems relating to trade relations between Europe and Latin America.

34. Background data is being compiled for the following studies:

- (a) Specific problems of trade between Europe and Latin American countries;
- (b) Study of the problems raised by the elimination of fiscal import charges in the countries belonging to the Montevideo Treaty.
- (c) Study of systems of free ports and free zones, drawback, temporary and other imports, with a view to making them compatible with the functioning of the integration agreements.
- (d) Study of the lines along which to proceed towards the possible unification and co-ordination of customs procedures and foreign trade systems in the Latin American countries.
- (e) Financing of medium and long-term exports of durable manufactured goods and capital goods.

35. Preparations are also going forward for a second meeting of the working group on customs questions, to be held in 1962.

CENTRAL AMERICAN ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION COMMITTEE

36. The Report of the seventh session of the Central American Economic Co-operation Committee (E/CN.12/CCE/224), covering activities between 2 September 1959 and 13 December 1960, was presented at the ninth session of the Economic Commission for Latin America.

37. The work currently under way - or to be undertaken in the immediate future - with a view to implementation of the resolutions of the Economic Co-operation Committee is reviewed below. Among these activities, brief mention should be made of the following:

/(a) termination of

- (a) Termination of negotiations for the adoption of a standard import tariff, a standard customs code and common tariff regulations;
- (b) Concerting of the first protocol to the Agreement on the Régime for Central American Integration Industries and of the Central American Agreement on Fiscal Incentives to Industrial Development. The drafts formulated by the corresponding ad hoc working groups will be considered at the next session of the Economic Co-operation Committee;
- (c) Consideration, at the second and third sessions of the Transport Sub-Committee, of studies relating to the formulation of a Central American highway programme and a standard maritime code;
- (d) Studies by the Central American Electric Power Sub-Committee on the inter-connexion of national electric power systems, standardization of the accounting systems of electricity companies, factors determining the differences in electric power generation and distribution costs as between the various countries of the area, and other projects agreed upon at the first session of the Sub-Committee in question;
- (e) Consideration of the problems and prospects of agricultural production in Central America and of the possibilities for specialization and for a regional supply of grains and dairy products. The Agricultural Development Sub-Committee will meet for this purpose;
- (f) Continuation of studies on the main socio-economic aspects of integration programmes (housing, land tenure and agricultural labour conditions, and population movements), and initiation of research on the distribution of income and of social security contributions. These activities are being carried out in
/co-operation with

cooperation with the Bureau of Social Affairs of the United Nations, and with experts from the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations (BTAO), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the Organization of American States (OAS). The Housing Sub-Committee will take cognizance, at its second session, of studies relating to housing requirements in Central America, the building materials industry and the application of modular co-ordination in the building of low-cost housing:

- (g) Study of the tax structures of the Central American countries and their relation with development financing requirements and with economic integration. It is planned to begin work on this project in collaboration with the Fiscal and Financial Branch of the United Nations, with OAS and with the secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration.

38. Between May and December 1961 the following sessions were held:

Central American Trade Sub-Committee

Eleventh session: 12 to 24 June 1961

Chairman: Gustavo Guerrero (Nicaragua)

Rapporteur: Víctor Manuel Cuéllar Ortiz (El Salvador)

39. At the eleventh session of the Central American Trade Sub-Committee, held in June 1961, some of the official base values already considered at the preceding session were renegotiated and new items were equalized. With the negotiation of the 25 NAUCA sub-items left pending, the standard import tariff will be completed. They include certain products (petroleum derivatives, dairy products, rayon, wheat flour) to which detailed attention will be devoted at the twelfth session of the Sub-Committee. The intention in their case is to concert Central American /agreements which

agreements which will determine the standard base values and at the same time establish joint measures for the development of production in conformity with the supply requirements of the various countries. The Sub-Committee also discussed, at the session under review, the standardization of tariff legislation in the Central American countries, agreeing upon basic rules for the application and interpretation of the NAUCA classification.

Ad Hoc Working Group on a Standard Customs Code

31 July to 11 August 1961

Chairman: Guillermo Noriega Morales (Guatemala)

Rapporteur: Rafael Saavedra (Nicaragua)

40. This Working Group discussed the second draft version of a Central American standard customs code, prepared in co-operation with a BTAO expert. Bearing in mind the relevant comments by the member Governments, the group formulated a new draft customs code which will be studied by the Trade Sub-Committee at its twelfth session, and subsequently submitted to the consideration of the Economic Co-operation Committee for recommendation to the Governments and adoption, should this be deemed appropriate.

Working Group on Equalization of Fiscal Incentives
to Industrial Development

First session: 17 to 28 July 1961

Chairman: Alberto Fuentes Mohr (Guatemala)

Rapporteur: Jorge Armijo (Nicaragua)

Second session: 15 to 23 November 1961

Chairman: Guillermo Noriega Morales (Guatemala)

Rapporteur: Oscar Veroy (Honduras)

/41. In compliance

41. In compliance with resolutions 50 (CCE) and 85 (CCE) of the Economic Co-operation Committee, and with the provisions of article XIX of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration, this Working Group met in June and November 1961. On the basis of the preliminary studies prepared by a BTAO expert and the background documents presented by the secretariat, and taking into account both existing national development legislation and the comments formulated by Governments after the first session, the Group drew up a draft Central American agreement on fiscal incentives to industrial development, establishing a standard system of fiscal concessions and embodying provisions designed to ensure co-ordination of the policy of the Central American countries as regards encouragement to industry. This draft agreement will be submitted to the consideration of the Economic Co-operation Committee at its next session.

Ad Hoc Working Group on Industrial Development

First session: 28 November to 8 December 1961

Chairman: Gustavo A. Guerrero (Nicaragua)

Rapporteur: Tomás Calix Moncada (Honduras)

42. At its first session, the Group began work in connexion with the implementation of the Agreement on the Régime for Central American Integration Industries and of the provisions of article XVII of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration. With this end in view, the Group, after considering the drafts presented by member Governments and the studies of industrial prospects prepared by the secretariat and by the Central American Research Institute for Industry (ICAITI), agreed to start the work relating to industrial specialization in Central America by deciding upon the first plants which were to supply the area's common market under the integration régime. The following were the branches of industry involved: tyres and inner tubes, copper wire and cable, raw materials for detergents, glass containers, and
/caustic soda,

caustic soda, chloride and chlorated insecticides. In this connexion, the Group formulated a draft protocol to the Agreement on the Régime for Central American Integration Industries, stipulating the minimum capacity of plants, price and supply guarantees and other requisites for their establishment and operation. A second session of the Group will be held in January 1962 to prepare the final draft of the protocol to the Agreement for submission to the consideration of the Economic Co-operation Committee at its next session, and to the member Governments for signature should this be deemed appropriate.

B. OTHER ACTIVITIES

43. This section of the report covers those activities of the secretariat which are not directly related to the work of the Commission's subsidiary bodies.

ADVISORY GROUP PROGRAMME AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES

Advisory Groups for Programming Economic Development

44. Two factors have had considerable weight in the activities of the Advisory Group Programme^{8/} since the ninth session. The first has been the continuous consultations held with the Organization of American States (OAS) and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) as a result of the agreement^{9/} reached between these two organizations and the secretariat in the Ad Hoc Co-operation Committee and endorsed in the Commission's resolution 211 (IX); the second has been the progress made in the consultations with the United Nations Special Fund concerning the formation of a Latin American institute for development planning, as proposed in the Commission's resolution 199 (IX)^{10/} and in line with General Assembly Resolution 1708 (XVI).

45. Following the Special Meeting of the IA-ECOSOC at the Ministerial Level held at Punta del Este, Uruguay from 5 to 17 August, several Governments requested the services of Advisory Groups to assist them in the preparation of development plans as required under the terms of the Alliance for Progress. With the active assistance of the OAS and the IDB, the secretariat has been negotiating with the requesting governments, through the good offices of the respective Resident Representatives of the Technical Assistant Board and Directors of Special Fund Programmes,

^{8/} Organized jointly by ECLA and BTAO with the active participation of FAO and, since 1961, of the ILO.

^{9/} Under the terms of this agreement, the Advisory Group Programme is a joint project of the three organizations, with ECLA as the executing agency.

^{10/} See Latin American Institute for Development Planning, note by the secretariat (E/CN.12/AC.50/7).

the number and type of experts required to constitute Advisory Groups. Such requests have been received from Ecuador, Haiti and Uruguay. Both Bolivia and Colombia have requested the continuation in 1962 of the Advisory Groups serving there, while Chile and Venezuela have asked for assistance in strengthening the small nucleus of an Advisory Group which was set up in 1961.

Bolivia

46. The Advisory Group assisted the Bolivian Junta de Planificación in the preparation of a broad Summary of the National Plan for Economic and Social Development, for the period 1962-71. The Government held a series of Cabinet meetings to discuss the text and published this summary as an Official Plan in July 1961, prior to presenting it at the Punta del Este Conference. It is in two volumes, the first of which contains all the general aspects: an analysis designed to identify the main obstacles to the development of Bolivia's national economy, a description of the objectives and targets of the plan, all the global projections, the quantification of needs for sectoral growth, investment requirements, a discussion on financing and, in general, on aspects of administrative organization and economic policy linked with the execution of the plan. The second volume contains a summary of eight sectoral plans, relating to agriculture, mining, petroleum, the manufacturing industry, energy, transport, public health, housing and public services.

47. Although the drafting of the Plan has not been completed, the summary has proved sufficient for the Government to carry out a series of negotiations, mainly concerned with the financing of different aspects of the plan. Over the last few months, the staff of the Advisory Group has been reduced.

48. In view of the fact that the Plan will be put into effect in 1962, it has become extremely urgent to organize and build up the machinery for carrying it out.

/49. Therefore, as

49. Therefore, as from January 1962, the work of the Advisory Group will be concentrated on preparing for the execution of the plan, on establishing the necessary organizational structure and machinery, on giving advice concerning problems arising out of the achievement of the different targets and in preparing a systematic evaluation both of the development measures adopted and of the projects, as well as the progress in the work or other operational aspects which may take place.

50. The Chief of the Advisory Group will be assisted in 1962 by experts on General Programming, financing, industrial and mining development, transport, agricultural programming, organization and administration of economic development, tax reform, rural development and settlement.

Colombia

51. In the early part of the year, the Advisory Group assisted the Government Planning Council (Consejo Nacional de Política Económica y Planeación) and the Planning Department (Departamento Administrativo de Planeación y Servicios Técnicos) in drawing up an over-all economic development plan and a four-year plan for public investments. The four-year plan was published in March 1961, and contains an introduction with a general diagnosis of the economy and the role of public investment, followed by a first part covering institutions, methods and priorities, financing, and global figures for the plan. A second part covers sectoral public investments for agriculture, mining, industry, electric power, transport and communications, education, public health, housing, community services and other public investment programmes.

52. Following the formulation of the four-year investment plan, the Advisory Group was reduced in numbers and it has since then been assisting the Government Planning Department in drafting the macro-economic part of the Colombian Development Programme. The adjustment of projections was completed last September, followed by revisions of the diagnosis

/and synthesis

and synthesis of the programme, together with short-term targets. Work was also done on aspects of the plan relating to demography and the balance of payments; while projections for the public sector were completed. Sectoral chapters were also completed relating to the diagnosis and projections for manufacturing industry and agriculture, preliminary studies relating to transport, petroleum and electricity.

