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COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE
Eighth Session
Santiago, Chile, February 1962

PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES, 1961-62

BASIC DIRECTIVES

1. In preparing the programme of work and priorities, the subsidiary bodies of the Commission and the Executive Secretary continued to follow the basic directives and decisions of the Economic and Social Council and of the General Assembly, as well as the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions regarding programmes and priorities in the economic and social fields, concentration and co-ordination of efforts and resources, control and limitation of documentation, the pattern of conferences and related questions. Particular attention was given to the recommendations contained in Economic and Social Council resolutions 324 (XI), 362 B (XII), 402 B (XIII), 451 A (XIV), 497 C (XVI), 553 (XVIII), 557 (XVIII), 590 (XX), 597 (XXI), 604 (XXI), 630 (XXII), 664 (XXIV), 693 (XXVI), 694 (XXVI), 709 (XXVII), 710 B (XXVII), 724 A (XXVIII), 731 B (XXVIII), 742 (XXVIII), 751 (XXIX), 766 (XXX), 777 (XXX), 791 (XXX), 792 (XXX), 793 (XXX), 801 (XXX), 819 (XXXI), 823 (XXXI), 830 B (XXXII), 830 C (XXXII), 830 C (XXXII), 838 (XXXII), 839 (XXXII), 840 (XXXIV) and 856 (XXXII).

CONCENTRATION AND CO-ORDINATION

2. The Commission, in reviewing the work programmes at the ninth session, made a number of changes with a view to bringing about the most effective use of resources through concentration of activities. Moreover, in accordance with directives laid down by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, the work programme envisages increasing participation by the Commission, its subsidiary bodies and the secretariat in a number of programmes for concerted action by the United Nations and the specialized agencies. Through the tripartite agreement reached with the Organization of American States and the Inter-American Development Bank, joint programmes are being undertaken in relation to a number of projects.

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3. In accordance with the policy laid down in paragraph 17 of the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 693 (XXVI), the secretariat continued to enlist the co-operation of such bodies as universities, national, private or public institutions and non-governmental organizations, in order to make the most effective use of its own resources. The projects carried out in accordance with this policy over the past year include the following:

Project 3 (i). The studies on the economic development of Guatemala and Nicaragua have been continued with the active co-operation of government-sponsored working groups.

Project 3 (iii). The Ford Foundation contributed a substantial sum towards the preparatory work on tax administration and fiscal policy, in particular for the Conference on Tax Administration held at Buenos Aires in October 1961.

Project 3 (v). The advisory groups assigned to Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Haiti and Venezuela are working in direct contact with the planning and development institutions of these countries, which are co-operating closely with the respective groups.

Project 4 (vii). The study of land tenure and agricultural labour conditions in Central America, is continuing with the co-operation of the universities of the Central American countries and the help of the Central American Higher University Council and national institutions.

Project 4 (ix). During 1962 the Advanced School of Public Administration for Central America (ESAPAC), in accordance with the plans for adjusting its activities to the requirements of the Economic Integration Programme, will hold seminars and short courses on administration of development legislation, programme budgeting, administrative problems of economic integration and other administrative questions connected with the implementation of the programme. The secretariat will collaborate in this work.

Project 6. The Government of the Netherlands has continued to lend an expert to work on transport problems.

Project 19. The Chilean Development Corporation (Corporación de Fomento de la Producción - CORFO) provided personnel to assist in the preparation of the pilot chemical industries study, on Chile, and also for the general study. Similarly, the Venezuelan Development Corporation (Corporación Venezolana de Fomento) afforded financial and other assistance for the general study. In other Latin American countries similar research was carried out with the assistance of various governmental and private organizations. Some forty private companies interested in the development of the chemical industry in Latin America provided information of great value for this work.

Project 20. The ECLA/FAO/BTAO Pulp and Paper Advisory Group was given invaluable assistance in all its missions by local industrialists and by the corresponding development corporations.

Project 21. The secretariat assisted in the establishment of the Latin American Steel Institute (Instituto Latinoamericano de Fierro y Acero - ILAFA), and is now collaborating with this organization.

Project 22. Work on the basic equipment industry was initiated, with financial and other assistance provided by the Argentine Federal Investment Council (Consejo Federal de Inversiones), the Argentine Industrial Union (Unión Industrial Argentina), the Federation of Metallurgical Industries (Argentina) (Federación de Industriales Metalúrgicos), the Brazilian Association for the development of Basic Equipment Industries (Associação Brasileira para o Desenvolvimento das Industrias de Base - ABDIB), the Executive Group of Heavy Mechanical Industry (Industria Mecánica Pesada) and the Machinery Syndicate (Sindicato de Máquinas) of São Paulo.

Project 24. The ECLA/BTAO/WMO Water Resources Survey Group was assisted in Bolivia by the National Planning Board (Junta Nacional de Coordinación y Planeamiento) and other government bodies, and in Colombia by the Department of Planning and Technical Services (Departamento Administrativo de Planeación y Servicios Técnicos) and other national institutions.

/Project 25.

Project 25. The Latin American Electric Power Seminar, held from 31 July - 12 August 1961 in Mexico City, received support during the preparatory stages from a number of organizations throughout Latin America, the United States, Canada and Europe. Particular mention should be made of the Federal Electricity Council, Mexico (Consejo Federal de Electricidad), which co-sponsored the meeting and provided all the facilities, and of the Nacional Financiera, S.A., Mexico, which made a financial contribution.

Project 26. A pilot project on technological research in Latin America was begun with staff lent by such organizations as the Economic Planning Centre (Centro de Planificación Económica) of the University of Chile, the Chilean Steel Institute (Instituto Chileno del Acero), the Technological Research Institute of the University of São Paulo (Instituto de Pesquisas Tecnológicas a Universidade de São Paulo) and the Argentine Federal Investment Council (Consejo Federal de Inversiones Argentino).

Project 27 (1). The special textile studies undertaken in 1960 and 1961 were made possible through the financial and other support given by the Textile Institute of the Industrial Development Society (Sociedad de Fomento Fabril) (Chile), and the Association of Textile Industries of the State of São Paulo (Sindicato das Industrias de Fiação e Tecelagem em Geral do Estado de São Paulo) (Brazil).

PATTERN OF CONFERENCES

4. In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 693 (XXVI), and bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 1202 (XII), the Executive Secretary kept under constant review the aim of reducing, wherever possible, the number and length of the meetings of the Commission's subsidiary bodies and ad hoc working parties.

REGIONAL PROJECTS IN CO-OPERATION WITH THE UNITED NATIONS BUREAU OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE OPERATIONS (BTAO)

5. As in the past, it is expected that BTAO and the ECLA secretariat will continue to co-operate in implementing various projects. ECLA was

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consulted at an early stage in relation to the regional projects for the two-year period 1961-62, and most of these projects, such as those relating to the training of economists, the establishment of advisory groups, and the holding of seminars and meetings of experts, have been put into effect in conformity with the procedures and regulations laid down for similar cases. Consultations have taken place concerning the 1963/64 programmes.

