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NOTE

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ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

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

INTRODUCTION

1. This is the thirteenth annual report of the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) and covers the period from 16 May 1961 to 16 February 1962.¹ The Commission submits the 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".

PART I

WORK OF THE COMMISSION SINCE THE NINTH SESSION

2. The year 1961 has been one of change and transition in many aspects of the Commission's work, in the light of events and situations which have developed as a result of resolutions adopted at the ninth session. Moreover, progress has been made during the year in the work on the United Nations building in Santiago (see E/CN.12/AC.50/8).

3. The main development has undoubtedly been the concerted action taken by the secretariats of ECLA and the Organization of American States (OAS) in an expanding area of activity, as a corollary to the tripartite agreement reached by the OAS/ECLA/IDB *Ad Hoc* Committee on Co-operation. Immediately following the ninth session, the secretariat was invited to take part

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. The Executive Secretary and several senior staff members of ECLA participated actively in that meeting.

4. The joint work programmes of ECLA and OAS have been increasingly geared to practical work. Details are given in the body of the report; at this point it suffices to mention four specific matters: 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 Program in Taxation began its activities with a Conference on Tax Administration² and is now engaged in the preparations for a conference on tax policy.

6. Agricultural and land reform problems are being approached through the activities of the Inter-American Committee for Agricultural Development (CIDA), set up in August 1961 by OAS, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), ECLA and the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences.

7. The Conference on Education and Economic and Social Development in Latin America, scheduled for March 1962, under the joint auspices of the United

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); *ibid.*, *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).

² See the report of the Conference (E/CN.12/AC.50/6).

Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), ECLA, the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs, and OAS with the co-operation of the International Labour Organisation (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 studies and to the technical preparations for this Conference.

8. The urgent need to find speedy solutions to skilled manpower problems led 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 met in January 1962 to prepare for a fifth meeting of the Inter-Agency Working Party in March, at which it is hoped to reach agreement on concerted action in this area.

9. The second event which has greatly 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 an institute for development planning. Much time and effort have been devoted to the preparation of a project for a Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning. Consultations have been held with the United Nations Special Fund and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) 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 1962.³

10. The resources of the Institute for advisory services, research and training will enable the Commission to give Governments more efficient assistance in the preparation of their development plans and in the training of personnel to carry them out. In this task the Commission can also count on the resources made available under the terms of the tripartite agreement and on the continued collaboration of the ILO, FAO, UNESCO and 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 to create a Latin American common market are also entering upon a new phase. The Central American Economic Integration Programme began effective operations with the entry into force of the agreements signed in December 1960.⁴ 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 for 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 on 2 June 1961 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 ECLA office at Montevideo.

14. As the success of the efforts being made to establish the common market will be closely linked to industry, the secretariat has concentrated increasing resources on industrial studies since the ninth session of the Commission. For the Central American Economic Integration Programme, these studies relate 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 to light many implications for the future work programme in this field.⁵

15. Mention should also be made here of the studies on social aspects of economic development that are now being undertaken and of the demographic studies already carried out.

16. Measures for improving statistics within the region are beginning to bear fruit; the reinforcement of the staff during the past year should also lead to increasing contact with the statistical services of the various countries and to general improvements in this branch of activity.

17. The period since the ninth session has been marked by increasingly close contact between the secretariat and the United Nations specialized agencies and the other regional economic commissions. This has made for concerted action in a number of directions and, it is confidently anticipated, will lead to a strengthening of mutual effort.

18. Finally, 1961 has been a year of reorganization in the structure of the secretariat. As reported at the ninth session, the annual Economic Survey is to be the joint responsibility of 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 therefore been absorbed by the reorganized Economic Development and Research Division, to which some of its staff have been assigned. Several staff members have been detailed to Washington to collaborate with OAS in preparing the 1961 *Economic Survey of Latin America* and in connexion with the OAS/ECLA/IBD Tax Programme.

19. Following its expansion the ECLA/BTAO Economic Development Training Programme has become a separate unit, as has the Statistical Section.

³ See the Note by the Executive Secretary (E/CN.12/AC.50/7).

⁴ See the "Progress report by the secretariat on the Central American Economic Integration Programme" (E/CN.12/AC.50/3).

⁵ See the report of the Seminar (E/CN.12/AC.50/4).

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, comprises the following articles: "The economic development of Latin America and its principal problems" by Raúl Prebisch;⁶ "Inflation and growth: a summary of experience in Latin America"; "Latin America's position in relation to world changes in trade policy"; "Hydro-electric resources in Latin America: their measurement and utilization".

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 Association was ratified on 2 May 1961 by Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay and on 21 June by Paraguay. Colombia and Ecuador acceded to it on 30 September and 3 November 1961, respectively.

23. The 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 regular assistance from the ECLA secretariat, particularly in the formulation of norms and procedures for tariff negotiations and during the negotiations themselves, in the drafting of rules of procedure, the determination of criteria for establishing the origin of goods, the drafting of rules to govern complementary agreements and the liberalization mechanism for the flow of goods included in them, the definition of the charges to be taken into account as a starting point for the initial 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.

⁶ This is a re-issue of one of the earliest studies on the subject; it has long been out of print and there is a steady demand for it.

25. During the First Conference of the Contracting Parties, the ECLA secretariat was requested to assist in the tariff negotiations. Various pending problems were solved at this conference, and the number of concessions offered by the different countries was as follows: Argentina: 414 items; Brazil: 622; Chile: 399; Mexico: 284; Peru: 137; and Uruguay: 426. All the concessions entered into force on 1 January 1962. These results were viewed with deep satisfaction by the Contracting Parties, and they undoubtedly represent 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 covers eight South American countries and Mexico.