The Plan was officially presented by the Government on 20 December 1961. It envisages a yearly increment of 5.5 per cent in the gross national income during the period 1961-70, and is expected to be the framework for foreign and internal investment during the next ten years.

53. The Government has requested continued assistance from the Advisory Group in 1962, with particular reference to the execution of the Plan. The FAO, which has supported this Advisory Group from its inception, will provide the agricultural programming expert and the ILO has provided the services of a manpower programmer. Beginning this year the Group will be jointly sponsored by ECLA-OAS-IDB under the terms of the Tripartite Agreement.

Chile

54. The nucleus of an advisory group has been operating in Chile since the end of 1960, and is working in close conjunction with the Chilean Development Corporation (CORFO). Two ECLA staff members were assigned to the group, as well as two experts from the ECLA/BTAO Economic Development Training Programme.

Haiti

55. This Advisory Group, the first to be organized jointly by ECLA/BTAO, the OAS and the IDB, started work in Haiti at the beginning of November, 1961. The Government had already appointed five counterpart personnel to work with the Advisory Group.

56. The Group's initial work consisted mainly in examining available material and completing it where necessary, establishing contacts with the local authorities and technical assistance missions, preparing and discussing work programmes for each sector to be examined, preparing

/agendas and

agendas and comments for meetings with the local authorities, arranging and analysing the elements for diagnosis, organizing field trips to the interior, and establishing and starting up the working groups.

Future activities

57. Exploratory missions have visited Peru and Uruguay with a view to determining the Government's requirements and reaching agreement on the number and type of experts required. Proposals made by the exploratory mission to Uruguay have been discussed with the OAS and the IDB, since this will be a joint group under the terms of the Tripartite Agreement. Present plans call for some 12 experts in addition to short-term assignments for regional supervisors, statisticians and other specialists. Recruitment of the necessary experts is proceeding.

58. Negotiations have been under way with the Government of Ecuador for the recruitment of a number of experts to assist the National Planning Board. This would not, strictly speaking, be an Advisory Group, but a team to assist the Government in specific fields, since Ecuador has had a National Planning Board (Junta Nacional de Planificación y Coordinación Económica) operating for several years and has acquired considerable experience in development programming. The Government's request calls for experts in economic programming, industrial development, public investment, budget programming, manpower programming (ILO) and a live-stock survey expert.

59. In addition to the experts attached to the different advisory groups the Advisory Groups programme includes regional supervisors in transport, projects, public investment and budget programming. These supervisors will pay periodic visits to the different countries to start up the work in the fields of their specialty and to follow its progress. Since one of the essential functions of the Advisory Groups is to leave in operation upon its departure a national programming mechanism, the commitment by the respective Governments to supply counterpart personnel to work with the experts is a very important one.

ECLA/BTAO Economic Development Training Programme

60. In the context of the increasing need for economic planning in the Latin American area and of the interest shown by the Latin American Governments in these activities, the ECLA/BTAO Economic Development Training Programme has been broadened in scope during 1961 and will further expand in the future.

61. As indicated in the last Annual Report (E/CN.12/573), the activities in the early part of the year were concentrated on the preparation and revision of teaching materials. Although there is still much to be done in this respect, considerable progress has been made this year.

The Santiago Programme

62. In accordance with the plans submitted to the ninth session, the Santiago Programme has been reorganized during 1961 and its activities have been considerably amplified and greater specialization introduced.

63. The total number of participants has been raised from an average of fifteen in previous years to forty for the first part of the eight-month course (July - November 1961) and to sixty for the second part (November 1961 - February 1962).

64. While the first part of the course dealt with the fundamentals of economic development programming and gave the participants a common conceptual background, the second part offers specialized training in general programming, budgetary and financing, industrial, transport and public works programming. The distribution of participants among these fields is as follows:

General programming	15
Industrial programming	8
Public investment and public works programming	12
Transport programming	9
Budget and financing programming	16

65. This specialized training enables a more adequate and pragmatic preparation to be given to government officials who will contribute to programming work in their respective countries. Most of the teaching is done by senior staff provided by the secretariat and by BTAO who have served as experts on the Advisory Groups, so that a natural link has been provided between theory and case studies on programming. The Division of Industrial Development at United Nations Headquarters has collaborated closely in the preparation of teaching materials on industry.

66. The trainees participating in the second half of the course come from the following countries: Argentina: 12; Bolivia: 10; Brazil: 8; Chile: 4; Colombia: 6; Costa Rica: 1; Ecuador: 4; Guatemala: 1; Haiti: 3; Panama: 2; Paraguay: 2; Peru: 2; Uruguay: 2; Venezuela: 2.

67. The fellowships for the trainees were provided by the following: United Nations: 27; OAS: 7; IDB: 5; Government of Brazil: 1; Government of Venezuela: 2; Consejo Federal de Inversiones (Argentina): 2; Universidad de Tucumán (Argentina): 1; ICETEX (Instituto Colombiano de Especialización en el Exterior --(Colombia)): 1; Rockefeller Foundation: 3; United States Government: 1; Other sources (including joint financing by the UN/OAS or either organization and Government concerned): 9.

Intensive training courses

68. The aim of the intensive courses is to familiarize a broad range of government officials with development problems and with some of the techniques of programming, with special reference to project evaluation and preparation, and to give them an integrated view of the economy of their countries.

Lectures cover social accounting, the financing of economic development, programming methods, investment projects, public administration and so forth; particular reference is made to the development problems affecting the country where the course is held.

69. Since 1959, these intensive courses have been organized, wherever possible, in conjunction with the Advisory Group Programme; in these cases there is a more specific orientation towards training those who will be directly concerned with the operation of policy-making machinery after the departure of the Advisory Group.

Bolivia

70. The second intensive training course held at La Paz began on 18 September and closed in mid-December 1961. The lecturers were drawn from the Advisory Group, and the forty-two participants included all the technical staff of the Bolivian Planning Board, in preparation for the stage of implementation of the Development Plan. Those staff who will be Directors of Departments have attended the full course in Santiago.

Brazil

71. The sixth intensive training course organized with the collaboration of the Joint ECLA/BNDE Centre for Economic Development, started on 21 August and closed on 30 November 1961. Of the fifty students enrolled at the beginning of the course, thirty-four fulfilled all the requisites for obtaining their diplomas, and ten participated on a part-time basis. The importance assigned to this course by the Brazilian Government may be gauged by the fact that His Excellency the President of Brazil, Mr. Joao Belchior Marques Goulart, attended the closing ceremony.

72. For the first time, it was possible to prepare bibliographic material on an ample scale to complement the texts of the basic courses and to serve as discussion material in the programme of seminars. It was also possible this year to organize on a more adequate basis the programme of supplementary lectures given by Brazilian experts.

Chile

73. At the request of the Government of Chile, a special seminar on economic development problems for top-level government officials was organized jointly by the ECLA/BTAO Economic Development Training Programme and the Chilean Development Corporation (Corporación de Fomento - CORFO) which provided premises and administrative facilities.

It took place from 5 to 23 June 1961. The Executive Secretary, several senior staff members and professors of the ECLA/BTAO Training Programme gave lectures at this seminar, which was attended by a total of sixty-two participants, drawn from the public sector (25), production and trade (8), universities (5), international organization (4), press and radio (5), professional institutions (6), CORFO subsidiaries (3) and other institutions (4).

74. The lectures covered such subjects as international co-operation for development; techniques of programming; preparation and evaluation of projects, financing of economic development (by an IBRD expert); organization for development (by the Dean of the Faculty of Economic Sciences of the University of Chile); agricultural programming; and the budget as a tool of economic development, (by the Director of the Chilean Budget, Ministry of Finance).

Ecuador

75. The first intensive training course to be held in Ecuador started on 17 July and ended on 10 October 1961. Some thirty-five full-time and twenty seven part-time students were enrolled. The course was organized with the active collaboration of the Ecuadorean Planning Board (Junta Nacional de Planificación Económica y Coordinación) and the Central University through its Faculty of Economic Sciences. In addition to the regular courses, twenty-three special lectures on the country's development problems were given by Ecuadorean experts. A short course on demography was given by the ECLA demographer.

Mexico

76. The second intensive training course held in Mexico was organized with the active participation of ECLA's Mexico Office. It began on 25 September and ended in mid-December. Forty-three participants attended, including those on a full and a part-time basis. The lecturers were drawn from the ECLA/BTAO Training Programme and from the Mexico Office, with some BTAO experts from the Advisory Groups.

/77. Concurrently

77. Concurrently with this course, a Central American Seminar on Techniques of Programming was held in Mexico from 31 October to 15 December. It was organized jointly by the secretariat and BTAO with the active collaboration of the OAS and IDB, which provided assistance in financing the participation of Central American specialists who will be in charge of preparing national economic development plans in their own country.

78. The Seminar's work was centred around technical and practical problems which arise in the course of preparing economic development programmes, and the analysis and projection of the different sectors of the economy. Twenty-nine officials from the Central American governments and Panama attended.

Venezuela

79. The second intensive training course held in Venezuela took place from March to July and was attended by forty-five participants. It was organized by the Centre for Development Studies (Centro de Estudios del Desarrollo) of the Central University of Venezuela, with the ECLA/BTAO Training Programme providing some of the lecturers and the bibliographical material used.

Future activities

80. While assistance in the training of personnel for economic planning has been supplied on an increasing scale by the Programme, various Latin American governments have considered that a still more intensive effort was needed, and accordingly submitted a request to the United Nations Special Fund for the establishment, under the aegis of ECLA, of a Latin American Institute for Development Planning. Once the Institute is organized, it will engage in training, advisory and research activities, and the scale of operations envisaged for training is to increase the number of participants in the Santiago programme to eighty and possibly 100. It is also intended to add the following specialists to the courses: agricultural programming (with the active assistance of FAO); manpower programming (with the active collaboration of ILO) and certain aspects of social development, among them education, for which UNESCO has offered its co-operation.

81. While the Institute would absorb and replace the Santiago Training Programme, intensive country training course would continue to be held under the Technical Assistance Programme at the request of individual governments.

82. In accordance with the terms of resolution 191 (IX), proposals are also under consideration for the establishment, in co-operation with ILO, of short courses for trade union leaders in Latin America.

83. Plans are also well advanced for holding, early in 1962, a short course on trade policy, as described elsewhere in this report.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH DIVISION

84. The Economic Development and Research Division has been re-organized since the ninth session and it is now responsible for undertaking general economic research. Two staff members from the former Current Economic Analysis Division were transferred to this Division in July 1961. Efforts are being made to strengthen the Division and to fill a number of vacancies with a view to intensifying its research work on development problems of the countries of the region. Moreover, although the Division was re-organized and the ECLA/BTAO Economic Development Training Programme is no longer directly attached to it, the Division's staff has continued to participate actively in the Advisory Group Programme and in both the Santiago Training Programme and the Intensive Training Courses.