REVIEW OF THE WORK PROGRAMME FOR 1961-62

A. New projects

6. No new projects have been introduced since the ninth session.

B. Projects completed

7. The following projects have been completed since the ninth session:

Project 13. Study of productivity and costs of coffee production in relation to economic development.

Project 16. Study of Latin American timber production and consumption trends and prospects

C. Projects on which little or no specific work has been done since the ninth session through lack of resources

8. During the past year the secretariat has been unable to start on new projects introduced at the ninth session nor have reasons been sufficient to make satisfactory progress on a number of other projects. It is hoped, with the creation of the Latin American Institute for Development Planning, that the secretariat will be relieved of some of its operational responsibilities and be in a position to use the resources thus released in order to concentrate efforts on some of the projects listed below and to undertake more intensive research in relation to other projects included in the programme of work on which progress has been slower than is desirable.

/Priority Group

Priority
Group

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| 1 | <u>Project 14</u> | Role of agricultural commodities in the proposed Latin American common market. |
| 3 | <u>Project 15</u> | Study of the possibilities of increasing agricultural investment. |
| 1 | <u>Project 19</u> | Iron and steel industry. |
| 2 | <u>Project 25 (ii)</u> | Other consumer goods industries. |
| 3 | <u>Project 26</u> | Construction materials. |
| 3 | <u>Project 27</u> | Special meeting on the mining industry. |
| 3 | <u>Project 29</u> | Utilization of international rivers and lakes. |
| 1 | <u>Project 30 (iii)</u> | Comparative study of exchange controls and other quantitative and administrative restrictions, with special reference to their effects on the establishment and operation of a common market. |
| 1 | <u>Project 30 (iv)</u> | Comparative study of the incentives for new investment, both foreign and domestic, particularly in the industrial sector and the disparities which may exist and lead to distortions in the common market. |
| 1 | <u>Project 30 (v)</u> | Factors affecting productivity and their repercussions on the competitive position of the different countries and industries. |
| 1 | <u>Project 30(vii)</u> | Meetings of government experts on trade policy from different groups of Latin American countries. |
| 1 | <u>Project 30 (x)</u> | Preparatory work for the third session of the Central Banks Working Group. |
| 1 | <u>Project 31</u> | Trade in traditional products. |
| 1 | <u>Project 32</u> | Trade between Latin America and the rest of the world |
| | (i) | Possibility of expanding production of Latin American export commodities. |
| | (ii) | Studies of future trends of demand for products exported by Latin America. |

- 1 Project 33 Study of changes in the composition of Latin American imports from industrialized countries.
- 1 Project 34 Studies of the terms of trade and their influence on the rate of economic development.
- 2 Project 35 Incidence of freight rates in the final cost of trade commodities and other problems of trade policy in transport.
- 3 Project 36 Expansion of trade.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORK PROGRAMME

9. On previous occasions the Commission has authorized the Executive Secretary in dealing with the different work projects, to use available resources to arrange for such conferences, expert working groups and meetings or panels of experts as he may consider necessary, providing that prior approval has been obtained from the Governments concerned and consultations with the appropriate specialized agencies have taken place. The Commission wished the Executive Secretary to continue that policy.

10. Although it is desirable to have as stable a programme as possible, unforeseen factors may make it necessary to abandon certain projects or to establish different priorities. For that reason the Commission, as in the past, wished to leave it to the discretion of the Executive Secretary to modify or defer projects or alter the order of priority within the approved programme, should such unforeseen developments make it necessary.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

11. The programme of work is divided into six broad sections, dealing respectively with: the current economic situation; economic growth and technique of programming; social development; economic problems of agriculture (projects undertaken with the collaboration of FAO); industry, mining and energy; and international trade. One project, on co-operation in the technical assistance programme, covers various fields of activity and is therefore included separately at the end of the programme.

12. Within each section, priorities are listed in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 402 B (XIII) as follows:

Group 1: Continuing projects and activities of high priority

13. This group consists of projects and activities in which the responsibility of the Commission and its secretariat, pursuant to the Commission's terms of reference and resolutions, is continuing. The studies and reports contemplated are to be presented periodically. Each study may differ from and supplement the others in scope (country coverage), substance (different aspects of major problems), and time (development during a given period).

Group 2: High priority ad hoc projects

14. This group consists of non-recurrent projects, for which an approximate duration can be estimated. It includes projects outside the broad scope of the continuing projects (group 1) as well as occasional topics within the scope of such continuing projects.

Group 3: Other projects

15. This group consists of projects which, in view of staff and budget limitations, will have to be deferred for the present and probably cannot be undertaken in 1961, unless otherwise specified.

16. The criteria used in proposing the classification of projects according to the above groups include, among other factors, an estimate of the basic importance of each project concerned, as well as an estimate of the most effective way of utilizing available resources. No relative priorities are assigned to projects within groups 1 and 2 or between these two groups.

ANNOTATED LIST OF PROJECTS

17. Projects are numbered consecutively with Arabic numerals. For specific aspects of major projects Roman numerals in parentheses /(i), (ii), (iii), etc./ are used. The notes on the projects are intended to identify them, but the resolutions of the Commission or its subsidiary bodies are the official guide to their real scope.

18. The resolutions of the Economic Commission for Latin America are identified by an Arabic numeral indicating the serial number, followed by a Roman numeral, in parentheses, indicating the session at which they were adopted.
19. The resolutions of the Committee of the Whole are identified by an Arabic numeral indicating the serial number, followed by the appropriate committee symbol in parentheses.
20. The resolutions of the Central American Economic Co-operation Committee are identified by an Arabic numeral followed by the symbol "CCE" in parentheses.
21. Trade Committee resolutions are identified by Arabic numerals followed by a Roman numeral in parentheses indicating the session at which they were adopted.

SECTION I: CURRENT ECONOMIC SITUATION

Group 1: Continuing projects and high priority activities

1. Economic Survey of Latin America - resolutions 44 (V) and 79 (VI) - published annually. In accordance with the agreement reached with the Organization of American States (OAS), the preparation of the Economic Survey will in future be a joint project, for which the OAS will be the executing agency. The ECLA secretariat will, however, continue to publish its own analytical appraisal of the current economic situation, based on the facts emerging from the joint Survey.
2. Economic Bulletin for Latin America - resolutions 32 (IV) and 79 (VI) - published twice yearly. The Statistical Supplement which has been a feature of the Bulletin in recent years has been published once or twice yearly as a separate volume.