26. Two studies were prepared to facilitate the tariff negotiations: one dealing with the correlation between national statistical and tariff nomenclatures (the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature (BTN) and the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)), and the other consisting of a bilingual Spanish and Portuguese text of the BTN.

27. Trade policy problems raised by Bolivia and Venezuela were analysed in connexion with the possible accession of these countries to the Montevideo Treaty. At the request of the Government of Bolivia, assistance was given to a committee established in La Paz in reviewing the possible implications of the 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 in reviewing the implications of the Treaty.

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

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

31. In December 1961 a first volume on *Multilateral Economic Co-operation in Latin America* (see E/CN.12/621), 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 prospective results of the Central American Economic Integration Programme will be analysed, and the developments taking place as a result of the Montevideo Treaty will be explained together with the activities of the secretariat in relation to the Latin American Free-Trade Area and the proposed common market.

32. In view of the urgent need to assist Governments in training senior officers, as requested in resolution 14 (III) of the Trade Committee, discussions have

been held with the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations (BTAO) 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 it be held before the second round of negotiations starts in September 1962. Since those attending the course will be government officials at a very senior level, it is proposed to limit the time to one month. Arrangements have been made for several distinguished people, including the Executive Secretary of GATT, to lecture during the course.

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

34. Background data are being compiled for studies on the following questions:

(a) Specific problems of trade between Europe and Latin America;

(b) The problems raised by the elimination of fiscal import charges in the countries acceding to the Montevideo Treaty;

(c) Systems of free ports and free zones, drawback and temporary and other imports, with a view to making them compatible with the integration agreements;

(d) Guide-lines for 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 3 September 1959 and 13 December 1960, was presented at the ninth session of ECLA, and the Committee of the Whole was informed of the progress of the work under the Central American Economic Integration Programme (E/CN.12/AC.50/3).

37. The work currently under way — or to be undertaken in the immediate future — in compliance with the resolutions of the Economic Co-operation Committee is reviewed briefly below. Special mention should be made of the following:

(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 produced by the *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 interconnexion 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 the regional supply of grain and dairy products. The Agricultural Development Sub-Committee will meet for this purpose;

(f) Continuation of studies on the main social and 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 the Bureau of Social Affairs of the United Nations, and with experts from BTAO, the ILO, FAO and 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 to development financing requirements and to economic integration. It is planned to begin work on this project in collaboration with the Fiscal and Financial Branch of the United Nations, OAS and 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: Victor 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 twenty-five sub-items of the Standard Central American Customs Nomenclature (NAUCA) 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 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, and agreed 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 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 July 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 for consideration by 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. 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), the Group 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, 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 the activities of the secretariat 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. Since the ninth session two factors have played a considerable part in the activities of the Advisory Group Programme organized jointly by ECLA and BTAO, with the active participation of FAO and, since 1961, of the ILO: (a) the continuous consultations held with OAS and IDB as a result of the agreement reached between these two organizations and the secretariat in the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Co-operation and endorsed in Commission resolution 211 (IX);⁷ (b) the progress made in the consultations with the United Nations Special Fund concerning the formation of a Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning, as proposed in Commission resolution 199 (IX), and pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1708 (XVI).⁸

⁷ Under the terms of this agreement, the Advisory Group Programme is a joint project of the three organizations, with ECLA as the executing agency.

⁸ See the Note by the Executive Secretary (E/CN.12/AC.50/7).

45. Following the Special Meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council at the Ministerial Level held at Punta del Este, Uruguay, from 5 to 17 August 1961, 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 OAS and IDB, the secretariat has been negotiating with the requesting Governments, through the good offices of the respective Resident Representatives of the Technical Assistance Board and Directors of Special Fund Programmes, in regard to the number and type of experts to constitute Advisory Groups. Requests have been received from Ecuador, Haiti and Uruguay. Both Bolivia and Colombia have requested that the Advisory Groups serving there should continue in 1962, 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 Planning Board (*Junta de Planificación*) in the preparation of a broad summary of the National Plan for Economic and Social Development covering the period 1962-1971. The Bolivian Government held a series of Cabinet meetings to discuss the text and published this summary as an official plan in July 1961, prior to its presentation at the Punta del Este Conference. It is in two volumes: the first, general in character, contains an analysis made for the purpose of identifying 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; and a discussion on financing and 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 to enable the Bolivian 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. Since 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 from January 1962, the work of the Advisory Group will be concentrated on preparing for the execution of the plan, establishing the necessary organizational structure and machinery, giving advice concerning problems arising out of the attainment of the different targets, and preparing a systematic evaluation both of the development measures adopted and of the projects, as well as of the progress made or other operational aspects.

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 1961, the Advisory Group assisted the National Economic Policy and Planning Council and the Administrative Department for Planning and Technical Services 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, and contains an introduction with a general analysis of the economy and the role of public investment, followed by a first part covering institutions, methods and priorities, financing, and global figures. 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 been assisting the Planning Department in drafting the macro-economic part of the Colombian Development Programme. The adjustment of projections was concluded in September 1961, and was followed by revisions of the analytical study and synthesis of the programme, and the 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 relating to the analysis and projections for the manufacturing industry and agriculture were also completed as well as preliminary studies on transport, petroleum and electricity. The plan was officially presented by the Government on 20 December 1961. It envisages a yearly increment of 5.6 per cent in the gross national income during the period 1961-1970, and is expected to constitute 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. FAO, which has supported this 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 and IDB under the terms of the Tripartite Agreement.