85. The main work undertaken by the Division since the ninth session has been the following: (a) collaboration with the Advisory Groups; (b) preparation of material and documents for the Conference on Education and Economic and Social Development in Latin America, sponsored jointly by UNESCO, ECLA, OAS, ILO and FAO, to be held at Santiago in March 1962; (c) the study on comparative rates of economic growth in the region; (d) studies on manpower assessment and planning in relation to the above-mentioned Conference and the Inter-Agency Working Party on Skilled Manpower in Latin America, and to assistance given to the Government of Chile for its proposed study of the country's human resources; (e) participation in the ECLA/BTAO Economic Development Training Programme.

/Collaboration with

Collaboration with the Advisory Groups

86. The Division detailed staff to the Advisory Group in Colombia to assist in the preparation of the general development plan for that country. Moreover, it took part in the preliminary exploration of planning problems in Brazil and Peru in which the Executive Secretary and his Deputy and other senior staff members participated.

87. During 1961 the Government of Colombia published its four-year public investment plan and the first part of the general economic development plan which includes basic studies of Colombia's economic situation and prospects together with a synthesis of the general programme of development.

88. The Division was directly responsible for preparing a document presented at the Commission's ninth session on the experience of the Advisory Groups and on techniques for programming government activities (E/CN.12/584). It was assisted in this task by BTAO experts assigned to the Advisory Group Programme. The document included the following subjects: (a) problems of organization and technical staffing which hamper the preparation of plans in the countries concerned; (b) methods for starting a programming process; (c) techniques for programming government activities; (d) aspects of administrative organization for establishing an efficient programming process; (e) diagnosis of public investment problems; (f) practical and technical aspects of the formulation of short and medium-term public investment programmes.

Conference on Education and Economic and
Social Development in Latin America

89. The Division participated, with the Social Affairs Division, in the Preparatory Meeting convened by the secretariat and UNESCO and held at ECLA Headquarters in May 1961 for the purpose of organizing the Conference on Education and Economic and Social Development in Latin America. This meeting was attended by a number of UNESCO experts and representatives from the ILO, FAO, OAS, the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs, CELADE, and the American University Field Staff.

/90. Subsequently

90. Subsequently a series of meetings and consultations were held with UNESCO to deal with specific points arising in the course of the preparation for the Conference. The Division helped to draw up outlines on the type of information which countries participating in the Conference have been invited to present and to draft the sections of the discussion guide for the Conference relating to education, the economics of education and the planning of education.

91. The Division also played an active role in the preparation of an integrated working paper which deals with the current situation and economic, social and educational problems in Latin America. It was directly responsible for drafting the part of the paper on economic conditions and problems in Latin America. The analysis covers the following main points: (a) the exceedingly low average level of income for the region, aggravated by a severe disproportion in its distribution; (b) the weakening of the rate of growth over the past five years which has resulted in stagnation in some countries; (c) the structure of production and foreign trade in Latin America and its inherent vulnerability to external factors; (d) the distribution of the active population and the low productivity prevailing in the Latin American economies; (e) the inadequate rate of capital formation and problems relating to the patterns of investment; (f) the problem of the agricultural sector and its conditions of low productivity; (g) inflation problems; (h) problems of the public sector, and in particular, the poor administration of the tax systems and the vulnerability of fiscal revenue through the influence of the external sector, vis-à-vis the need to meet social services and investments in basic social capital; (i) the rather unfavourable prospects for general growth in the region, unless an economic and social development policy is planned; (j) the essential aspects of the structural changes in employment and in the training of manpower required by a development process; (k) the planning of professional and skilled manpower training; (l) the role of general education in preparing the environment for economic and social change and as a basis for more advanced professional training.

92. In addition to the summary in the integrated working paper, this analysis of problems of economic development and education will also be presented at the Conference as a more extensive background paper.

93. The Division has also prepared for the Conference a paper on the occupational structure and educational requirements for economic and social development. Its main points include: (a) structural changes in production and in employment in a process of growth; (b) educational and professional structure; (c) the planning of manpower requirements; (d) educational requirements for meeting manpower needs; (e) situation of the educational systems in Latin America. This paper was drafted with assistance from UNESCO.

Study on comparative rates of economic growth

94. One of the Division's major tasks is to follow the trends of economic growth in the region and to analyse the factors retarding the rate of growth. The study on the demographic, economic, social and educational situation in Latin America being presented as the secretariat's main contribution of the Conference on Education and Economic and Social Development in Latin America provides, in effect, the summarized conclusions of the general study of comparative rates of growth.

95. Other stages of the over-all study on which work has been started or is in progress relate to the external sector, with a view to shedding light on the problems relating to the apparent stagnation of Latin American exports; and to external financing over the past ten years (1951-60). An outline for the latter section has been prepared and work has started on the collection of data and on an annex relating to medium-term export credits as a means of financing economic development in Latin America. The Washington Office is participating in this part of the study with particular reference to United States public and private development capital movements in Latin America.

Economic development and manpower problems

Inter-Agency Working Party on Skilled Manpower in Latin America

96. The secretariat, together with the OAS, convened the Fourth Inter-Agency Working Party on Skilled Manpower in Latin America, held at Washington in October 1961. It was attended by representatives of the two sponsoring agencies, ILO, UNESCO, and ICEM, while FAO and the Inter-American Development Bank sent observers.

97. The discussions underlined the urgent need for an assessment of human resources and the manpower situation within the general framework of economic and social development for Latin America. The ILO representative stressed that the most important development with regard to its own activities since the last meeting had been the decision to participate in the Advisory Group Programme; moreover a specialist had been assigned to work closely with the ECLA secretariat on manpower activities. Both ILO and ECLA emphasized that present or future Advisory Groups should carry out manpower assessments as part of their work.

98. UNESCO's vital concern with the relations between educational, social and economic development was stressed, together with its increasing interest in the field of supply and demand for scientific and technical personnel.

99. The OAS agreed to prepare a document for the next meeting expressing its views on how countries can be provided with technical and financial assistance for undertaking manpower assessments.

100. Arrangements were made for a preparatory meeting of experts to be held at ECLA Headquarters in January 1962 for the purpose of examining the technical aspects of this question and of drafting the working papers for the fifth meeting of the Working Party, scheduled to take place at Santiago in March 1962.

101. A detailed list of conceptual and methodological topics concerning the analysis and planning of manpower in relation to economic development, which the secretariat considers should be discussed at these meetings, has been prepared. The document on occupational structure and educational requirements for economic development, being prepared for the Conference,

/on Education

on Education and Economic and Social Development in Latin America, will be presented at the meeting of the Working Party as background material for the technical discussions, together with other data on experience gained in Latin America.

102. Permanent consultations on this and other matters relating to manpower have been held with the Director of the ILO Liaison Office with ECLA, and other ILO staff.

Programme of Human Resources in Chile

103. The Government of Chile is engaged in a major Programme of Human Resources, as a joint project developed by the Chilean Development Corporation (CORFO) and the University of Chile. This Programme is essentially aimed at the assessment and evaluation of manpower requirements in terms of the Chilean Ten-Year Economic Development Plan.

104. The secretariat has been provided technical assistance to this project along the following lines: (a) demographic analysis and projections (with the active participation of the Regional Centre for Demographic Training and Research in Latin America - CELADE); (b) analysis of the structure of the labour force and employment projection; (c) studies and projections of skilled manpower in agricultural, technological and administrative and service fields; (d) studies of manpower productivity; (e) studies of the educational structure and performance; (f) studies of socio-economic problems related to income distribution and consumption.

105. Since ILO is also keenly interested in this project, co-ordination of the work between ECLA and ILO has been the subject of consultations with the Director of the ILO Liaison Office with ECLA.

International Conference on Input-Output Techniques

106. The secretariat was represented at this conference, held at Geneva from 11 to 16 September 1961, by two of its senior staff members. A paper was prepared for it, entitled "Construction and use of Input-output tables in Latin American countries".

Organization of government administration for
the planning of economic development

107. Works has started on a study on the administrative organization of the government for programming economic and social development; it includes an analysis of the different entities involved together with the structure and co-ordination needed for the preparation, execution and control of plans.

108. Background material is being gathered on the various organizations and experience in different countries and, in particular, an evaluation is being made of the experience of the Latin American countries, and of the conditions peculiar to them.

Seminar on development training in Latin America

109. In addition to actively collaborating with the ECLA/BTAO Economic Development Training Programme, the Division has been engaged in the preparation of material for a high-level Seminar on Development Planning, scheduled to be held at Santiago from 19 February to 3 March 1962. This Seminar will bring together government officials concerned with the implementation of development plans in Latin America.

Studies on the economic development of the Central American
countries and Panama

110. As indicated in earlier annual reports, the ECLA Mexico Office has, with the assistance of national working groups, completed studies on the economic development of Panama, El Salvador and Honduras. The study on the economic development of Nicaragua, undertaken with the collaboration of a national working group, has progressed.

111. The study on the economic development of Guatemala has now been started. A national working group has been set up, consisting of economists from the Bank of Guatemala, the National Economic Planning Council (Consejo Nacional de Planificación Económica) and the Research Institute of the Faculty of Economics (University of Guatemala).

112. Preliminary work has begun for the purpose of undertaking a study on the economic development of Central America considered as a whole. This study will pay particular attention to the foreseeable effects of the Integration Programme.

Joint ECLA/BNDE^{11/} Centre for Economic Development

Training activities

113. In addition to organizing the sixth intensive training course held in Brazil, the Centre has been engaged in a number of other training activities. It collaborated actively with the Economic Department of the Instituto Brasileiro do Café in the organization of a course on "The Economics of Coffee", to be held during the first half of 1962, and with the Faculty of Economic Sciences of the State of Guanabara in the organization, preparation and execution of a series of lectures on Planning of Economic Development. Moreover, the Centre provided lecturers from its staff for a series on economic development organized by the Academic Centre of the National Faculty of Economic Sciences of the University of Brazil.

Research work

114. One of the Centre's main tasks has been to collaborate with the different divisions of the secretariat in the collection of material on Brazil for use in different studies. As part of the general study on inflation, the Centre completed a study on inflation and economic development in Brazil, which has been translated into Portuguese and published in mimeographed form under the title "Inflation and Economic Development: the case of Brazil".

115. Work has proceeded on the study of the Brazilian fiscal system, with the compilation of all laws and regulations on taxation and of detailed statistics on revenue derived from the main taxes during the period 1945-60. A preliminary evaluation has been made of the tax structure and its classification in broad groups of taxes.

11/ Banco Nacional do Desenvolvimento Economico, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

116. Progress has also been made with the study on import substitutions in Brazil, and a detailed functional classification of imports for the periods 1929-37 and 1948-60 is nearing completion. An evaluation has been started of foreign exchange policy during these periods, and on specific import substitution activities (steel manufacture, textile production and heavy equipment).

Fiscal policy

117. The Conference on Tax Administration, sponsored jointly by the OAS/ECLA/IDB Taxation Programme, with the co-operation of the Harvard University Law School International Program in Taxation, took place at Buenos Aires, Argentina, from 11 to 19 October 1961. It was attended by fifty-two experts on taxation from eighteen Latin American countries, the United States and Canada, as well as fourteen observers from the above-mentioned countries and one from Israel. In addition, 115 Argentine experts appointed by various official and university institutions attended and in some instances participated actively in the proceedings.