SECTION II: ECONOMIC GROWTH AND TECHNIQUE OF PLANNING

Group 1: Continuing projects and activities of high priority

3. General problems of economic development and technique of planning - resolutions 48 (V), 81 (VI), 132 (VII), 137 (VII), 147 (VIII), 148 (VIII), 155 (VIII), 184 (IX) and 208 (IX).

(i) Analysis and projections of economic growth in individual countries - resolution 48 (V).

At present the secretariat is working on country studies only in Central America. Apart from those on Panama and El Salvador which were printed early in 1960, the study on Honduras is currently in press, and work is proceeding on economic development studies for Guatemala and Nicaragua.

(ii) Analyses and projections of economic growth for the region as a whole, taking into account the possibilities of complementary development - resolutions 81 (VI) and 208 (IX).

A study is being presented at the Conference on Education and Economic and Social Development in Latin America (see Project 11) on the demographic, economic, social and educational situation in Latin America; this study in effect provides the summarized conclusions of the general study of comparative rates of growth.

Other stages of the over-all study on which work has been started or is in progress related 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, with particular reference to United States public and private development capital movements in Latin America.

As a sequel to the country studies under 3 (i) above, plans are being made for a study of the growth prospects of the Central American countries on the basis of an integrated economy.

Moreover, in accordance with resolution 208 (IX) the secretariat will study, at the request of Governments, the degree of compatibility of the economic targets incorporated into development programmes with the free-trade area arrangements; it will also, when so requested, advise Governments of States Members of the Latin American Free-Trade Association on the co-ordination of their national development programmes within the framework of a regional integration programme.

/(iii) Study

(iii) Study of monetary and fiscal policies for economic development - resolutions 81 (VI, 148 (VIII) and 186 (IX).

The secretariat is preparing an analysis of inflation in relation to the economic growth of Latin America, with a view to explaining the evolution and causes of this economic phenomenon, taking into account its effect on development. As part of this project, the Joint ECLA/BNDE^{1/} Centre for Economic Development at Rio de Janeiro completed a study on inflation and economic development in Brazil, which was published in mimeographed form.

In accordance with resolution 148 (VIII), the secretariat has assisted Governments (in connexion with the Advisory Groups programme) in adapting the best available budgetary methods to Latin American conditions, and has devoted considerable effort to providing government employees with training in budget execution. In collaboration with BTAO and the United Nations Fiscal and Financial Branch, a second Budget Workshop is to be held in September 1962.

In recent months, preparatory work was carried out by ECLA, OAS, IDB and the Harvard University Law School International Program in Taxation in connexion with proposals for a long-range programme to strengthen Latin American taxation systems, with a view to mobilizing resources for financing economic and social development in the region. A first joint conference on tax administration was held at Buenos Aires in October 1961, and a second, on fiscal policy, is scheduled for late 1962.

The Joint ECLA/BNDE Centre for Economic Development has been working on a 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.

^{1/} Banco Nacional do Desenvolvimento Economico, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

(iv) Advice and assistance to Governments in the planning of economic development - resolutions 137 (VII), 155 (VIII) and 184 (IX) (see also resolution 199 (IX)).

Advisory groups, organized jointly by ECLA and BTAO with the active collaboration of FAO and the ILO and the support of other specialized agencies, continued operating during the past year in Bolivia and Colombia. These two groups will continue their work in 1962, while Chile and Venezuela have requested assistance in strengthening the small nucleus of Advisory Groups set up in 1961.

On the basis of the agreement reached with the OAS and the IDB, these advisory groups are now joint activities, for which ECLA is the executing agency. The first of these new OAS/ECLA/IDB Groups is that for Haiti, which started field operations in November 1961. A second joint group will shortly start work in Uruguay, and negotiations are in progress for a third in Peru. The Government of Ecuador has requested a small team of experts to assist its National Planning Board in specific fields; this will not, strictly speaking be an Advisory Group but the work is very similar. The Government of Colombia has requested expansion of its Advisory Group, and for this purpose it is now being brought within the scope of the tripartite agreement. Moreover, plans are being made for assistance to the Central American Governments and Panama in the formulation of their development plans.

Strong support has been given by FAO, which in one country organized its technical assistance programme around the advisory group needs; in addition, the ILO appointed a manpower expert in March 1961 to work with the groups and is looking into the possibility of assigning further resources to this work. UNESCO has also participated in the work in one country and anticipates assigning experts to other groups. It is expected that in future other specialized agencies will also be collaborating to a greater extent.

Once the proposed Latin American Institute for Development Planning is established, it will absorb most of the secretariat's operational activities in relation to this project.

/Work has

Work 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.

4. Economic integration in Central America - resolutions 24 (IV), 55 (V), 84 (VI), 27 (CCE), 123(VII), 140 (AC.40), 152 (VIII), 173 (AC.45), 101 (CCE), 102 (CCE), 104 (CCE), 107 (CCE), 194 (IX) and 195 (IX)

The Central American Economic Co-operation Committee will hold its eight session in the first quarter of 1962 to study the direction which its activities should take in view of the entry into force of the treaties signed at Managua, Nicaragua, in December 1960. At the same time it will consider, and, where appropriate, recommend to Governments for their signature, the draft agreements prepared in 1961, the adoption of which is contemplated in the integration treaties: (a) Protocol to the Agreement on the Régime for Central American Integration Industries; (b) Central American Agreement on Fiscal Incentives to Industrial Development; and (c) Protocol to the Agreement on Equalization of Import Duties and Charges.

There are also plans for sessions to be held by the Trade, Electric Power, Housing, Agricultural Development and Statistical Co-ordination Sub-Committees.

- (1) Central American trade - resolutions 9 (AC.17), 19 (AC.17), 4 (CCE), 7 (CCE), 11 (CCE), 22 (CCE), 24 (CCE), 37 (CCE), 58 (CCE), 81 (CCE), 83 (CCE), 101 (CCE), 102 (CCE), 103 (CCE) and 106 (CCE).

The secretariat will continue to co-operate with Governments in the work relating to the adoption of the standard Central American import tariff and the customs code, as well as in the studies on trade policy problems in respect of specific products or groups of products for which requests

have been submitted. It will also collaborate in the preparation of instructions for applying the integration treaties, and will assist the Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration in drawing up standard regulations for determining the origin of merchandise. With a view to the study of these projects, the Central American Trade Sub-Committee will hold its twelfth and thirteenth sessions.

- (ii) Industrial development - resolutions 2 (AC.17), 2 (CCE), 8 (CCE), 25 (CCE), 26 (CCE), 27 (CCE), 38 (CCE), 39 (CCE), 40 (CCE), 41 (CCE), 57 (CCE), 59 (CCE), 60 (CCE), 70 (CCE), 71 (CCE), 75 (CCE), 84 (CCE), 85 (CCE), 88 (CCE) and 104 (CCE).