Chile

54. A small 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, OAS and IDB, started work

in Haiti at the beginning of November 1961. The Haitian Government has already appointed five counterpart officials to work with the 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 comments for meetings with the local authorities, arranging and analysing the data 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 requirements of the Governments and reaching agreement on the number and type of experts required. Proposals made by the exploratory mission to Uruguay have been discussed with OAS and IDB, since a joint group is to be formed under the terms of the Tripartite Agreement. Present plans call for some twelve experts, in addition to regional supervisors, statisticians and other specialists for short-term assignments. 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 and Economic Co-ordination Board. Strictly speaking, this would not be an Advisory Group but a team to assist the Government in specific fields, since Ecuador has had a Planning Board 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 livestock survey expert.

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

ECLA/BTAO Economic Development Training Programme

60. In view of the increasing need for economic planning in the Latin American area and the interest shown by the Latin American Governments in planning activities, the ECLA/BTAO Economic Development Training Programme was broadened in scope during 1961 and will be expanded still more in the near future.

61. As indicated in the last annual report (see E/3486, paras. 91-93), the first half of the year was devoted to the preparation and revision of teaching materials.

Although there is still much to be done in this respect, considerable progress was made during the year.

The Santiago Programme

62. In accordance with the plans submitted to the ninth session, the Santiago Programme was reorganized during 1961; its activities have been considerably amplified and greater specialization has been 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 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 provided the participants with a common conceptual background, the second part offered specialized training in general programming and in budget and financing, industrial, transport and public works programming. The distribution of participants among these fields was as follows:

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

65. This specialized training provides a better and more pragmatic background for 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 in the Advisory Groups, so that a natural link has been established between programming theory and case studies. 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 came 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; University of Tucumán (Argentina): 1; *Instituto Colombiano de Especialización Técnica en el Exterior* (ICETEX) (Colombia): 1; Rockefeller Foundation: 3; Point IV (United States Government): 1; other sources (including joint financing by the United Nations, OAS or either organization and the Government concerned): 9.

Intensive training courses

68. The aim of the intensive courses is to familiarize interested 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, and particular attention is paid 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. They are more specifically directed towards the training of government officials who will be directly concerned with the operation of programming machinery once the Advisory Group has concluded its work in the country.

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, who included all the technical staff of the Bolivian Planning Board, were given the necessary training for implementing the Development Plan. Those who are to 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 ended 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. João Belchior Marques Goulart, attended the closing ceremony.

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

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 (CORFO), which provided premises and administrative facilities. The Seminar was held from 5 to 23 June 1961. The Executive Secretary, several senior staff members and professors attached to the Programme gave lectures, and a total of sixty-two participants attended, representing the public sector (25), production and trade (8), universities (5), international organizations (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 program-

ming; preparation and evaluation of projects; financing of economic development (by an IDB 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 Budget Director, Ministry of Finance of Chile).

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 Ecuadorian Planning Board and the Faculty of Economic Sciences of the Central University. In addition to the regular courses, twenty-three special lectures on the country's development problems were given by Ecuadorian experts. A short course on demography was given by an 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 1961. Forty-three participants attended, on a full- or part-time basis. The lecturers were drawn from the ECLA/BTAO Training Programme and the Mexico office, and included some BTAO experts from the Advisory Groups.

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 ECLA secretariat and BTAO with the collaboration of the Central American Governments and the Government of Panama.

78. The Seminar's work was centred on the technical and practical problems that arise in the process of preparing economic development programmes and the analysis and projection of the different sectors of the economy. Twenty-nine officials from the Governments of Central America and Panama and from the Permanent Central American Integration Secretariat (SIECA) attended.

Venezuela

79. The second intensive training course held in Venezuela took place from March to July 1961 and was attended by forty-five participants. It was organized by the Centre for Development Studies of the University of Venezuela and the ECLA/BTAO Training Programme, the latter also providing some lecturers and the bibliographical material used.

Future activities

80. Despite the fact that assistance in the training of personnel for economic development planning has been supplied on an increasing scale by the Programme, various Latin American Governments consider that a still more intensive effort is needed, and accordingly have sub-

mitted a request to the United Nations Special Fund for the establishment, under the aegis of ECLA, of a Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning. Once the Institute is organized, it will engage in training, advisory and research activities, and it is hoped to increase the number of participants in the Santiago programme to eighty and possibly a hundred. It is also intended to add courses on the following specialized subjects: agricultural programming (with the active assistance of FAO); manpower programming (with the active collaboration of the ILO); and certain aspects of social development, among them education, for which UNESCO has offered its co-operation.

81. Although the Institute would absorb and replace the Santiago Training Programme, intensive country training courses 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 have also been considered for the establishment, in co-operation with the ILO, of short courses for trade union leaders in Latin America.

83. In addition, plans are well advanced for holding, early in 1962, a short course on trade policy, as indicated elsewhere in this report (see paragraph 32 above).

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH DIVISION

84. The Economic Development and Research Division has been reorganized 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 the development problems of the Latin American countries. Although the Division was reorganized 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, the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs and OAS, with the co-operation of the 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 the Advisory Groups

86. The Division seconded staff to the Advisory Group in Colombia to assist in the preparation of the general development plan for that country. It also 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 prepared a document, which was 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 covered the following subjects: (a) problems of organization and technical staffing which hamper the preparation of plans in the countries concerned; (b) procedures 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; and (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 took part, together 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. The meeting was attended by a number of UNESCO experts and representatives from the ILO, FAO, OAS, the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs, the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) and the American University Field Staff.