118. This conference, the first of two planned by the Joint Tax Programme, was convened with a view to discussing practical technical norms which might be applied to tax administration in order to strengthen and perfect it. This was considered as an essential starting point for the Joint Tax Programme, since the sponsoring organizations considered that fiscal and extra-fiscal aims of any tax system - however satisfactory - would be illusory in default of an efficient tax administration.

119. Basic documents were prepared for each item of the agenda, which covered the following points: common obstacles to efficient tax administration, estimating the distribution of the tax burden, the distribution of the tax burden in South America, statistical records for the management and control of tax administration, automatic data processing and tax administration, the potentialities of such processing and factors involved in its adoption, trends in management technique,

/accounting, auditing

accounting, auditing and knowledge of business practices in relation to tax administration, controlling income tax evasion, administrative criteria in the establishment of sales and excise tax structure, and concepts and administration of taxes on property.

Fiscal Studies and Conference on Tax Policy

120. The second phase of the Programme consists in the preparation of detailed studies of the tax systems and deficiencies in the Latin American countries. The initial steps have been taken for studies on the first group of countries, to be completed early in 1962. These studies will subsequently be extended to the remaining group. Briefly, in addition to the analysis of the tax structure of the countries studied, it is hoped that the main problems common to all will be revealed, so that they may form an efficient basis for discussion at the Conference on Tax Policy, which is planned for the second half of 1962. Two main aspects will be taken into account in the country studies and at the Conference: (a) the capacity of the tax system to meet its financial goals, which implies the study of its income-elasticity, its external vulnerability, the structure and level of the rates and the extent of the taxable base; (b) the efficiency of the tax system in its economic goals, which involves the study of incentives towards savings and investment, the most productive channelling of the latter and the most efficient use of national wealth.

121. The genuine interest in the Programme shown by all the Latin American countries encourages the hope that the meetings on tax administration and on fiscal policy will, together with the corresponding studies, prove to be a valuable aid where tax reforms are being carried out, as well as in those countries which are about to undertake them.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

122. Industrial development, with particular emphasis on those studies relating to the prospects for industrial integration under a common market programme, has continued to be the subject of careful analysis by the secretariat, and a number of studies described in the last Annual Report are now nearing completion.

123. Moreover, in line with General Assembly resolution 1712 (XVI) and ECOSOC resolution 839 (XXXII) on concerted action on industrialization, this has been a year of increasingly close contacts with the Division of Industrial Development (DID) at Headquarters. The secretariat was represented at the meeting of the Committee for Industrial Development and subsequently participated in the meeting of a working group on industrial programming held at Headquarters. Plans are going forward for a Seminar on Industrial Programming, to be sponsored jointly by the ECLA secretariat, the Division of Industrial Development and the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations, to be held in South America towards the end of 1962. The tentative agenda for this Seminar has been drawn up and agreement reached on many of the working papers to be prepared. These will be the subject of further discussion by a small working group which is to meet at ECLA Headquarters in the first quarter of 1962. The group will consist of staff members from both the DID and ECLA's Industrial Development Division and a very few outside experts. Attendance of an ECLA representative at the ECAFE Seminar on Industrial Estates held at Madras, India, also provided an opportunity for an exchange of views on the respective Commission's programmes in the field of industry. Relations with the ILO have also been strengthened, following the establishment of the ILO Liaison Office at ECLA Headquarters, particularly in the field of labour productivity and training of industrial workers, especially in the textile industry.

124. Other examples of concerted action in the field of industrialization may be found in a number of future projects planned jointly between Headquarters and the ECLA secretariat, and in the increasing collaboration

/given to

given to the latter by industrial associations or development institutions within the region. Particular mention should be made of collaboration by the Brazilian Association for the Development of Basic Industries (Associação Brasileira para o Desenvolvimento das Industrias de Base), the Argentine Federal Investment Council (Consejo Federal de Inversiones), the Executive Group of Industria Mecánica Pesada and the Sindicato de Máquinas, both of the State of São Paulo, and the textile manufacturers' associations of Chile and of São Paulo.

Heavy industrial equipment

125. The draft study on production of heavy industrial equipment in Brazil presented at the Commission's ninth session as an information document, is being revised and expanded to include other industrial sectors. This report, which constitutes a programme for the development of Brazil's heavy machinery industries, was used at once by agencies in that country as a basis for presenting to the Inter-American Development Bank a specific project for a loan. This study is being carried out with the close collaboration of the Associação Brasileira para o Desenvolvimento das Industrias de Base (ABDIB), the Executive Group of Industria Mecánica Pesada and the Sindicato de Máquinas of the State of São Paulo. At this second stage, the study will deal with the prospects for domestic manufacture of machine tools, diesel motors, textil machinery and equipment for the chemical industry. Field work on these new sectors is in progress.

126. Work has also been carried out on a similar study for Argentina, in collaboration with the Consejo Federal de Inversiones and the Unión Industrial Argentina. It has been directed towards research into factors influencing the domestic manufacture of industrial equipment for the petroleum refining, petro-chemicals, electric power generation, pulp and paper, shipbuilding and steel manufacturing sectors. To evaluate possibilities of local manufacture of heavy equipment, consideration is given both to the prospective size of the market over the next ten years, as well as the capacity and means of production

of Argentine industry for meeting such future demand. Problems of domestic financing for sales of heavy equipment are also reviewed, together with the different alternative solutions. In general terms, the study should provide the basic background needed for formulating a development programme for this industrial sector.

Textile industry

127. In line with resolution 201 (IX) of the Commission, work has continued on this industry which is of particular interest to the States members of the Latin American Free Trade Association.

128. In September 1961 a first draft of the Chilean textil study was completed and circulated for comments and criticism to the Instituto Textil de Chile which collaborated in the project. These comments have been incorporated and final drafting has now been completed. A first draft of the Brazilian textile study in which the Sindicato de Fiação y Tecelagem de São Paulo and manufacturers' associations from other states in Brazil participated actively, is also nearing completion. Both studies indicate need for improving over-all efficiency and labour productivity in the industry, with a view to reducing costs and improving its competitive position within the Latin American Free-Trade area. Moreover, every effort should be made to use machinery to full capacity. These measures would also make it possible to raise wages in this sector, which are at present near the minimum level.

129. The establishment of a Latin American common market will clearly open up broad prospects for these industries to standardize their output and take advantage of economies of scale. For this purpose, organizational measures at both administrative and technical levels will be required, together with careful studies of the need for improving or, where necessary, replacing existing machinery. Special attention needs also to be paid to the financing and credit problems involved in such reorganization and purchases of new machinery.

130. Preparations are being made to start similar studies in a number of other countries which have made requests either through the textile industry or official industrial development organizations.

Timber trends study

131. The study of Latin American timber resources and prospects, undertaken as a joint project between the secretariat and FAO, has been completed and is at the stage of final revision of data. This study shows that although Latin America has forest resources of tremendous potential productive capacity, virtually nothing has been done to develop them. The existing wood-using industry is quite primitive in most of the region and at present is not generally producing high-quality products at reasonable cost; for some products - such as wood-based panels - there is no industry at all in most of the countries. The region is to a small extent a net exporter of most wood products but imports plywood and a sizable proportion of the pulp and paper products it consumes. Domestic requirements for all wood products are expected to increase considerably by 1975, while requirements for sheet materials and pulp products should by then be at least three times as large as the amount consumed in 1958.

132. The study concludes that Latin America cannot only meet these greatly expanded future domestic requirements from its own resources but has the potential to export wood products on a substantial scale to the rest of the world. However, in order to do this it must immediately begin to increase the productive capacity of forest resources through protection, management, improvement of transport facilities and the development of efficient industrial plants closely balanced with the forests.

133. A special introduction to the study will be prepared, summarizing the main findings and placing them within the context of current Latin American trends, and emphasizing those areas where governmental action is required. A map of distribution of forest types will also be included in the final version.

/134. This

134. This study will be presented for discussion at the FAO Latin American Forestry Commission (second quarter of 1962), at the FAO/OAS/ECLA Latin American Regional Conference on Agriculture (second half of 1962) and at the tenth session of the Commission.

The ECLA/FAO/BTAO Pulp and Paper Advisory Group

135. This Group has been short-staffed during 1961, but will be restored to normal strength in February 1962. During the year, it has worked on the study of basic industrial equipment, with special reference to the pulp and paper industry. Moreover, a thorough revision has been undertaken of the integrated study on pulp and paper supply, demand and trade in Latin America.

136. The work of the group was discussed at the XI FAO Conference (Rome, November 1961) and in view of the preliminary findings of the timber trends study, a recommendation was made that the ECLA/FAO/BTAO Pulp and Paper Advisory Group should be expanded to include all forest industries.

Chemical industry

137. Work has proceeded on the analysis of the chemical industry in Latin America, following presentation, at the ninth session, of the first part on diagnosis and markets.^{12/} The projections have been completed, and drafting continues on the parts relating to technological problems and the requirements and availability of raw materials, comparative costs, and determining factors of the rates of progress of the industry apart from the cost situation.

138. A comparative analysis of price levels shows that in 1959 the average for nationally manufactured chemical products - at least in two major Latin American countries - was lower or comparable with the price levels of similar products in the United States, when basing the comparisons on prevailing exchange rates. In three other countries this price level was

^{12/} See "El Mercado latinoamericano de productos químicos" (E/CN.12/591) (Spanish only).

moderately higher than that of the countries mentioned above. National chemical products were expensive at least in two countries, due in part to the prevailing exchange rate.

139. In comparing average price levels in the region with those of the United States, lower Latin American prices for a small number of products with a high weighting, such as soaps, natural alcohol and some others of similar properties, had a decisive influence on the results. Prices of synthetic chemicals and of chemical products properly speaking are considerably higher in all the Latin American countries, even in those with a lower average price level.

140. Consumption of chemical products may be expected to increase by 9 to 10 per cent annually over the next ten years, while production should increase at a slightly higher rate. When projections of demand are compared with installed capacity and projects under way, it appears that by 1965 total capacity of the chemical industry in the region will be relatively well balanced with total demand and that there will be deficits only in some important products. The situation by countries is more uneven. According to present plans, four countries will have capacity deficits for a considerable range of products, unless the corresponding projects are started over the next three years. On the other hand, three countries will have considerable surpluses of a fair number of important products. This indicates a trend towards disequilibrium in trade in chemical products, the undesirable consequences of which should be avoided through co-ordination of development programmes for national industries in general, including the chemical industries, over the period 1965-1970. A first basis for this is provided by measuring the deficit of installed capacity for the main chemical products according to projections made for 1965 and 1970. This co-ordination would also be required to ensure optimum and acceptable geographic distribution of the new chemical industries by all countries in the region, taking into account the possible distorting effects of some spontaneous market trends or of influences alien to technical and economic factors which favour development of the chemical industry.

JOINT ECLA/FAO AGRICULTURE DIVISION

141. The Joint ECLA/FAO Agriculture Division has devoted a major portion of its resources since the ninth session to research and other work relating to the preparation of substantive papers for the programme of the Alliance for Progress, prior to the Special Meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council at the Ministerial Level, held at Punta del Este and to the establishment of the Inter-American Committee for Agricultural Development (CIDA), which is described in detail below.