The secretariat will co-operate with Governments in the definitive formulation of the protocol on the establishment of industries on a regional scale and the agreement on standard fiscal incentives to be considered at a second session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Industrial Development. Further attention will be devoted to the study of other branches of industry which may be incorporated into the Régime of Integration Industries, with a view to the gradual expansion of the area's industrial sector. This work will be carried out in close collaboration with the Central American Research Institute for Industry (ICAITI) and with the industrial experts assigned by the United Nations to the integration programme.

The Secretariat will also collaborate with the Central American Bank for Economic Integration in the promotion of industrial development in the area.

- (iii) Agricultural development - resolutions 1 (CCE), 14 (CCE), 20 (CCE), 48 (CCE), 49 (CCE), 62 (CCE), 63 (CCE), 76 (CCE), 89 (CCE), 90 (CCE) and 91 (CCE).

The Agricultural Development Sub-Committee will meet for the first time; and for the purposes of this session the secretariat, in co-operation with FAO, has continued to carry out studies on the co-ordination of production policies and the

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regulation of Inter-Central American trade in basic agricultural commodities. These studies will be used by the Sub-Committee as a basis for the formulation of special draft agreements contemplated in the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration.

- (iv) Transport - resolutions 4 (AC.17), 21 (AC.17) 18 (CCE), 29 (CCE), 42 (CCE), 43 (CCE), 44 (CCE), 45 (CCE), 46 (CCE), 64 (CCE), 65 (CCE), 67 (CCE) and 92 (CCE).

At its second session, to be held in 1962, the Transport Sub-Committee will formulate the Central American highway programme with a view to the early completion of the regional road network which will serve the common market during the first stages of its development. The programme will include the technical, economic and financial measures necessary for finishing construction of the sectors not yet incorporated and improving some of those already in existence, and will provide for multinational action in these fields.

At its third session the Sub-Committee will also consider the draft standard maritime code and the draft transport regulations contemplated in the General Treaty.

- (v) Electrification - resolutions 3 (AC.17), 25 (CCE) and 59 (CCE).

On the basis of the studies prepared by United Nations Technical Assistance experts, the Electric Power Sub-Committee will study the possibilities for the interconnexion of the system of Honduras and El Salvador and, if appropriate, will formulate the relevant recommendations on the planning and execution of the corresponding project, including, inter alia, its technical and financial aspects. The Sub-Committee will also discuss practical measures for the adoption of a standard accounting system by electricity companies in the member countries, with a view to facilitating the work of programming in this sector. The second session of the Sub-Committee will probably be held in 1962.

/(vi) Statistics

- (vi) Statistics - resolutions 20 (AC.17), 3 (CCE), 21 (CCE), 47 (CCE) and 69 (CCE).

The Statistical Co-ordination Sub-Committee will hold its fifth session, and a working group on agricultural statistics will meet to take cognizance of the studies on census co-ordination and the joint programme on continuous statistical series prepared by a FAO expert.

- (vii) Social and economic matters - resolutions 27 (CCE), 51 (CCE), 73 (CCE), 93 (CCE) and 94 (CCE).

The research on land tenure and agricultural labour conditions which is being carried out under the auspices of the Central American Higher University Council, and with the co-operation of BTAO, FAO and ILO experts, will be completed.

Also with the co-operation of BTAO experts, work will proceed on the studies of population movements and of manpower mobility and its relation to industrial development, and research will begin on the problems of income distribution among the various strata of the Central American population.

Progress will also be made with the studies on the technical, organizational and development problems connected with the production of building materials and on the establishment of a broader market, of regional scope, for such products. The studies on housing requirements in Central America will be continued, as well as those on the application of modular co-ordination in the field of low-cost housing; in this work a BTAO expert and others from OAS are co-operating. The Housing Sub-Committee will consider these studies at its second session, to be held in the course of the year, and will determine the possibility of carrying out a joint Central American programme for the building of low-cost housing in the member countries.

/(viii) Incorporation

(viii) Incorporation of Panama in the Central American Economic Integration Programme - resolution 80 (CCE).

On the basis of the above-mentioned resolution and the arrangements subsequently made with the Government of Panama, the first half of 1962 will witness the completion of the study on Panama's probable incorporation in the Central American Economic Integration Programme or the Latin American Free-Trade Association. In 1962, Panama joined the Central American Advanced School of Public Administration (ESAPAC) and the Central American Research Institute for Industry (ICAITI).

(ix) Research and training institutes - resolutions 7 (AC.17), 23 (AC.17), 5 (CCE), 6 (CCE), 31 (CCE), 52 (CCE), 53 (CCE), 72 (CCE), 78 (CCE), 95 (CCE) and 98 (CCE).

Co-operation with the Central American Advanced School of Public Administration (ESAPAC) will continue in conformity with the proposal to link its activities more closely to the integration programme. During 1962, with the collaboration of the secretariat, seminars and short courses will be held on the application of the Central American Agreement on Fiscal Incentives to Industrial Development, programme budgeting, administrative problems relating to economic integration and other topics of importance for the integration programme. Co-operation with the Central American Research Institute for Industry (ICAITI) will also be intensified, especially in respect of the application of the agreements bearing on the integration programme in the field of industrial development.

(x) Economic development of British Honduras or Belize - resolution 195 (IX).

A study will be undertaken on the possible repercussions of closer co-operation between British Honduras or Belize and the Central American countries.

5. Joint ECLA/BTAO Economic Development Training Programme - resolutions 4 (IV), 48 (V), 85 (VI), 153 (VIII) and 157 (VIII) [see also resolution 199 (IX)].

The regular course at Santiago was re-opened in July 1961, after its reorganization; during 1960 and early 1961 efforts were concentrated on the preparation of teaching materials and on arrangements for the expanded programme, whose main object is to train specialists in different sectors of the economy. Intensive courses for 1962 are planned for six countries (three in conjunction with advisory groups).

Once the proposed Latin American Institute for Development Planning is established, it will absorb within its programme the functions of the regular economic development programme in Santiago. Intensive country courses will continue to be financed, at the request of Governments, from technical assistance funds.

6. Study of transport problems - resolutions 38 (AC.16), 68 (V), 120 (VII) and 179 (AC.45) (see also project 37).

Activities during the past year consisted chiefly in the work of the advisory groups, particularly in Colombia and Bolivia, and in the study of transport problems directly related to the Central American Economic Integration Programme (see item 4 (iv)).

In addition, work was carried out in connexion with the preparation of teaching materials for the ECLA/BTAO training programme, with particular reference to transport programming. For this purpose the experience gained by the advisory groups and through the training programme was pooled.

Using the limited resources available, some progress has been made with the systematic collection of data on different branches of transport in Latin America, which is an essential prerequisite for the study of the problems involved.