90. Subsequently a series of meetings and consultations were held with UNESCO to deal with specific points arising in the course of the preparations for the Conference. The Division helped to draw up outlines of the type of information which countries participating in the Conference have been invited to present, and to draft the sections of the guide-lines for the discussions that will relate to education, its economics and planning.

91. The Division also played an active role in the preparation of an integrated working paper which deals with the demographic, economic, social and educational situation 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, and the 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 vulnerability to external factors; (d) the distribution of the active population and the low productivity of 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 low productivity; (g) inflation problems; (h) problems of the public sector and, in particular, the poor administration of tax systems and the vulnerability of fiscal revenue owing to the influence of the external sector, vis-à-vis the need to meet social services and invest in basic social capital; (i) the unfavourable prospects for general growth in the region, unless economic and social development policy is planned; (j) the essential aspects of the structural changes in employment and manpower training that are required by a development process; (k) the planning of professional and skilled manpower training; and (l) the role of general education in creating the environment for economic and social change and as a basis for more advanced vocational training.

92. In addition to the summary in the integrated working paper, this analysis of problems of economic development and education will 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 employment in a process of growth; (b) educational and occupational structure; (c) the planning of manpower requirements; (d) educational requirements for meeting manpower needs; and (e) situation of the educational systems in Latin America. This paper was drafted with the assistance of 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 Latin America and to analyse the factors retarding the rate of growth. The study on "The demographic, economic, social and educational situation in Latin America" (ST/ECLA/CONF.10/L.4), which will form the secretariat's main contribution to the Conference on Education and Economic and Social Development in Latin America, provides, in effect, the summarized conclusions of the general study on comparative rates of growth.

95. With respect to the over-all study, work has been started or is in progress on the examination of 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 (1951-1960). 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 the movements of United States public and private development capital towards Latin America.

Economic development and manpower problems

Inter-Agency Working Party on Skilled Manpower in Latin America

96. The secretariat and OAS convened the fourth meeting of the Inter-Agency Working Party on Skilled Manpower in Latin America, which was held at Washington in October 1961. It was attended by representatives of the two sponsoring agencies, the ILO, UNESCO and the Inter-governmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM), and observers from FAO and IDB.

97. The discussions underlined the urgent need for an assessment of human resources and of the manpower situation within the general framework of economic and social development for Latin America. The representative of the ILO 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. In addition, a specialist had been assigned to work closely with the ECLA secretariat on manpower activities. Both the ILO and ECLA emphasized that Advisory Groups should carry out manpower assessments as part of their work.

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

99. OAS agreed to prepare a document for the next meeting expressing its views on ways and means of providing countries with technical and financial assistance to undertake 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 Inter-Agency Working Party, which is scheduled to take place at Santiago in March 1962.

101. A detailed list has been prepared of the theoretical and methodological aspects of manpower analysis in relation to economic development that the secretariat considers should be discussed at these meetings. The document on occupational structure and educational requirements for economic development that is being prepared for the Conference 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. The Director of the ILO Liaison Office with ECLA has been in constant consultation on this and other matters relating to manpower 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. The main purpose of this programme is the assessment and evaluation of manpower requirements in terms of the Chilean Ten-year Economic Development Plan.

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

105. Since the ILO is also keenly interested in this project, co-ordination of the work between ECLA and the 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, which was held at Geneva from 11 to 16 September 1961, by two of its senior staff members and submitted a paper entitled "Construction and use of input-output tables in Latin American countries".

Organization of government administration for economic development planning

107. Work has started on a study of public administrative organization for programming economic and social development. The study includes an analysis of the different bodies involved and of the structure and co-ordination needed for the preparation, execution and supervision 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 the conditions peculiar to them.

Seminar on Development Planning 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 Seminar on Development Planning, to be held at Santiago from 19 February to 3 March 1962. This seminar, which will be divided into two parts, is sponsored by ECLA, OAS and IDB. During the first part, the experts appointed by the OAS/ECLA/IDB Committee on Co-operation will examine, in conjunction with several high-ranking experts from different countries and members of the secretariat staff, the general problems of economic and social planning. During the second part, the government officials responsible for the

implementation of development plans in certain Latin American countries will discuss national plans with the above-mentioned group of experts.

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

110. As indicated in earlier annual reports, the ECLA Mexico office, with the assistance of national working groups, has completed studies on the economic development of Panama, El Salvador and Honduras. Progress is being made in the study of the economic development of Nicaragua, which is being undertaken with the collaboration of a national working group.

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 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 as a whole. This study will pay particular attention to the foreseeable effects of the Integration Programme.

Joint ECLA/BNDE⁹ 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 Brazilian Coffee Institute 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 University in the organization, preparation and delivery of a series of lectures on economic development planning. Moreover, staff members of the Centre gave lectures on economic development as part of a series 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 secretariat divisions in the collection of information on Brazil for use in a number of 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 of "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 tax laws and regulations and of detailed statistics on the revenue derived from the main taxes during the period 1945-1960.

⁹ Banco Nacional do Desenvolvimento Económico, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

A preliminary evaluation has been made of the tax structure and it has been classified by broad groups of taxes.

116. Progress has also been made with the study on import substitution in Brazil, and a detailed functional classification of imports for the periods 1929-1937 and 1948-1960 is nearing completion. An evaluation has been started of foreign exchange policy during these periods and of specific import substitution activities (steel-making, the textile industries and heavy equipment production).