142. Other tasks have related to the completion or, revision of earlier studies for printing, the review of projects submitted for comments by the United Nations Special Fund, and work connected with the Advisory Group Programme. Moreover, the Division has taken an active part in providing advisory services to the Conference of Contracting Parties to the Montevideo Treaty (ALALC), having sent a staff member to Montevideo for several weeks for that purpose.

Livestock studies

143. The first volume of livestock studies, relating to Colombia, Mexico, Uruguay and Venezuela, was revised prior to publication. The study on Colombia was prepared in collaboration with the Colombian Government's Departamento de Planeación y Servicios Técnicos, which has nevertheless kindly agreed to its inclusion in the first volume of livestock studies because of its interest to those concerned with livestock development. The preliminary study on Brazil, presented at the ninth session (E/CN.12/559) is being revised and expanded on the basis of further research and field work. It is intended to extend these studies to several other countries of the region, in close co-operation with the CIDA.

/Study of

Study of the agricultural development problems
of Central America

144. Consultations have been held with FAO concerning a study of agricultural development problems in Central America. The aim is to study these problems in the light of the accelerated economic integration programme and the long-term technical assistance requirements of this area. The project is closely associated with negotiations to assimilate the ECLA Agricultural Unit in Mexico into the Joint ECLA/FAO Agriculture Division. A very detailed description of the plan and schedule of work has been sent to the FAO Economics Department and to the Programme Evaluation Branch of the Programme and Budgetary Service.

First South American Meeting on Organization and Administration
for co-ordinated Development of Agricultural Resources

145. This meeting, organized in Buenos Aires in June 1961 by FAO with the collaboration of other international agencies, was attended by a staff member of the Joint Division, who made a statement at the inaugural session. A broad picture was given of the general and agricultural development in Latin America during the last few years, with an analysis of the main causes behind the relative stagnation of the agricultural sector. Emphasis was placed on the role of an administrative organization in the formulation and implementation of agricultural development plans.

Inter-American Committee for Agricultural Development (CIDA)

146. With the aim of contributing towards achievement of the objectives set forth in the Act of Bogotá and the Charter of Punta del Este, four organizations which have a major interest in the agricultural development of Latin American countries, namely the OAS, FAO, ECLA and the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, signed on 14 August 1961

/an agreement

an agreement whereby they would join and co-ordinate their forces working on agricultural development and agrarian reform. As a result of this agreement, the Inter-American Committee for Agricultural Development (CIDA) was established. The ECLA secretariat has loaned a senior staff member to be its Secretary and the Executive Director of its Programme of Studies.

147. The Committee is formed by the heads of the four sponsoring organizations and meets at Washington. One of its first tasks was to convene a meeting of experts to advise on the orientation of its programme of work. This meeting took place at Washington last October and was attended by nine independent experts and thirty-two officials from various international, regional and United States agencies. The conclusions of this meeting included the following major points concerning the programme to be undertaken: the desirability of paying special attention to social factors in all agricultural development programmes and in the broader economic development plans; the need to consider land reform as an essential instrument of agricultural development; the importance of an adequate tax policy and its implementation in land reform plans and programmes; the scarcity of technical personnel as a main limiting factor to agricultural progress and hence the need to undertake broad training programmes at all levels.

148. The staff of the Joint Division took an active part in the preparation of the agenda for this meeting, as well as in the submission of introductory statements for the discussion of each item and, in general, in the debates that took place.

149. The programme of work of the CIDA will be undertaken at two main levels. The first will consist in the preparation of basic studies on specific aspects relating to agricultural development in Latin American countries. The main studies will be the following:

a) Inventory of the information available on Latin American agriculture

150. It is well known that the formulation of sound development programmes require the existence of a wide range of information, covering all branches of agricultural activity. The scope of the proposed study is

/precisely to

precisely to determine, in a comprehensive way, what is known and the value of that knowledge, and which are the main gaps that have to be filled. Five groups of three experts each will be organized, each group covering one or more countries of Latin America.

b) Situation regarding land tenure in the region

151. It is intended, as in the previous case, to form several teams which would visit the Latin American countries in order to evaluate their land use and tenure problems.

c) Survey on agricultural education needs in Latin America

152. This study would be undertaken in close co-operation with the Task Force on Education set up under the Alliance for Progress programme. It would cover three main aspects: (i) Study of existing agricultural education facilities, to determine the degree to which they accomplish their objectives; (ii) Estimate of needs for increasing and improving existing facilities, in line with agricultural development requirements; (iii) Analysis of the above information with the aim of establishing the basis for a comprehensive agricultural education policy in Latin America.

d) Evaluation of technical assistance in the field of agriculture received by the Latin American countries from all sources

153. It is desired to determine the major guidelines on which to base a technical assistance policy which may ensure that this assistance will be better planned and utilized.

e) Study of the situation regarding agricultural research

154. This would be undertaken in conjunction with the study on education.

155. As a second stage, the CIDA will, at the request of governments, assist individual countries in the formulation and implementation of their agricultural development and agrarian reform plans. The first such mission has been requested by Chile and, for that purpose, a draft agreement between the Chilean Government and the CIDA has been drawn up.

SOCIAL AFFAIRS DIVISION

156. The Division's activities since the ninth session have been centred around preparations for the Conference on Education and Economic and Social Development in Latin America, the drafting of the secretariat's contribution towards the introductory volume to be published by UNESCO as a consequence of the Expert Working Group on Social Aspects of Economic Development (Mexico City, December 1960), the continuation of demographic studies and of advice and assistance in connexion with social services in the region.

Conference on Education and Economic and Social
Development in Latin America

157. The Conference on Education and Economic and Social Development in Latin America will now take place from 5 to 19 March 1962, having been postponed at the request of some of the interested governments. The original sponsors, UNESCO, ECLA and the OAS, have been joined by ILO and FAO. The agenda and the scope of the conference have been broadened as a result of a resolution adopted at the Punta del Este Conference, with a view to including specific tasks within the framework of the Alliance for Progress. The Division is responsible, within ECLA, for organizational arrangements and co-ordination with the Director appointed by UNESCO, and for the final approval, with him, of a number of background papers.

Social aspects of economic development

158. Consultations have taken place with UNESCO and a special UNESCO consultant on the preparation of the printed proceedings of the Expert Working Group on Social Aspects of Economic Development, organized and held in Mexico in December 1960 under the joint auspices of ECLA, UNESCO, BTAO and the Bureau of Social Affairs. ^{13/} The two main aspects of this undertaking were reviewed. The first volume is to consist essentially of papers by an ECLA staff member and by the UNESCO consultant, while the second will contain the various papers presented at the Working Group. The Spanish

^{13/} The report of the meeting was published in Volume VI, N° 1 of the Economic Bulletin for Latin America (Santiago, Chile, March 1961).

version of these papers have been revised and edited by the secretariat. The secretariat staff member's contribution to the first volume was completed at the end of October and has been submitted to UNESCO under the title: "The Economic Development of Latin America: Sociological Considerations". This paper first reviews the various points of emphasis which must be considered in examining the question. It then deals with the "diagnosis", under the subheadings of the "so-called revolutionary situation", the "fading away of the old structure" and the "ideological dissolution". The third part of the work is called "towards a new society" and presents what it identifies as the two fundamental questions, i.e. the emerging middle classes, and politics as a means of impulsion and canalization. Under the latter title, it successively reviews the problems of technology and politics, of social change, of the new masses and the demagogic attraction, and of the ideology of development and the new parties.

159. Essentially, this paper makes three important points: First, there are many ways of examining the social aspects of economic development, all of which are perfectly legitimate and valid; but for an organization like ECLA which is deeply involved in economic development problems, the most valid way is to look at the question from the standpoint of economic development, bearing in mind that social factors are instruments which must be properly used in order to ensure development. Secondly, Latin America is currently living at the end of a period of given social structure and there can be no question of waiting for many years for gradual changes. These are urgent and pressing. It must be remembered that the Latin American countries are passing through the initial stages of the industrial revolution which over a hundred years ago swept the great industrialized countries of today; but Latin America is going through this transition at a time of vastly enhanced communications which has been in part responsible for the atmosphere of rising expectations among the people in the region. Thirdly, the problem which is being considered now for the first time is the liaison of development problems with those of the public and administrative structure within the region.

Demographic studies

160. The secretariat's work on demographic problems is carried out in close harmony with the Regional Centre for Demographic Training and Research in Latin America (CELADE).^{14/} Joint staff meetings of ECLA and CELADE are held on a continuing basis with a view to implementing the joint work programme of both institutions and to considering questions of common interest. The possibility of sub-regionalization of demographic work in Latin America, in relation to ECLA's sub-regional offices, has been under discussion with the Bureau of Social Affairs with a view to the inclusion of the appropriate requests in the Technical Assistance Programme for 1963-64. Various methodological studies for the estimation and projection of urban and rural population are in progress. Arrangements have also been made for CELADE to assist the secretariat in giving lectures on demography at the ECLA/BTAO Economic Development Training Course at Santiago. Moreover, CELADE has prepared a special document on the demographic aspects of the educational system in Latin America, in co-operation with the secretariat and with UNESCO, for presentation at the Conference on Education and Economic and Social Development in Latin America.

161. A study has been completed on "Some aspects of population growth in Colombia" (E/CN.12/618). It includes sections on the demographic aspects of problems in education, manpower and housing. Close contacts have been maintained with the technical assistance expert on the development of demographic studies in Colombia. Moreover, the secretariat has, through brief missions to Colombia, Ecuador, Haiti and Venezuela, provided advice on demographic problems and on the question of institutionalizing national demographic research. In October, a short course on demography was given in Ecuador at the ECLA/BTAO Intensive Training Course held there.

Study of the industrial entrepreneur

162. Work has started on a study of the industrial entrepreneur, which is being prepared as a contribution to the Seminar on Industrial Programming sponsored jointly by ECLA, the Division of Industrial Development at Headquarters and BTAO. An outline for the study has been prepared and

^{14/} Set up jointly by the United Nations, the Government of Chile and the Population Council Inc.

negotiations have been completed with several consultants who will contribute country studies relating to problems of social mobility, the entrepreneur as a class, his training and occupational career; the functions of the entrepreneur, his ideologies and his attitudes and opinions concerning various aspects of the economic and social process.

Other activities

163. A working group on social planning has recently been set up to analyse and study problems related to the techniques and methods of planning of the various social sectors, with a view to systematizing whatever knowledge may be available in this field on the basis of past experience, and to examine the possibility of developing a methodology for the planning of individual social sectors.

164. A mission to Bolivia was undertaken in June in order to examine the question of integrating the rural development plan prepared by a United Nations technical assistance expert with the general plan for economic and social development prepared by the Bolivian Planning Board (Junta Nacional de Planeamiento) with the assistance of the Advisory Group. As a result of this mission, the outline of a plan of rural development was prepared and subsequently approved by the Minister for Rural Affairs. This outline provides for the Andean Indian Programme in Bolivia to become an integral part of the rural development plan which is, in effect, an extension of the Programme to the country as a whole.