Lack of resources also hampered the preparations for the seminar of experts to study problems of intra-regional transport, as requested in resolution 179 (AC.45). Negotiations are under way with the OAS with a view to pooling available resources so that faster progress can be made in the urgent work required on transport problems in Latin America.

7. Preparation of a minimum programme of statistical data

- resolutions 154 (VIII), 196 (IX) and 197 (IX).

Following the assignment to ECLA of a regional statistician and his deputy, negotiations are in progress with the BTAO and the United Nations Statistical Office for a programme of regional statistical advisers who would be attached to the secretariat and would be used for operational activities at the request of governments in relation to economic statistics (including in particular, industrial and foreign trade statistics), sampling and field surveys, and social (including housing) statistics.

A seminar on housing statistics will take place at Copenhagen, Denmark, from 2 to 30 September, sponsored jointly by ECLA, BTAO, the United Nations Statistical Office and the Government of Denmark, and with active collaboration from ECE and the Inter-American Statistical Institute (IASI). This is one of a series of seminars, the first, on industrial statistics, having taken place in October 1960. Plans are being made for others on wholesale and retail prices, foreign trade statistics, sample household surveys, vital statistics, and social statistics.

Missions have been undertaken to a number of countries for the purpose of reviewing minimum statistical requirements, especially in the fields of social conditions and levels of living, national income and government accounts.

Work has continued on the study of comparative prices and the purchasing power of currencies, a preliminary version of which was presented at the ninth session. Plans are being made for a study of labour costs, to be carried out with the assistance of the ILO.

Group 2: High priority ad hoc projects

8. Meetings of experts on problems of economic growth and the technique of planning - resolutions 48 (V) and 185 (IX)

The Commission requested at its ninth session that the secretariat accord the highest priority to the organization, jointly with the OAS, IDB and the Technical Assistance Programme, of regional seminar and technical meetings on problems of growth and techniques of planning. Consequently a Central American Seminar on Techniques of Programming took place in Mexico from 31 October to 15 December 1961; twenty-nine officials from the Central American Governments and Panama participated, drawn from the national groups charged with the preparation of development plans.

A second high-level Seminar on Development Planning will take place in Santiago from 19 to 23 February and will bring together government officials concerned with the implementation of development plans in Latin America. The OAS and the IDB have participated actively at all stages of the latter Seminar.

SECTION III - SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Group 1: Continuing projects and high priority activities

9. Study of social factors affecting economic development - resolutions 82 (VI), 124 (VII), 150 (VIII), 176 (AC.45), 188 (IX) and 189 (IX).

Following the expert working group on social aspects of economic development which met in Mexico from 12 to 21 December 1960 under the joint auspices of ECLA, UNESCO, BTAO and the Bureau of Social Affairs, work has proceeded on a revision of the papers prior to publication and on the preparation of a study on sociological considerations which UNESCO plans to publish along with others prepared by its own consultants relating to economic considerations as an introductory volume to the printed proceedings.

The results of the meeting and the sociological study will both be presented at the Conference on Education and Economic and Social Development in Latin America, (5-19 March 1962) under the joint sponsorship of UNESCO, ECLA, the Bureau of Social Affairs, the OAS, ILO and FAO.

High priority will be given in accordance with the availability of resources, to a study to ascertain and analyse the principal social factors that should be taken into account in Latin America for an effective policy of economic and social development, as requested in resolution 189 (IX).

10. Studies of demographic growth and manpower requirements in relation to economic development - resolutions 83 (VI), 149 (VIII), 187 (IX), 191 (IX), 206 (IX) and 209 (IX).

- (i) Studies of demographic growth - resolutions 83 (VI) and 187 (IX)

A study has been completed on problems of demographic growth in Colombia. Close co-operation continues to be maintained with the Latin American Demographic Research and Training Centre, with particular
/reference to

reference to the five-year demographic programme for under-developed countries sponsored by the Population Commission.

- (ii) Studies on manpower requirements in relation to economic development - resolutions 83 (VI), 149 (VIII), 191 (IX), 206 (IX) and 209 (IX)

The Fourth Inter-Agency Working Party on Skilled Manpower in Latin America met at Washington in October 1961, convened jointly by the secretariats of the OAS and ECLA. It was attended by representatives of the ILO, UNESCO and ICEM as well as the two organizations mentioned. FAO and the Inter-American Development Bank were represented by observers. Information was exchanged on current projects and discussions centred around future activities of the working party. It was agreed that before the Fifth meeting, scheduled to follow the Conference on Education and Economic and Social Development in March 1962, a preparatory group should be convened in Santiago to deal in particular with the methodological aspects of manpower assessment and to provide a framework within which such assessments could take place. This preparatory group met in Santiago from 29 January to 9 February 1962. The ILO, UNESCO, ICEM, the OAS, ECLA and FAO participated in the preparatory group. In addition to the specific tasks laid down by the Fourth Inter-Agency Working Party, the preparatory group exchanged information on projects in progress in the Latin American region and prepared for consideration at the Fifth Inter-Agency Working Party proposals for the terms of reference and future activities of the Working Party.

The secretariat has participated actively in the Programme of Human Resources organized by the Government of Chile through the University of Chile and the Chilean Development Corporation (CORFO).

Work on this subject is also being done in connexion with the Advisory Group Programme, and the ILO has signified its intention of participating on a broader scale in these efforts. Joint studies are
/being undertaken

being undertaken relating to various aspects of manpower programming, employment objectives and training of workers.

11. Studies on education and economic development - resolutions 150 (VIII), 176 (AC.45), 192 (IX) and 193 (IX)

The secretariat, together with UNESCO, the Bureau of Social Affairs, OAS, ILO and FAO, is sponsoring a Conference on Education and Economic and Social Development to be held at ECLA headquarters in March 1962. The secretariat is preparing several papers for the meeting, relating to the financing of education, economic studies and the integration of educational with economic and social planning (see section II.3 (iv) above).

SECTION IV: ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF AGRICULTURE

(Projects undertaken with the collaboration of FAO)

Group 1: Continuing projects and activities of high priority

12. Agricultural policy - resolutions 63 (V), 89 (VI), 158 (VIII), 182 (IX), and 183 (IX)

(i) Agricultural development, planning in individual countries and techniques of agricultural planning - resolutions 63 (V), 89 (VI), 158 (VIII), 182 (IX) and 183 (IX)

This is one of the most important continuing projects of the Joint ECLA/FAO Agriculture Division. Some of the work involved is used for the preparation of the Economic Survey of Latin America and the FAO publication The State of Food and Agriculture, both published annually.

The Joint Division also helps in the establishment and servicing of the Advisory Groups and supplies the agricultural staff attached to the groups by FAO with the economic background data which they require.

Work has also been proceeding on the institutional and other factors that retard or accelerate agricultural development, and on the prospects

/for expanding

for expanding Latin America's supply of foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials. Pressure of other commitments and lack of staff have prevented any progress from being made on the manual on agricultural planning.