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, Canada and the United States as well as by 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 Taxation 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 to be the essential starting point for the Programme, since the sponsoring organizations believed that the fiscal and extra-fiscal aims of any tax system — however satisfactory — would be unattainable without 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; 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 and knowledge of business practices in relation to tax administration; the control of income tax evasion; administrative criteria in the establishment of a 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 involves the preparation of detailed studies of the tax systems and their deficiencies in the Latin American countries. The initial steps have been taken to carry out studies on the first group of countries, for completion early in 1962. These studies will subsequently be extended to the remaining countries. In addition to an analysis of the tax structure of the countries studied, the main problems common to all will be ascertained, in order to establish an effective 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 attain its financial goals, which implies the study of its income-elasticity, its external vulnerability, the structure and level of rates and the extent of the taxable base; and (b) the efficacy of the tax system from the economic standpoint, which involves the study of incentives for saving and investment, the most productive channelling of both and the most efficient use of national wealth.

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

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

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

123. Moreover, in line with General Assembly resolution 1712 (XVI) and Economic and Social Council resolution 839 (XXXII) advocating concerted action on industrialization, 1961 has been a year of increasingly close contact with the United Nations Division of Industrial Development. The secretariat was represented at the meeting of the Committee for Industrial Development and subsequently took part in the meeting of a working group on industrial programming held at Headquarters. Plans are going forward for a Seminar on Industrial Programming, under the joint sponsorship of the ECLA secretariat, the Division of Industrial Development and BTAO, 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 the United Nations and ECLA's Industrial Development Divisions, and a few outside experts. The attendance of an ECLA representative at the Seminar on Industrial Estates, organized by the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) and held at Madras, India, also provided an opportunity for an exchange of views on each 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 relation to labour productivity and the training of industrial workers, above all in the textile industry. Moreover, the BTAO regional expert has collaborated closely in the textile studies currently in progress.

124. Other examples of concerted action in the field of industrialization may be found in a number of future projects planned jointly between United Nations Headquarters and the ECLA secretariat, and in the increasing collaboration given to the latter by industrial associations or development institutions in Latin America. Particular mention should be made of the co-operation extended by the Brazilian Association for the Development of Basic Industries (ABDIB), the Argentine Federal Investment Council, 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 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 study, which constitutes a programme for the development of Brazil's heavy metal-transforming 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. It is being carried out in close collaboration with ABDIB, the Executive Group of *Industria Mecánica Pesada* and the *Sindicato de Máquinas* of the State of São Paulo. The second stage of the study will deal with the prospects for domestic manufacture of machine-tools, diesel engines, textile machinery and equipment for the chemical industry. Field work on these new sectors is already in progress.

126. Work has also been carried out on a similar study for Argentina, in collaboration with the Federal Investment Council and the Argentine Industrial Union. It has been directed towards research on factors influencing the domestic manufacture of industrial equipment for the petroleum refining, petro-chemicals, electric power, pulp and paper, shipbuilding and steel manufacturing sectors. To evaluate the possibilities of local manufacture of heavy equipment, consideration has been given to the prospective size of the market over the next ten years as well as to Argentine industry's capacity and means of production for meeting such demand. Problems of domestic financing for sales of heavy equipment have also been reviewed together with the alternative solutions. In general terms, the study is intended to provide the background for formulating a development programme for this industrial sector.

Textile industry

127. Pursuant to 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 the first draft of the Chilean textile study was completed and circulated for comments and criticism to the Chilean Textile Institute, which collaborated in the project. These comments have been incorporated, and final drafting has now been completed. The first draft of the Brazilian textile study in which the

Sindicato de Fiação e Tecelagem de São Paulo and manufacturers' associations from other states in Brazil participated actively, is also nearing completion. Both studies indicate the 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 the sector, which are at present near the minimum level.

129. The establishment of a Latin American common market will obviously offer these industries extensive possibilities of standardizing their output and taking advantage of economies of scale. This will require organizational measures at both administrative and technical levels, together with studies of the need for improving or, where necessary, replacing existing machinery. Special attention should also be paid to the financing and credit problems involved in such reorganization and in the purchase 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 through official industrial development organizations. In all this, the secretariat has had the co-operation of BTAO through the regional textile expert stationed in Santiago.

Timber trends study

131. The study of Latin American timber resources and prospects, undertaken as a joint project by the ECLA secretariat and FAO, has been completed and is at the stage of final revision of data. It shows that Latin America has forest resources of tremendous potential productive capacity but that virtually nothing has been done to develop them. Existing wood-using industries are still at a fairly rudimentary stage of development in most parts of the region and, generally speaking, are not producing high-quality products at reasonable cost; some products — such as wood-based panels — are not manufactured at all in most of the Latin American 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 have increased 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 is not only able to 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 firmly based on forest potential.

133. A special introduction to the study will be prepared, to summarize the main findings, place them within

the context of current Latin American trends, and emphasize those areas where government action is required. A map of the distribution of forest types will also be included in the final version.

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.

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 collaborated in the study on basic industrial equipment, particularly in the part referring 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 eleventh session of the 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 Commission's ninth session, of the first part on diagnosis and markets.¹⁰ 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 factors determining the rate of progress of the industry, other than costs.

138. A comparative analysis of price levels shows that in 1959 the average for domestically manufactured chemical products — at least in two major Latin American countries — was lower than or comparable with the price levels of similar products in the United States, in terms of the prevailing exchange rates. In three other countries the price level was rather higher than in the countries mentioned above. In at least two countries domestic chemical products were expensive, partly because of the prevailing exchange rate.