165. This mission was followed up in November, at which time the draft national plan for rural development was reviewed at an inter-ministerial round table convened by the Minister for Rural Affairs. Advantage was taken of this mission to visit the Andean Indian Mission of the United Nations and specialized agencies in Bolivia and Peru. On both occasions the closest contacts were maintained with ILO.

166. Technical assistance activities in the social sector were reviewed at the field level in several Latin American countries by the Director of the Bureau of Social Affairs, accompanied by staff from the Social Affairs Division. In each country, a complete review was made of current and proposed technical assistance projects.

Social Services

167. Advisory services were continued to various institutions in Chile, in particular the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Community Development, the chairman of which is the Resident Representative of the Technical Assistance Board.

168. In co-operation with a staff member of the FAO Regional Office for Latin America, a case study was prepared on the "Relationships of the Training and Functions of Social Workers and Home Economists in Chile", for presentation at the UN/FAO meeting of experts on the role of home economists and social workers in meeting family needs (Rome, 10-20 December 1961). The secretariat was represented at this meeting. The case study presents a brief history of the schools of social work and home economics in Chile, with a review of the academic preparation and employment situation of social workers and home economists and a number of observations and conclusions.

169. The Division on several occasions reviewed with the Director of the UNICEF Regional Office at Lima, and on one occasion with the Head of the Latin American Division of UNICEF, that agency's projects in the region for which it required the substantive co-operation of the United Nations, i.e. in the fields of community development and social services for children. Comments on such projects were also sent directly to Headquarters, as requested.

Housing

170. The secretariat has been most interested in the work of the Group of Experts established under Economic and Social Council resolution 830 C (XXXII) relating to housing and urban development. This resolution invited the regional commissions to participate in the work of the Group, scheduled to meet at United Nations Headquarters from 2 to 21 February. Because of the division of responsibilities under the OAS/ECLA/IDB Ad Hoc Co-operation Committee, the secretariat, with the agreement of Headquarters, requested the OAS to distribute to Governments of States members of the Commission a check-list of data required by the Group of Experts. Since the ECLA secretariat has only recently begun to explore the field of housing

/programming, it

programming, it could not make any substantial contribution at the present stage, but undoubtedly the findings of the Group of Experts will be of fundamental interest to Governments of States members of the Commission and for the work that the secretariat is undertaking in this field.

171. The secretariat has, however, recently collaborated with the OAS in several activities aimed at promoting an accelerated improvement in housing conditions in the region. It participated in the meeting of the OAS Advisory Committee on Housing in Latin America held in September 1961, at which a research guide was prepared. Moreover, it is collaborating in a housing survey in the countries of Central America and Panama. For this purpose a number of meetings took place in December at ECLA's Mexico Office between staff of the OAS and ECLA with a view to defining the statistical and other information which should be collected with a view to defining the statistical and other information which should be collected with a view to formulating national housing programmes in these countries and investigating the possibilities for regional integration or collaboration for meeting housing deficits. As part of the secretariat's work on the development and perfection of methods for social programming, methodological work is being carried out on the programming of housing construction at the national level.

172. The secretariat is also collaborating with the UN Statistical Office and the Bureau of Social Affairs in the organization of a seminar on housing statistics and programmes to be held in Denmark in September 1962. More details about this seminar and of the work on housing statistics, in which the secretariat has played a more active role, may be found elsewhere in this report in the section covering the activities of the Office of the Regional Statistician.

STATISTICS

173. Since the ninth session, progress has continued in work for improving statistics in the region. Both the Statistical Section and the Office of the Regional Statistician have been strengthened and over recent months considerable thought has been given to plans for reorganizing the Statistical Section. In this way, maximum use will be made of the new staff resources and it is hoped that a series of new tasks can be undertaken, including research into methods used in the countries, specific enquiries in co-operation with other ECLA divisions and/or other international organizations and so forth.

/Statistical Section

Statistical Section

174. A special statistical supplement to the Economic Bulletin for Latin America covering the year 1961 was sent to the printers in November. During 1962, this supplement will be presented in two issues.

175. Data has been prepared for the use of the joint OAS/ECLA group working on the Economic Survey 1961, as well as for the special studies undertaken by the different divisions of the secretariat and described in detail elsewhere in this report. Data has also been compiled for a number of documents being prepared for the Conference on Education and Economic and Social Development in Latin America.

176. Work has also continued on the collection of data for the continuation of the study on "Comparative prices and the purchasing power of currencies in selected Latin American countries" (E/CN.12/589). This study, presented at the ninth session, relates to ten countries only. Data have now been collected for six more, while prices for the five countries of Central America will be investigated early in 1962. Plans are also under discussion for extending the collection of price data to the United States, with a view to enhancing comparability.

177. A number of field missions has been undertaken in conjunction with the Office of the Regional Statistician, with a view to exploring the situation relating to data on national income and basic series for national income estimation. So far, nine countries have been visited for this purpose.

178. The Section, in co-operation with the Office of the Regional Statistician, is also continuing with the development of a project relating to a proposed standard list of commodities to be used for industrial censuses. There has been general agreement from the countries consulted for this purpose on the usefulness of making these products directly comparable to items identified in foreign trade statistics.

Office of the Regional Statistician

179. With a view to strengthening statistics in the Latin American region, consultations have taken place with the Statistical Office at Headquarters concerning proposals to the Commissioner for Technical Assistance for an integrated project for regional co-operation in statistical development in

/Latin America.

Latin America. This project, if approved, would in 1962-64 provide for regional advisers on economic statistics (including in particular industrial and foreign trade statistics), sampling and field surveys, and social, including housing, statistics.

180. The Office of the Regional Statistician has also maintained close contacts with the Statistical Office and the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations in connexion with a number of jointly sponsored seminars included in the 1961-62 programme of technical assistance. These relate to wholesale and retail prices, housing statistics and foreign trade statistics. Moreover plans are being made for a seminar on statistics for social programmes, to be held in 1963.

181. Consultations have been held with government officials in a number of countries concerning ways and means of obtaining or of improving basis data. In Bolivia and Colombia this work was carried out in close collaboration with the Advisory Groups and in Venezuela with technical assistance experts. Several projects have been initiated as a result, and as a first step in the preparation of national statistical programmes, inventories of basic official statistics have been prepared by the national statistical services of two countries.

182. Similarly, encouragement and informal assistance has been given to the statistical offices in several countries in obtaining advanced population and housing census tabulations, and work has started on the compilation of methodological materials on this subject.

Household Surveys

183. The Secretariat attaches great importance to the institutionalization of household surveys in Latin America and efforts are continuously being made to disseminate information on this technique and its potentialities as well as on possible means of arranging for nationwide household surveys.

/184. Exploratory

184. Exploratory negotiations took place with Bolivian officials and UN, BTAO, FAO, AID (Agency for International Development) and IASI representatives regarding the initiation of such a survey for Bolivia. These led subsequently to concrete plans for the setting up in that country of a National Sample Department within the Dirección de Estadística and the Government of Bolivia requested the United Nations to recruit, under the OPEX programme, a director and a chief of operations for the department. It is hoped that the Sample Department will begin to function early in 1962.

185. Discussions on this same subject have also been held in Brazil, Chile and other countries in the course of field trips by the staff of the Office.

186. Tentative provision has been made for a Latin American seminar on household surveys to be held in 1963 or 1964 under the technical assistance programme. In the meantime, a regional adviser on sampling techniques will be assigned to Santiago beginning in 1962, as part of the technical assistance programme for statistics.

Demographic statistics

187. The Office has devoted special attention to improving the basic sources of demographic statistics, particularly population censuses and civil registration. Assistance has been given to the statistical offices of several countries in this respect. Efforts have also been made to promote census operations in several countries.

188. The secretariat participated in the meeting of the Committee on Improvement of Civil Registration in the Americas, held at Montevideo from 12-16 June under the auspices of the Inter-American Children's Institute. The report of this Committee contains a long-term programme of promotional activities which it suggests might be implemented by the OAS (IASI) in collaboration with the United Nations Statistical Office and ECLA.

/Housing statistics

Housing statistics

189. Plans are going forward for a Latin American seminar on housing statistics and programmes to be held at Copenhagen (Denmark) in September 1962. The Director will be a representative of the Danish Government, which is co-sponsoring the Seminar with BTAO, the UN Statistical Office and ECLA. The Co-Director will be provided by the ECLA Secretariat. Close collaboration will be given by ECE and the OAS (IASI and CINVA).

190. The secretariat participated in the OAS Advisory Committee on Housing in Latin America, held at Bogotá, Colombia, from 4 to 9 September. Since, under the terms of the tripartite agreement, housing in Latin America is primarily the responsibility of the OAS, the secretariat's activities in this field are mainly confined to the statistical sector. In this respect, the findings of the meeting were of particular interest, since there was general agreement in recognizing that the promotion of better housing conditions in Latin America within the context of the Alliance for Progress should include study of the following: (a) statistical evaluation of the present housing situation; (b) assessment and projections of housing needs through a given period of years; (c) present and future resources to meet the estimated housing needs.

191. Arrangements for promoting housing statistics in Central America have been made by the OAS in collaboration with the ECLA secretariat. Forms designed by the UN Statistical Office are being used and two OAS architects will be travelling in the Central American countries during the first quarter of 1962 to gather the statistics needed for a survey of housing conditions in that area.

/ENERGY AND

ENERGY AND WATER RESOURCES PROGRAMME

Energy

192. Work in relation to energy has been concentrated on preparations for the Latin American Electric Power Seminar held in August 1961 and since then on the revision of the report and preparation of the proceedings for publication in printed form. The secretariat studies prepared for the Seminar have since been checked and revised.

193. The secretariat was represented at the United Nations Conference on New Sources of Energy (Rome, August 1961) and at meetings of the Economic Commission for Europe's Sub-Committee on Rural Electrification, the Electricity Committee and the Working Group on Hydraulic Potential (Geneva, October 1961). At the invitation of the International Atomic Energy Agency, consultations took place at Vienna on a number of matters of mutual interest. Similarly, discussions were held with the secretariat of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) at Paris.

194. Advantage was taken of the opportunities thus presented to discuss with the IAEA and ECE the follow-up to the Latin American Electric Power Seminar and the roles which these organizations could fulfil in such future activities.

195. In late November 1961, the IAEA sent a mission of six experts to four Latin American countries - Argentina, Chile, Colombia and Ecuador. The ECLA secretariat provided this mission with information on the various topics covered by it, and assisted in the establishment of contacts with the officials concerned in the four countries mentioned. Work has also been carried out in relation to other IAEA activities in various fields, including in particular, hydrological research.

Latin American Electric Power Seminar

196. In compliance with ECLA resolution 99 (VI), the Latin American Electric Power Seminar was held at Mexico City from 31 July to 12 August 1961, under the joint sponsorship of ECLA, BTAO, the Resources and Transport Economics Branch of the United Nations, and the Government of Mexico which acted as host through the Comisión Federal de Electricidad.

197. The Seminar was attended by 117 experts from sixteen Latin American countries and by forty-seven experts from other countries; thirteen representatives of international organizations^{15/} participated, together with a total of seventy-seven observers from institutions and enterprises concerned with electricity in Brazil, Chile and particularly Mexico, among the Latin American countries, and Canada and the United States among the others.