Consultations have been held with FAO concerning a study of agricultural development problems in Central America, with a view to studying these problems in the light of the accelerated economic integration programme and the long-term technical assistance requirements of the area.

In August 1961, the OAS, FAO, ECLA and the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences signed an agreement setting up a joint Inter-American Committee for Agricultural Development (CIDA). The IDB has since become a member of the CIDA. The ECLA secretariat has loaned a senior staff member to be its Secretary and the Executive Director of its Programme of Studies; these will be undertaken at two main levels, one of which will be to assist individual countries, at the request of governments, 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 special draft agreement is being discussed by the Government and the CIDA. A second mission has been requested through the IDB by the Government of Colombia, to plan the diversification of agricultural production in the coffee region of Caldas.

(ii) Studies on problems of the agricultural economy and land reform
- resolution 182 (IX)

These studies will form part of the programme of the Inter-American Committee for Agricultural Development (CIDA). The first stage of the work of CIDA will consist of basic studies in relation to the following:

/(a) Inventory

- (a) Inventory of the information available on Latin American agriculture
- (b) Situation regarding land tenure in the region
- (c) Survey on agricultural education needs in Latin America
- (d) Evaluation of technical assistance in the field of agriculture received by the Latin American countries from all sources
- (e) Study of the situation regarding agricultural research.

13. Study of factors affecting the development of livestock production in Latin America - resolution 91 (VI)

Country studies on livestock production have been completed for Mexico, Venezuela, and Uruguay. In Colombia the work was carried out in collaboration with the Advisory Group and the resultant study is being used by the Government as basic material for its livestock programme. These studies are being published as a first volume in a short series, and further research is envisaged in Brazil to complete the preliminary study already completed. Similar studies will be undertaken for Argentina, Chile and Peru.

Once the country series has been completed, an over-all study will be prepared summarizing their findings and, on the basis of those findings, analysing those factors which impede or further the development of the livestock industry in Latin America and the prospects for expanding livestock production.

14. Role of agricultural commodities in the proposed Latin American common market - resolutions 158 (VIII) and 182 (IX)

The intention is to continue this work and to prepare a certain number of technical papers required by the Latin American Free-Trade Association. However, lack of resources prevented any further work in this project in 1961.

/Under the

Under the terms of resolution 182 (IX), the Joint Division has been asked to study problems connected with the regional integration of agriculture and subsequently to convene meetings of government officials in order to formulate specific proposals for multilateral action.

Group 3: Other projects

15. Study of the possibilities of increasing agricultural investment - resolution 92 (VI)

Despite the importance of this project the Joint ECLA/FAO Agriculture Division has not yet been able to begin work on it, for want of resources.

SECTION V: INDUSTRY, MINING AND ENERGY

Group 1: Continuing projects and activities of high priority

16. Inventory and analysis of existing industry, plans for its development and industrial programming - Trade Committee - resolution 2 (i) and resolution 116 (VII) 127 (VII) and 137 (VII) of the Commission

Work on the inventory continues, but resources during the period under review have been concentrated more on other projects.

In relation to the resolution calling for panels of experts on basic industries, the secretariat is sponsoring jointly with the UN Division of Industrial Development and the BTAO, a Seminar on Industrial Programming, to be held in South America towards the end of 1962. The secretariat is preparing papers on the following subjects for presentation at this seminar:

- (a) Analysis of Latin American industrialization
- (b) A study on economies of scale, based in particular on material available relating to the textile, chemical and petro-chemical, pulp and paper, mechanical and metal industries

/(c) A critical

- (c) A critical assessment of the Brazilian road vehicle programme
- (d) A report on the formulation of partial industrial programmes
- (e) A report on the applicability of methods used by the University of North Carolina to the study on the machine-tool industry

17. Study of chemical industries - resolutions 59 (V), 97 (VI) and 162 (VIII)

The first part of this study was submitted at the ninth session. The projections have been completed and work continues in relation to technological problems, requirements and availability of raw materials, comparative costs and determining factors of the rate of progress of the industry apart from the cost situation. The over-all study is scheduled for completion during 1962. Thereafter, it is hoped to convene a group of experts in accordance with resolution 162 (VIII) to examine the problems of the industry. (See also project 16 above in relation to economies of scale.

18. Joint ECLA/FAO/BTAO Pulp and Paper Advisory Group to assist countries in the development of the pulp and paper industries - resolutions 58 (V), 98 (VI), 128 (VII), 163 (VIII) and 202 (IX)

After completing a series of country studies, the Group in 1961 worked on an integrated study of the pulp and paper supply, demand and trade in Latin America. The Group has collaborated actively in the collection of data for the study of Latin American timber production (formerly project 16 now completed) and the study of basic industrial equipment (see project 20). (See also project 16 above in relation to economies of scale). Difficulties in recruiting a new Chief of the Group have resulted in short-staffing during 1961.

The Group's work was discussed at the XI FAO Conference (Rome, November 1961) and in view of the preliminary findings of the timber trends study (formerly project 16) a recommendation made that it should be expanded to include all forest industries.

/The future

The future programme of the Group includes one new country study requested by Argentina; follow-up of country studies, with particular reference to pre-investment analyses; further studies relating to regional economic integration, intra-regional industrial co-operation, and improvements in pulp and paper statistics and information; and a survey of international financial sources for pulp and paper development

19. Iron and steel industry - resolutions 10 (IV), 57 (V), 96 (VI), 127 (VII) and 162 (VIII)

A short study was prepared for the Central American Ad Hoc Working Group on Industrial Development on the prospects for establishing integrated industries for rolled steel products and welded pipes.

No other specific work on this project has been undertaken recently, although that done on projects 16, 20 and 24 is closely concerned with the iron and steel industry. The study on basic equipment in Argentina (project 20) includes a section on expansion of the steel industry over the period 1962-71.

20. Metal transforming industries - resolutions 57 (V), 96 (VI), 127 (VII), 161 (VIII) and 207 (IX)

Work is proceeding on a study of basic industrial equipment, in compliance with resolutions 161 (VIII) and 207 (IX) (see also project 19 above). The parts dealing with Argentina and Chile are due for completion during 1962. The first report on Brazil has already been completed and is being used by official agencies as a guide for promotion policy in this sector, and by industry as a basis for planning its own expansion. A second report, covering additional sectors (machine tools, diesel engines and textile machinery) is under way.

/The study

The study on economies of scale being prepared for the Seminar on Industrial Programming (see Project 16) will include the mechanical and metals industries. Other studies for this Seminar will review the applicability of methods used by the University of North Carolina to the study on the machine-tool industry, and provide a critical assessment of the Brazilian road vehicle programme.