139. In comparisons of average price levels in Latin America with those in the United States, lower Latin American prices for a smaller number of products with a high weighting, such as soaps, natural alcohol and others of similar type had a decisive influence on the results. Prices of synthetic chemicals and of chemical products proper are considerably higher in all the Latin American countries, even where the average price level is lower.

140. Consumption of chemical products may be expected to increase by 9 to 10 per cent annually over

¹⁰ See *El mercado latinoamericano de productos químicos* (E/CN.12/591) (Spanish only).

the next ten years, and production at a slightly higher rate. When projections of demand are compared with installed capacity and projects under way, it appears that by 1965 the total capacity of the Latin American chemical industry will be relatively well balanced with total demand and that there will be deficits in a few important products only. 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 requisite projects are started during the next three years. On the other hand, three countries will have large 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. The first step towards this would be to measure the deficit in installed capacity for the main chemical products according to projections made for 1965 and 1970. Such co-ordination would also be required to ensure the optimum geographic distribution of the new chemical industries that would be acceptable to all the countries in the region, taking into account the possible distorting effects of spontaneous market trends or of influences alien to the technical and economic factors that favour the 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 in connexion with 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 (see paragraphs 146-149 below).

142. Other activities included the completion or technical 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. The Division also provided advisory services at the Conference of Contracting Parties to the Montevideo Treaty (ALALC), sending 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.¹¹ The study on Colombia was prepared in collaboration with the Colombian Government's Department of Planning and Technical Services, which nevertheless kindly agreed to the inclusion of the study in the ECLA publication in view of its interest to those

¹¹ See *Livestock in Latin America*, vol. I (E/CN.12/620) now in press.

concerned with livestock development. The preliminary study on Brazil (E/CN.12/559), presented at the ninth session, is being revised and expanded on the basis of further research and field work. It is intended to extend these studies to other Latin American countries, in close co-operation with CIDA.

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 intention is to study these problems in the light of the Economic Integration Programme and the long-term technical assistance requirements of the area. A highly 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, and the main reasons for the relative stagnation of the agricultural sector were analysed. 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 a view to contributing towards the achievement of the objectives set forth in the Act of Bogotá and the Charter of Punta del Este, four organizations with a major interest in the agricultural development of Latin American countries, namely OAS, FAO, ECLA and the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, signed an agreement on 14 August 1961 whereby they would join and co-ordinate their forces to work for agricultural development and agrarian reform. As a result of this agreement, the Inter-American Committee for Agricultural Development (CIDA) was established. ECLA 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 of the lines to be followed in its programme of work. This meeting took place at Washington in October 1961 and was attended by nine independent experts and thirty-two officials from various international, regional and United States agencies. The conclusions of the meeting embodied 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 one of the main factors limiting agricultural progress and hence the need to undertake extensive training programmes at all levels.

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

149. The programme of work of CIDA will be divided into two main stages. The first will consist in the preparation of basic studies on specific aspects of agricultural development in Latin American countries. The salient studies will be the following:

(a) *Inventory of the information available on Latin American agriculture*

150. It is recognized that the formulation of sound development programmes requires the existence of a wide range of information covering all branches of agricultural activity. The aim of the proposed study is to determine, as comprehensively as possible, exactly what is known and the value of that knowledge, and 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 Latin America*

151. It is intended, as in the previous case, to form several teams to visit the Latin American countries and 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 attain their objectives; (ii) Evaluation of the need to increase and improve 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 all technical assistance in agriculture received by the Latin American countries*

153. The aim of this study is to determine the major guide-lines on which to base a technical assistance policy to ensure better planning and utilization of such assistance.

(e) *Study of the situation of agricultural research*

154. Work on this subject would be undertaken in conjunction with the study on educational requirements.

155. During the second stage of its programme, 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 has been drawn up between the Chilean Government and CIDA.

SOCIAL AFFAIRS DIVISION

156. The Division's activities since the ninth session have consisted essentially in the preparations for the Conference on Education and Economic and Social Development in Latin America, the drafting of the secretariat's contribution to the introductory volume to be published by UNESCO as one of the results of the Expert Working Group on Social Aspects of Economic Development (Mexico City, December 1960), and the continuation of demographic studies and of the policy 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 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, the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs and OAS, have been joined by the ILO and FAO. The agenda and scope of the Conference have been broadened pursuant to a resolution adopted at the Punta del Este Conference which aimed at 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 Conference Director appointed by UNESCO, and for the final approval, with his agreement, 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, which was organized and held in Mexico in December 1960 under the joint auspices of ECLA, UNESCO, BTAO and the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs.¹² The two main aspects of this undertaking were reviewed. The first volume is to consist mainly of papers by an ECLA staff member and the UNESCO consultant, while the second will contain papers presented to the Working Group. The Spanish versions 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

¹² The report of the meeting was published in the *Economic Bulletin for Latin America*, vol. VI, No. 1 (Santiago, Chile, March 1961).

considerations". This paper first reviews the various points of emphasis which must be considered in examining the question. It then deals with the diagnoses of the situation in Latin America, under such sub-heads as the so-called revolutionary situation, the desuetude of the old structure and the ideological disintegration. The third part of the work is called "Towards a new society" and presents what are considered to be the two fundamental questions, i.e., the emergence of the middle classes, and politics as a motive force and channelling medium. Under the latter title, it successively reviews the problems of technology and politics, social change, the new masses and the attractions of demagogy and 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 perfectly legitimate and valid, but for an organization like ECLA which is deeply concerned with economic development problems, the most appropriate way is to look at the question from the standpoint of economic development, with due regard to the fact that social factors are instruments which must be properly used in order to ensure development. Secondly, Latin America is coming to the end of the period of its old social structure and there can be no question of waiting for many years for gradual changes. The need for change is urgent. 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 that they are going through this transition at a time of vastly increased communications, a circumstance to which the atmosphere of growing expectation among the people in the region is partly attributable. Thirdly, the question which is now being considered for the first time is the relation between development problems and those pertaining to the public and administrative structure of Latin America.