198. Of the 118 papers presented at the Seminar, the ECLA secretariat was responsible for fifteen, several of which were specifically prepared for the Seminar by consultants. International organizations which presented papers included the following: IBRD (1); WMO (1); IAEA (2); ECAFE (1); ECE (4); IDB (2); UNIPEDE (4); IACCP (1). Fifty papers were submitted by public and private electric power enterprises in Latin America, nineteen from the United States and Canada and seventeen from Europe.

199. The papers prepared by the ECLA secretariat covered the following subjects: electric power in Latin America - present situation and recent developments; methodology for forecasting electric power demand; evaluation of future requirements in Latin America; financial requirements, sources of funds and investment priorities; hydro-electric resources in Latin America, their measurement and utilization; and prices and costs in the electric energy industry in Latin America.

200. The agenda covered the following subjects: electric power development in Latin America and its main problems; evaluation of demand and its bearing on economic development; capital requirements and methods of financing; economic criteria for selecting possible alternatives in the development of electric systems; hydro-electric resources, their measurement and utilization; nuclear power

^{15/} In particular the ILO, IBRD, IAEA, ECE, IDB, UNIPEDE (Union internationale des Producteurs et Distributeurs d'Énergie) CEMLA and IACCP.

and its possibilities in Latin America; economic utilization of fuels; electric equipment industry in Latin America; and legal and institutional problems of the electricity industry in Latin America.

201. Some idea of the magnitude of the task to be undertaken in terms of electric power development may be gained from the fact that by 1970 it may be necessary to supply three times the present-day demand for electricity. This calls for an outlay equivalent to some 13,000 million dollars, 40 per cent of which will be in foreign currency; this would represent about 10 per cent of the total investment resources for that period. A number of recommendations emerged from the discussions at the Seminar, chiefly the following:

- (a) The formation of advisory groups which would, at the request of the interested governments, co-operate with them in the programming of power and electricity development within the over-all plans or programmes for economic and social development.
- (b) The convening of new meetings of experts to deal with general or specific problems of the electric power industry in Latin America.
- (c) The continuance of the water resources survey groups for the evaluation and utilization of water, including international waters, and of the normalization and centralization of studies on hydraulic potential.
- (d) The utilization of the experience of other international agencies in the field of energy and co-operation with them, in particular the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Economic Commission for Europe.

Water Resources

202. The Water Resources Survey Programme, staffed jointly by ECLA, BTAO and WMO (which provides the hydrometeorological expert) carried out two preliminary survey missions during the year, in Bolivia and Colombia respectively. About two months' field work took place in each country. Recruiting difficulties and other problems prevented these missions from undertaking a full-scale examination of the problems involved, and discussions have taken place with the Resources and Transport Economics Branch at Headquarters, which participates in briefing the experts, with

/a view

a view to reverting to the practice of sending only full-scale rather than preliminary missions, particularly in those countries where Advisory Groups are operating.

203. The report on Bolivia points out that the basic water resources situation that confronts the country is an abundance of water resources development potential in relation both to immediate economic requirements and capital available for investment. The pressing problem is that of establishing priorities for selecting those projects and programmes that are likely to make the most effective use of limited investment funds in meeting urgent needs and promoting economic growth.

204. Among the main recommendations contained in the report are the following: (i) the formation of a water resources co-ordination centre within the planning authority (Junta Nacional de Planeamiento); (ii) the reorganization of the Bureau of Irrigation (Dirección de Riego), for an adequate irrigation scheme to be designed and put into force; (iii) the adoption of adequate measures to establish and apply appropriate rates of electricity, drinking water and sewage; (iv) to secure the assistance of the corresponding United Nations agencies for the re-organization and strengthening of the various Government institutions concerned with the utilization of water.

205. In the report on Colombia, stress is placed on the need to improve co-ordination among the great number of private and Government agencies concerned with water resources development, and recommendations are being made similar to the ones in the report on Bolivia, under (i), (iii) and (iv). In addition, recommendations are made for the establishment - on the basis of organizations already existing - of an agency such as the United States Federal Power Commission and an adequate specialized irrigation section within the Ministry of Agriculture; and the creation of a National Meteorology and Hydrology Service (Servicio Nacional de Meteorología e Hidrología).

206. A brief mission was undertaken to British Guiana in November in order to review on the spot the needs for immediate technical assistance in the field of water and power resources development and to establish priorities within the range of more urgent needs.

207. This mission was undertaken at the specific request of the Government of British Guiana, and the report on it makes a number of recommendations, including the following: coordination of work in energy and water problems in a Central Body, the establishment of a Technical Co-ordination Committee on Water Problems, a Groundwater Survey Team to appraise this source and to make surveys of water potential; the need for systematic work to be carried out in hydro-meteorology and hydrology, for starting work on an over-all assessment of water supply and demand and a revision of the country's water legislation. In addition, a special urgent course of action is recommended in order to define, assess and establish workable priorities in the field of water power development.

208. On-the-spot advice has also been given to the Government of Argentina. The Government, through the Consejo Federal de Inversiones and under general ECLA guidance, has undertaken to collect relevant information to serve as a basis for the appraisal of water resources and requirements and has requested a technical assistance field mission to establish priorities in the programming of water development projects. It is hoped that in early 1962 a short-term evaluation mission can be sent to Argentina to carry out this task, before the full-scale mission goes there in the middle of the year.

TRANSPORT PROGRAMME

209. Early in the year, agreement was reached with the Organization of American States on the need for undertaking joint studies in relation to transport problems. In accordance with the tripartite agreement, the OAS offered to provide three transport posts in order to strengthen the Programme. The ECLA secretariat was requested to look for suitable candidates for the three posts, covering maritime and inland transport and a general transport economist. Job descriptions were prepared and preliminary negotiations carried out with a number of prospective candidates. It is hoped that with this prospective strengthening of the Programme early in 1962, greater progress will be made in studying the urgent transport problems in the region.

210. In the meantime, the final studies on transport in Colombia were revised prior to their inclusion in the general economic development programme being prepared by the Colombian Departamento de Planeación y Servicios Técnicos, with the help of the Advisory Group. Contacts were also established with the IBRD Transport Mission which has been operating in that country.

211. A series of forms have been prepared for obtaining statistical data relating to roads, railways, river and road transport; these have been carefully revised before being despatched to the different countries, with a view to co-ordinating the definitions and data with those of various international agencies working in the field of transport. Collection of the data has now started for all the four branches mentioned in Chile and Colombia and for railways in the other South American countries. The obtaining of these data is an essential prerequisite for carrying out the general study which is a first priority in the current work programme on transport.

212. The secretariat was represented at three OAS meetings on transport problems, held at Washington: the Fifth Meeting of the Permanent Executive Committee of Pan American Highway Congresses, (April 24-28); the Third Meeting of the Permanent Technical Committee on Ports of the Inter-American Port and Harbour Conference, (August 23-29); and the Inter-American Traffic Seminar (September 4-8).

213. The Transport Programme provided a lecturer for the Highway Seminar organized by ESAPAC (Escuela Superior de Administración Pública de América Central) - Advanced School of Public Administration (Central America) with the co-operation of ECLA's Mexico Office.

214. Moreover, the secretariat participated in a meeting at United Nations Headquarters relating to the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Science and Technology. Its participation related to the transport aspects of the agenda for the Conference.

215. The Transport Programme has also collaborated in the preparation of materials on technological aspects of transport, pipelines and motor vehicles for the course on transport programming organized by the ECLA/BTAO Economic Development Training Programme. A number of lectures on transport statistics was also given at this course.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

216. Following the discussions at the ninth session concerning decentralization, with particular reference to technical assistance activities, considerable thought and effort have been devoted to ways and means of implementing the Commission's resolution 210 (IX) in response to General Assembly resolutions 1518 (XV) and 1709 (XVI) on "Decentralization of the economic and social activities of the United Nations and strengthening of the regional economic commissions" and Economic and Social Council resolutions 793 (XXX) and 823 (XXXII).

Economic and Social Council

217. In this connexion continuous consultations have taken place with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the Commissioner for Technical Assistance. In view of the heavy work programme entrusted to the secretariat by the Commission at its ninth session, it has had to be clearly established that no additional responsibilities can be assumed by the ECLA secretariat in relation to decentralization unless it can obtain the substantive and administrative staff needed. In the meantime, increasingly close contacts have been maintained with the Resident Representatives of the Technical Assistance Board and Directors of Special Fund Programmes in the region. Early in November a two-day meeting was held at ECLA headquarters, attended by the Managing Director of the Special Fund, the Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board, all the Resident Representatives and Directors of Special Fund Programmes in the region, representatives of the Specialized Agencies and the senior staff of the ECLA secretariat. The purpose of this meeting was to review the technical assistance and Special

Fund programmes in the region and to establish even closer contacts at the working level between these programmes and the work being carried out by the ECLA secretariat. The implications of the proposed decentralization of United Nations activities in the economic and social fields were discussed in depth, together with the role to be played by ECLA in the areas of its competence at the country programming level.

218. Regional technical assistance programmes undertaken jointly by the secretariat and the BTAO have in the meantime continued to represent an increasing proportion of the secretariat's activities. Such projects and programmes include the Central American Economic Integration Programme, the Advisory Group Programme, the ECLA/BTAO Economic Development Training Programme and, to a lesser extent, the ECLA/BTAO/WMO Water Resources Survey Group and the ECLA/BTAO Pulp and Paper Advisory Group. The Latin American Electric Power Seminar, sponsored jointly by ECLA/BTAO and the Resources and Transport Economics Branch of the United Nations, constituted a major project during the year. Details of all these projects have been given elsewhere in this report and are not therefore repeated here.

219. In those countries where Advisory Groups are in operation or under consideration, the ECLA staff assigned to them or engaged in exploratory missions have assisted the Resident Representatives of the Technical Assistance Board in the preparation of the technical assistance programmes for those countries. In other cases, notably demography and statistics, staff on field missions have been of assistance in drawing up special programmes or in preparing job descriptions for experts.

220. The secretariat has been able to count on the continued close collaboration and support of the Commissioner for Technical Assistance in solving the many problems which arise in the course of carrying out so many varied and complex projects. Moreover, many administrative difficulties have been simplified through closer contacts with the Latin American Office of the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations.

221. Whenever possible and relevant, comments continued to be prepared on a number of reports by technical assistance experts working in the region.

UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL FUND

222. The secretariat has held a number of consultations with the U.N. Special Fund in relation to the project for the establishment of a Latin American Institute for Development Planning, as recommended in the Commission's resolution 199 (IX). A Note by the Executive Secretary on this project is being prepared for the Committee of the Whole^{16/} following the approval of the project by the Governing Council of the Special Fund.

223. Comments were requested and prepared on a growing number of Special Fund projects in the region.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

224. In compliance with the request contained in General Assembly resolution 1709 (XVI) on "Decentralization of the economic and social activities of the United Nations and strengthening of the regional economic commissions", the Commission is including in this annual report a special section on co-operation with the other regional economic Commissions.