21. Development of energy resources - resolutions 99 (VI), 100 (VI), 130 (VII), 164 (VIII) and 165 (VIII)

The secretariat prepared a series of papers for the Latin American Electric Power Seminar (see project 23) relating to 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.

A short study is planned on the rational use of energy

22. Preliminary examination, based on existing information, of multiple water resources utilization in Latin America - resolutions 99 (VI), 166 (VIII) and 204 (IX)

The Water Resources Survey Group, sponsored jointly by ECLA/BTAO/WMO and set up under the terms of resolution 99 (VI), has completed preliminary missions to Bolivia and Colombia, in accordance with Government requests. The Government of Argentina has requested a similar mission and has made arrangements for the collection of data prior to its arrival. An exploratory mission was undertaken to British Guiana, and a series of recommendations were prepared.

The earlier study on Chile was published in 1960 and a mimeographed edition of the study on Venezuela was submitted to the ninth session.

/Group 2:

Group 2: Ad hoc projects of high priority

23. Meetings of experts on problems of electric energy development - 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 UN Resources and Transport Economics Branch and the Government of Mexico, which acted as host through its Comisión Federal de Electricidad. It was attended by 117 experts from sixteen Latin American countries and by 47 experts from other countries as well as 77 observers. Different international organizations sent a total of 13 representatives and prepared 16 of the 118 papers.

In accordance with the recommendations made at the Seminar and in compliance with resolution 99 (VI) which among other things urged the secretariat to "maintain contact with the representatives of organizations and institutions devoted to the development and utilization of energy and with other experts in this field, both within and outside the region, inviting them to meetings, if necessary, to foster the purposes of this resolution", plans are being made for a number of smaller meetings as follow-up to the Latin American Electric Power Seminar. If resources permit, two such meetings will take place in 1962, with financial support from BTAO dealing respectively with electricity rates and the need for uniform presentation of energy statistics.

24. Technological research and technical training in Latin America - resolutions 13 (IV), 53 (V), 200 (IX) and 203 (IV)

Towards the end of 1960, with assistance from several interested organizations, the secretariat began work on a pilot project relating to technological research facilities in Argentina, Brazil and Chile. The findings are expected to pave the way for a more extensive study which may possibly be carried out with the collaboration of the OAS and UNESCO

/Moreover, as

Moreover, as resources permit, research will be conducted in accordance with the request in resolution 200 (IX) on the repercussions of scientific progress on the economic and social development of Latin America. The co-operation of the ILO, FAO, UNESCO, BTAO and IAEA will be sought for this work.

25. Consumer goods industries - resolutions 11 (IV) and 201 (IX)

(i) Textile industry - resolutions 11 (IV) and 201 (IX)

In view of the importance of this industry in the Latin American Free Trade Association, and of the financial and other collaboration received from interested organizations in Brazil and Chile, the secretariat has completed studies relating to the present state of equipment in the industry in Brazil, and to the current status and operating conditions of the industry in Chile.

As resources become available, this work will be extended to other countries in the region. Work will be started shortly on a similar study for Peru, followed by others on Argentina and Uruguay. See also project 16 in relation to economies of scale.

(ii) Other consumer goods industries - resolution 201 (IX)

The work will be extended to other industries as and when resources permit. Brazil monographs were prepared for the Central American Ad hoc Working Group on industrial development relating to the prospects for setting up integrated industries for glass containers, sheet glass and electric lamps.

Group 3: Other projects

26. Construction materials - resolution 205 (IX)

As and when resources permit, the secretariat will undertake studies on the construction materials industry and markets, with particular reference to the Latin American Free-Trade Association and the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration;

/in these

in these studies the assistance of the OAS, the Inter-American Housing and Planning Centre (CINVA) and the Pan American Federation of Architects' Associations will be sought. (See also project 4 (vii).)

27. Special meeting on the mining industry - resolution 129 (VII)

It was not possible to carry out any work on this project over the past year. As and when resources become available, efforts will be made to organize this meeting and to undertake the necessary background studies.

28. Study of the institutional factors which affect industrial development - resolution 160 (VIII)

A study on the origin and behaviour patterns of entrepreneurs in Latin America is to be prepared on the basis of monographs now being drafted in four countries (Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Colombia) by local specialists acting as ECLA consultants and using a common approach. The resulting paper is to be presented at the Seminar on Industrial Programming.

Moreover, a considerable part of the findings reached under projects 20 (heavy industrial equipment) and 25 (textile industry) are of direct relevance for knowledge of the institutional framework conditioning industrialization in Latin America, since they deal explicitly with industrial legislation, problems of transferring "know-how" from abroad, financing, etc.

29. Utilization of international rivers and lakes - resolution 131 (VII)

No work has been carried out over the past year in relation to this project.

SECTION VI: INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Group 1: Continuing projects and activities of high priority

30. Common market and payments - resolutions 69 (V), 115 (VII), to 122 (VII), 169 (VIII), 172 (AC.45) and 214 (IX); Trade Committee Resolutions 1 (I) to 4 (I), 6 (II) to 10 (II) and 11 (III) to 13 (III) .

(i) Meeting of a group of experts

The experts will be appointed by Governments for the purpose of exploring the possibilities for the establishment of a Latin American common market now that the Latin American Free Trade Association and the Central American Integration Programme have entered the operational stages. After consultation with Governments, this meeting has been deferred.

(ii) Customs policy

The secretariat undertook the following studies and activities:

- (a) Preparations for a second working group on customs questions to be held in 1962 (the first was held in August 1960);
- (b) A study on correlation between national statistical and tariff nomenclatures (BTN and SITC);
- (c) A bilingual text in Spanish and Portuguese of the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature (BTN);

In accordance with resolution 214 (IX) and Trade Committee resolution 13 (III), the secretariat is giving its attention to the following:

- (d) The preparation of basic principles and procedures for transforming quantitative and administrative restrictions into standard customs duties;
- (e) The study of tariff systems and customs administration;
- (f) The preparation of basic principles and procedures for the adoption of a standard customs nomenclature;

/(g) Studies, to

(g) Studies, to be undertaken in accordance with Trade Committee resolution 12 (III), with a view to bringing to light and suggesting the measures best calculated to achieve simplification and co-ordination of the Latin American import régimes and the restoration of the status of the customs tariff as a basic instrument of trade policy. For this purpose, background data is being compiled for a study of the problems raised by the elimination of import charges in the ALALC countries; a 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; a 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.

(iii) Comparative study of exchange controls and other quantitative and administrative restrictions, with special reference to their effects on the establishment and operation of a common market

This question is being dealt with to some extent in the studies described under 32 (II) and also in relation to specific studies carried out for the Latin American Free-Trade Association.

(iv) Comparative study of the incentives for new investment, both foreign and domestic, particularly in the industrial sector, and the disparities which may exist and lead to distortions in the common market

A first study (E/CN.12/550), prepared by a joint ECLA/OAS mission, was completed under the title of Foreign private investments in the Latin American Free-Trade Area (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 60.II.G.5). The intention is to continue this type of research.