Demographic studies

160. The secretariat's work on demographic problems has been carried out in close harmony with the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE), set up jointly by the United Nations, the Government of Chile and the Population Council, Inc. Joint staff meetings of ECLA and CELADE are held regularly to implement the joint work programme of both institutions and consider 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 United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs with a view to the inclusion of the appropriate requests in the Technical Assistance Programme for 1963-1964. 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 as part of the ECLA/BTAO Economic Development Training Programme at Santiago. Moreover, CELADE has prepared a special document on the influence of demographic factors on the educa-

tional system in Latin America, in co-operation with the secretariat and 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 educational, manpower and housing problems. Close contacts have been maintained with the technical assistance expert on the development of demographic studies in Colombia. Moreover, through brief missions to Colombia, Ecuador, Haiti and Venezuela, the secretariat has provided advice on demographic problems and the institutionalization of national demographic research. In October, a short course on demography was given during the ECLA/BTAO Intensive Training Course held in Ecuador (see paragraph 75 above).

Study of the industrial entrepreneur

162. Work has started on a study of the industrial entrepreneur, which is to be a contribution to the Seminar on Industrial Programming sponsored jointly by ECLA, the United Nations Division of Industrial Development and BTAO. An outline for the study has been prepared, and negotiations have been concluded with several consultants who will contribute country studies on social mobility problems, the entrepreneur class, the entrepreneur's training and career, his functions, his ideology 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 relating 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 examining the possibility of developing a methodology for the planning of individual 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 with the help of the Advisory Group. As a result of this mission, the outline for a rural development plan was prepared and subsequently approved by the Minister for Rural Affairs. This outline provides for the integration of the Andean Indian Programme in Bolivia with the rural development plan which is, in effect, an extension of the Programme to the country as a whole.

165. The mission resumed its work in November, when the draft national plan for rural development was reviewed at an inter-ministerial round table convened by the Minister for Rural Affairs. The mission took advantage of the opportunities to visit the Andean Indian Mission (United Nations) and specialized agencies active in Bolivia and Peru. On both occasions close contact was maintained with the 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 United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs, accompanied by staff from the ECLA 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 United Nations/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, together with a review of the training and employment situation of social workers and home economists and a number of observations and conclusions.

169. On several occasions, with the Director of the Regional Office of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) at Lima, and once with the Head of the Latin American Division of UNICEF, the Division reviewed UNICEF'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. In addition, comments on such projects were sent to Headquarters, as requested.

Housing

170. The secretariat has been greatly 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 economic commissions to participate in the work of the Group, scheduled to meet at United Nations Headquarters from 2 to 21 February 1962. Because of the division of responsibilities under the OAS/ECLA/IDB *Ad Hoc* Committee on Co-operation, the secretariat, with the agreement of Headquarters, requested OAS to distribute to the 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 has not yet been able to make any substantial contribution, but the findings of the Group of Experts will undoubtedly be of fundamental interest to Governments of States members of the Commission and for the work undertaken by the secretariat in this field.

171. The secretariat has, however, recently collaborated with OAS in several activities aimed at making a rapid improvement in housing conditions in Latin America.

It participated in the meeting of the OAS Advisory Committee on Housing in Latin America, held in September 1961, at which a guide for research was prepared. It is also collaborating in a housing survey in the Central American countries and Panama. For this purpose a number of meetings between staff of OAS and ECLA were held in December at ECLA's Mexico Office to determine the statistical and other information which should be collected for the formulation of national housing programmes in those countries, and to investigate the possibilities of regional integration or collaboration for supplying housing deficits. As part of the secretariat's work on the development and perfecting 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 United Nations Statistical Office and Bureau of Social Affairs in the organization of a seminar on housing statistics and programmes to be held in Denmark in September 1962 (see paragraphs 188-191 below).

STATISTICS

173. Since the ninth session, progress has continued with work for improving Latin American statistics. Both the ECLA 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 former. 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 different countries, specific inquiries in co-operation with other ECLA divisions and/or international organizations and so forth.

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. Moreover, the second statistical compendium for Central America and Panama was completed.

175. Data have been prepared for the use of the joint OAS/ECLA group working on the *Economic Survey* for 1961, as well as for the special studies undertaken by the different secretariat divisions. Data have 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 entitled "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, and 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. Various field missions have been undertaken, in conjunction with the Office of the Regional Statistician, to explore the situation of data on national income and basic series for national income estimation. So far, nine countries have been visited for this purpose.

178. In co-operation with the Office of the Regional Statistician, the Section is also continuing with the development of a project relating to a proposed standard list of commodities for industrial censuses. The countries consulted for this purpose are generally agreed on the usefulness of making these products directly comparable with specific items in foreign trade statistics.

Office of the Regional Statistician

179. With a view to improving statistics in the Latin American region, consultations have taken place with the United Nations Statistical Office concerning proposals to be made to the Commissioner for Technical Assistance for an integrated project for regional co-operation in the development of Latin American statistics. This project, if approved, would in 1962-1964 provide for regional advisers on economic statistics (particularly industrial and foreign trade statistics), sampling and field surveys, and social statistics (including housing).