225. The Economic Commission for Europe prepared a number of papers for the Latin American Electric Power Seminar and participated actively in the debates. The papers dealt with such topics as methods of forecasting future electric power requirements; electric power costs and the functions of electricity undertakings; methods for the evaluation of hydro-electric potential; experience acquired in Europe in the integration and co-ordinated operation of national electric power transmission networks.

226. Subsequently, the ECLA secretariat participated in meetings of the ECE Sub-Committee on Rural Electrification, the Electricity Committee and the Working Group on hydraulic Potential; and in a study tour of Yugoslav power plants organized by ECE. Consultations were held on future collaboration between the two Commissions in the field of energy.

16/ E/CN.12/AC.50/7.

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227. The ECE secretariat has prepared a list of areas in which it has special knowledge or competence and has requested suggestions from the secretariat for joint projects or studies. This is now under study at ECLA with a view to preparing a long-term plan of co-operation with ECE.

228. The ECLA secretariat prepared for ECAFE and ECA reports on its activities in the field of trade, with particular reference to the Latin American common market and the Central American Economic Integration Programme.

229. The Director of ECLA's Industrial Development Division attended the Seminar on small-scale industries organized by ECAFE, BTAO and the Division of Industrial Development (Madras, India, November 1961). Advantage was taken of this visit to discuss with the staff of ECAFE industrial projects of mutual interest. The ECLA secretariat also collaborated with ECAFE in connexion with its Regional Seminar on Energy Resources and Electric Power, held at Bangkok in December 1961. A selection was made of papers prepared for the Latin American Electric Power Seminar and a large number of them sent to ECAFE, after consultations with the authors, for use at the above ECAFE Seminar.

230. The Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) approached the secretariat with a request for assistance in the training of African economists and statisticians. ECLA offered to accept one African trainee in the ECLA/BTAO Economic Development Training Programme and to receive two statisticians for in-service training in its Statistical Section.

C. RELATIONS WITH SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

231. The year 1961 has been marked by increasingly fruitful collaboration with the United Nations specialized agencies and other organizations. Such collaboration has been described in detail throughout this report and hence the references given below are brief.

Specialized Agencies

232. The Central American Economic Integration Programme has continued to receive the support of a number of specialized agencies, including in particular the ILO, FAO, UNESCO, ICAO and PASB/WHO.

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233. The Advisory Group Programme greatly benefitted from close and active collaboration given to it by FAO, particularly in Bolivia and Colombia. Continued support has been promised for the new Groups being organized for 1962. The ILO has assigned a manpower expert to work with the Advisory Groups and he has completed missions in Bolivia and Colombia. UNESCO has also showed an interest in working with the Advisory Group Programme and in several instances has collaborated on an ad hoc basis. The WMO hydrometeorologist attached to the Water Resources Survey Missions collaborated closely with the Advisory Groups during his missions to Bolivia and Colombia.

234. The Fourth Inter-Agency Working Party on Skilled Manpower in Latin America, convened jointly by ECLA and the OAS, was attended by representatives of the ILO, UNESCO, the Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM) and an observer from FAO and the Inter-American Development Bank. On that occasion FAO made a formal request for full membership in the Working Party.

235. The Latin American Electric Power Seminar was attended by representatives of the ILO, IBRD, IAEA, ECE, and the IDB, all of which represented papers. The WMO also presented a paper but did not participate in the meeting.

236. The ILO has taken steps to strengthen its relations with the Commission and for this purpose has recently established an ILO Liaison Office with ECLA. The Director of this Office and the manpower expert assigned to the Advisory Groups have established close working relations with the secretariat, which is consulting them in connexion with its research into manpower problems in the region. The ILO's present programme (1961-62) in South America has been carefully reviewed with the aim of establishing closer co-operation wherever possible. Particular interest has been shown in the co-ordination of projects relating to the textile industry.

237. The Inter-American Committee for Agricultural Development (CIDA), recently formed by the OAS, FAO, ECLA and the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences provides a further instance of close collaboration

/with FAO,

with FAO, since this specialized agency and the ECLA secretariat share many responsibilities arising out of commitments entered into with the CIDA. The Joint ECLA/FAO Agriculture Division will contribute a number of studies to the CIDA programme.

238. Consultations are being held with a view to expanding the ECLA/FAO/BTAO Pulp and Paper Advisory Group to include all forest industries, as recommended at the XIth Conference of FAO. The secretariat and FAO have also conducted a joint project relating to the study of Latin American timber resources and prospects.

239. The secretariat has provided premises and supporting services for a number of UNESCO staff assigned to Santiago in connexion with the preparations for the Conference on Education and Economic and Social Development in Latin America, scheduled for March 1962 and being organized under the joint sponsorship of UNESCO, ECLA, OAS, FAO, and the ILO.

240. Consultations have been held with UNESCO concerning the publication of the proceedings of the Expert Working Group on Social Aspects of Economic Development (Mexico, December 1960).

241. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) has maintained contacts with the secretariat in relation to the IBRD's transport mission in Colombia. Moreover, this specialized agency prepared a paper on "Some aspects of the appraisal of electric power projects in less developed countries", for the Latin American Electric Power Seminar, in which it also participated.

242. The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) has continued to provide the services of an expert in hydrometeorology and hydrology for the Water Resources Survey Group.

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

243. The IAEA prepared two papers for the Latin American Electric Power Seminar on its activities and on nuclear power costs and their trends, with special reference to less developed countries. Subsequently it invited the chief of the secretariat's Energy and Water Resources Programme to its Headquarters for discussions on a number of problems of common interest, with a view to increasing the collaboration between the two secretariats.

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244. Moreover, an IAEA mission of six experts visited ECLA Headquarters at the end of November; the ECLA secretariat provided information on various subjects covered by the mission and assisted in the establishment of contacts with the officials concerned in the four countries visited by the mission - Argentina, Chile, Colombia and Ecuador.

OAS/ECLA/IDB Ad Hoc Co-operation Committee

245. As a result of the establishment of the Ad Hoc Co-operation Committee at the secretariat level by the Organization of American States, the Inter-American Development Bank and the Economic Commission for Latin America, which was endorsed at the ninth session in resolution 211 (IX), increasingly close working contacts have been maintained among the three organizations and continuous consultations have been taking place between the Executive Secretary, the Secretary General of the OAS and the President of the IDB. The agreement reached at the first meeting of this Committee has been referred to elsewhere in this report as the "tripartite agreement".^{17/}

246. During the period under review, this Committee met on a number of occasions with a view to discussing joint projects in progress or planned. These projects are mentioned briefly below, since they have been reported on in detail in the pages of this report.

247. The OAS/ECLA/IDB Tax Programme, with the co-operation of the Harvard University Law School International Program in Taxation, held a conference on Tax Administration (Buenos Aires, October 1961) as the initial activity in the Programme. Plans are being made for a Conference on Tax Policy to be held at Santiago in the latter part of 1962.

248. The ECLA secretariat has detailed four staff members to Washington to work with the OAS on the joint Economic Survey for 1961, since under the terms of the tripartite agreement the OAS is now the executing agency for this joint project. The OAS has undertaken to contract three transport experts to strengthen the secretariat's transport programme and to enable the joint studies on transport to be carried out.

^{17/} See E/CN.12/601.

249. Under the terms of the tripartite agreement, the Advisory Group Programme becomes a joint programme of the three organizations, with the ECLA secretariat as the executing agency. The first group to be set up under these new conditions has been operating in Haiti since November 1961. An exploratory mission was sent to Uruguay in that same month and consultations are under way for sending Joint Advisory Groups to Uruguay and other countries.

250. With a view to exchanging information on training and technical assistance activities, an ECLA/OAS/IDB Working Group on Training and Technical Assistance Activities met three times at Washington during 1961.

Organization of American States (OAS)

251. In addition to the programmes envisaged under the tripartite agreement the secretariat has engaged in a number of activities on a bilateral basis with the OAS. It was invited to assist in the preparation of substantive documents for the Special Meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council at the Ministerial Level and was represented by seven senior staff at this Conference, held at Punta del Este, in August 1961. The secretariat also participated in the following meetings: the OAS Advisory Committee on Housing in Latin America (Bogotá, September 1961); the Fifth meeting of the Permanent Executive Committee of Pan American Highway Congresses (Washington, April 1961); the Permanent Technical Committee on Ports of the Inter-American Port and Harbour Conference (Washington, August 1961); the Inter-American Traffic Seminar (Washington, September 1961); and the first meeting of the Group of Experts on Stabilization of Export Incomes (Washington, November 1961).

252. The OAS is a co-sponsor of the Conference on Education and Economic and Social Development in Latin America. It also participates in the Inter-Agency Working Party on Skilled Manpower in Latin America.

253. A number of joint projects and programmes are under discussion, particularly in relation to statistics, on which close co-ordination with IASI is being maintained.

/Inter-governmental

Inter-governmental organizations

254. Apart from the joint programmes described above under the OAS/ECLA/IDB Ad Hoc Co-operation Committee, the Inter-American Development Bank has developed a number of activities on a joint basis with the secretariat.

255. The most important area of collaboration with the Inter-American Development Bank has, however, undoubtedly been in terms of consultations concerning the proposed Latin American institute for development planners, and the undertaking by the Bank to provide a contribution of one million dollars towards financing this project.^{18/}

256. The secretariat was represented at a meeting on evaluation problems of customs tariffs convened by the Brussels Co-operation Council in November 1961. Consultations have taken place with this organization on a number of problems of mutual interest.

257. The Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM) will participate in the Fourth Inter-Agency Working Party on Skilled Manpower in Latin America, and in the preparatory working group which is to meet at the end of January 1962.

258. The Organization of Central American States (OCAS) has continued to collaborate with the ECLA secretariat in the work relating to the Central American Economic Integration Programme.

259. The secretariat has provided technical assistance on a continuing basis to the First Conference of the Contracting Parties to the Montevideo Treaty setting up a Latin American Free-Trade Association (ALAIIC) and to the Standing Executive Committee of the ALAIIC.

260. The secretariat was represented at the XLXth session of the GATT and has continued to maintain close contact with this organization.

261. Consultations have been held with the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. The secretariat was represented at the OCED Policy Conference on Economic Growth and Investment in Education (Washington, October 1961).

^{18/} See the note by the Executive Secretary on this subject, E/CN.12/AC.50/7).

262. Discussions have taken place at the technical level with experts of the OECD and of the European Economic Community concerning specific problems relating to trade relations between Europe and Latin America.

Non-governmental and other organizations

263. The secretariat has maintained its customary relations with the non-governmental organizations recognized by the United Nations as having consultative status. Particular mention should be made of the working relationship maintained with the Inter-American Council of Commerce and Production (IACCP) and the Centro de Estudios Monetarios Latinoamericanos (CEMLA). Both these organizations participated in the Latin American Electric Power Seminar, and the IACCP prepared a paper for the Seminar. A lecturer on project evaluation was provided by the ECLA/BTAO Economic Development Training Programme in September for a special course on economic development organized by CEMLA.

264. The secretariat was represented at the First Trade Union Economic Conference and the Fifth Continental Congress of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers of the ICFTU (ORIT) held respectively at São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in August 1961.

265. The secretariat participated in the Second Inter-American Regional Inter-Parliamentary Conference held at Santiago, Chile, in October 1961.