/v) Factors

- (v) Factors affecting productivity and their repercussions on the competitive position of the different countries and industries

This work has not yet been started, for lack of resources.

- (vi) Study of all aspects of transport in relation to the integration of markets

In preparation for this study, work is proceeding on a systematic collection of data on the transport systems of Latin America. ((See also projects 4 (iv) and 6)).

- (vii) Meetings of government experts on trade policy from different groups of Latin American countries

No further meetings have taken place since the ninth session, but it is planned to hold some following the special course on trade policy (see project 37).

- (viii) Dissemination of information on the benefits to be obtained from the expansion of trade and on the reasons for establishing a common market

Interest in this problem was so great that copies of documents relating to trade questions proved insufficient to meet demand. Following publication of The Latin American Common Market in 1959 a first volume on Multilateral Economic Co-operation in Latin America was sent to press late in 1961; it brings together the latest Treaties and Agreements on this subject, relating both to Central America and the Latin American Free Trade Association. Lectures were given, and numerous press releases were distributed, and work is well advanced on a pamphlet for the information of the general public.

- (ix) Work related to the Latin American Free-Trade Association

In compliance with the request made by the signatories of the Montevideo Treaty, the secretariat is undertaking such activities as the following:

/(a) Technical

- (a) Technical advice to the Latin American Free-Trade Association (ALALC), with particular reference to the tariff negotiations;
- (b) Advisory services are being provided to Governments which so request in relation to problems relating to their possible or actual participation in the Free Trade Association. Advice on the implications of accession to the Montevideo Treaty was provided at the request of the Governments of Bolivia and Venezuela; a request has been received from the Government of Paraguay for assistance in solving some of its problems within the terms of the ALALC. The Government of Panama was provided with assistance in relation to the preparation of a study which would enable that 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 Association. A mission was undertaken to Colombia, at the request of the Government, to discuss a number of questions arising out of its accession to the Montevideo Treaty.
- (x) Preparatory work for the third session of the Central Banks Working Group

This session has not taken place. The necessary technical studies are in course of preparation.

31. Trade in traditional products - resolution 119 (VII) and Trade Committee resolution 4 (I)

Some aspects of this have been dealt with in ECLA publications, in particular the Economic Survey of Latin America. However, no specific study has been undertaken for lack of resources.

32. Trade between Latin America and the rest of the world - resolutions 45 (V), 102 (VI), and 121 (VII)

- (i) Possibility of expanding production of Latin American export commodities - resolution 45 (V)

/(ii) Studies

- ii) Studies of future trends of demand for products exported by Latin America - resolutions 102 (VI) and 121 (VII)

These two topics are discussed periodically in the Economic Bulletin. (See also project 3 (ii)).

33. Study of changes in the composition of Latin American imports from industrialized countries - resolution 45 (V).

No specific work has been done on this project since the publication of the Economic Survey for Latin America, 1958. However, the joint ECLA/BNDE Centre for Economic Development is working on a study of import substitution in Brazil.

34. Studies of the terms of trade and their influence on the rate of economic development - resolution 46 (V)

This topic has been periodically discussed in the Economic Survey and the Economic Bulletin, and it is the intention to continue this review in other ECLA publications.

Group 2: Ad hoc projects of high priority

35. Incidence of freight rates in the final cost of trade commodities and other problems of trade policy in transport - resolution 214 (IX) and Trade Committee resolution 15 (III)

Lack of resources has prevented any work on this project since the ninth session. The project calls for a study.

Group 3: Other projects

36. Expansion of trade - resolution 214 (IX) and Trade Committee resolution 11 (III)

As and when resources become available, the secretariat will undertake a study concerning the expansion of trade between the Latin American countries and those of other regions, and examine the problems of trade relations with countries or groups of countries in other parts of the world. Background data is being compiled for a study
/on specific

on specific problems of trade between Europe and Latin American countries and for another on the financing of medium and long-term exports of durable manufactured goods and capital goods.

37. Special training courses in trade policy - resolution 214 (IX) and Trade Committee resolution 14 (III)

With financial support from BTAO, a first two-month course giving specialized training in trade policy is scheduled to start in Santiago in July 1962. Co-operation has been requested from the GATT and other organizations whose activities are connected with trade policy.

38. Co-operation in the technical assistance programme - resolutions 921 (X) of the General Assembly, 51 (V) and 110 (AC.34) of the Committee of the Whole

The secretariat participated actively in the preparation of the regional technical assistance programme for 1961-62 and is in consultation with the BTAO and the Resident Representatives of the Technical Assistance Board and Directors of Special Fund Programmes concerning the 1963-64 programme. In fields of its competence, it has been assisting, within the limits of available resources, in drawing up job descriptions and in briefing experts, and has prepared comments on reports of technical assistance experts and on projects submitted to the United Nations Special Fund.

In the case of the Central American Economic Integration Programme the secretariat plays a particularly important role in underpinning technical assistance activities.

Through the Advisory Groups (see project 3 (iv)) the secretariat has also played an active role in the preparation of country programmes in the economic and social field.

In addition to the Santiago Training Programme and the intensive training courses scheduled for Peru, Paraguay, Brazil (2 - one in Rio de Janeiro, one in Sao Paulo), Argentina, Ecuador and Bolivia (see project 5) the secretariat is working on the following joint seminars or courses:

/a) Inter-Regional

- (a) Inter-Regional Ports and Shipping Training Centre
- Copenhagen, Denmark, May/June 1962
- (b) Housing statistics and programmes seminar
- Copenhagen, Denmark, September 1962
- (c) Budget Workshop - Santiago, Chile, September 1962
- (d) Seminar on Industrial Development Programming
October - place not yet determined.

The secretariat also participates in the work of the Central American Advanced School of Public Administration (ESAPAC), for which BTAO is providing assistance with the following Seminars:

- (e) Seminar on Fiscal Incentives Laws - February 1962
- (f) Seminar on Local and Regional Problems of Public Administration in Central America - date not yet fixed.
- (g) Seminar on Agricultural Administration - date not yet fixed.

Other joint regional projects include:

- (h) ECLA/FAO/BTAO Pulp and Paper Advisory Group - (see project 18)
- (i) Regional Textile project (see project 26 (i))
- (j) ECLA/BTAO/WMO Water Resources Survey Group (see project 22)
- (k) Advisory Groups Programme (see project 3 (iv))
- (l) ECLA/BTAO Economic Development Training Programme (see project 5)
- (m) Regional Statistical Advisers (see project 7)

With the decentralization of technical assistance activities, it is envisaged that the secretariat, providing it receives the necessary resources, will participate even more actively at all stages of technical assistance programming.