180. The Office of the Regional Statistician has also maintained close contact with the United Nations Statistical Office and BTAO in connexion with a number of jointly sponsored seminars included in the 1961-1962 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 basic 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 have 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 constantly disseminates information on this technique and its potentialities as well as on possible means of arranging for nationwide household surveys.

184. Exploratory negotiations took place with Bolivian officials and representatives of the United Nations, BTAO, FAO, AID (Agency for International Development) and the Inter-American Statistical Institute (IASI) regarding the initiation of such a survey in Bolivia.

These led subsequently to concrete plans for the establishment of a National Sample Department within the Bolivian Statistical Department (*Dirección de Estadística*) and the Government of Bolivia requested the United Nations to recruit, under the programme for the provision of operational, executive and administrative personnel (OPEX), a director and chief of operations for the Department. It is hoped that the Department will begin work early in 1962.

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

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 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 several national statistical offices 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, Uruguay, from 12-16 June, under the auspices of the Inter-American Children's Institute (*Instituto Interamericano del Niño*). The report of this Committee contains a long-term programme of promotional activities which it suggests might be implemented by OAS (IASI) in collaboration with the United Nations Statistical Office and ECLA.

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 United Nations Statistical Office and ECLA. The Co-Director will be provided by the ECLA secretariat. Close collaboration will be given by the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) and OAS (IASI and the Inter-American Housing and Planning Centre (CINVA)).

190. The secretariat participated in the OAS Advisory Committee on Housing in Latin America, which met at Bogotá, Colombia, from 4 to 9 September 1961. Since, under the terms of the Tripartite Agreement, housing in Latin America is primarily the responsibility of 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 it was generally recognized that the promotion of better housing conditions in Latin America within the context of the Alliance for Progress should include the following: (a) a statistical evaluation of the present housing situa-

tion; (b) an assessment and projections of housing needs during a given period of years; and (c) an evaluation of present and future resources for meeting estimated housing needs.

191. Arrangements for developing housing statistics in Central America have been made by OAS in collaboration with the ECLA secretariat. Forms designed by the United Nations Statistical Office are being used and two OAS architects will visit the Central American countries during the first quarter of 1962 to gather the statistics needed for a survey of housing conditions there.

ENERGY AND WATER RESOURCES PROGRAMME

Energy

192. Activities under the programme have consisted mainly in preparations for the Latin American Electric Power Seminar held in August 1961 and thereafter in the revision of the report and preparation for the printers of the working papers presented.¹³

193. The secretariat was represented at the United Nations Conference on New Sources of Energy (Rome, August 1961) and at meetings of the ECE 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 (IAEA), consultations took place at Vienna on a number of matters of mutual interest. Similarly, discussions were held with the secretariat of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) at Paris.

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

195. In late November 1961, 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 matters of interest to it, and assisted in the establishment of contacts with the relevant officials concerned in the four countries. Work has also been carried out in relation to other IAEA activities in various fields, particularly 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 United Nations Resources and Transport Economics Branch and the Government of Mexico, which acted as host through the Federal Electricity Commission (*Comisión Federal de Electricidad*).

197. The Seminar was attended by 117 experts from sixteen Latin American countries and by forty-seven

¹³ A mimeographed version of the report (E/CN.12/AC.50/4) was submitted for consideration by the Committee of the Whole.

experts from other countries. Thirteen representatives of international organizations 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 prepared specifically for the Seminar by consultants. International organizations which presented papers included the following: the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) (1); the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) (1); IAEA (2); ECAFE (1); ECE (4); IDB (2); the International Union of Producers and Distributors of Electric Energy (UNIPED) (4); and the Inter-American Council of Commerce and Production (IACCP) (1). Fifty papers were submitted by public and private electric power enterprises in Latin America, nineteen from Canada and the United States and seventeen from Europe.

199. The papers prepared by the ECLA secretariat covered the following subjects: the electric power industry in Latin America — present status and recent development; methodology for forecasting electric power demand; expansion of the electricity sector in Latin America and its capital for 1960-1970 requirements; 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 electricity systems; hydro-electric resources, their measurement and utilization; nuclear power 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 obtained from the fact that by 1970 it may be necessary to supply three times the present-day demand for electricity. This would call for an outlay equivalent to some \$13,000 million, 40 per cent of which would 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, of which the most important were as follows:

(a) The formation of advisory groups which, at the request of the interested governments, would co-operate with them in the programming of electric power development within the over-all plans or programmes for economic and social development;

(b) The convening of further meetings of experts to deal with general or specific problems of the electric power industry in Latin America;

(c) The continuation of the water resources survey groups for the evaluation and utilization of water, including international waters, and 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 IAEA and ECE.

Water resources

202. The Water Resources Survey Programme, staffed jointly by ECLA, BTAO and WMO (which provides the hydro-meteorological expert) carried out two preliminary missions during 1961, in Bolivia and Colombia respectively. About two months' field work was done in each country. Recruiting and other difficulties prevented these missions from making a full-scale examination of the problems involved. Discussions have taken place with the United Nations Resources and Transport Economics Branch, which helps to brief the experts, with a view to resuming the practice of sending full-scale instead of preliminary missions, particularly in those countries where Advisory Groups are operating.

203. The report on Bolivia points out that the country's basic water resources situation is characterized by an abundant potential for development in relation both to immediate economic requirements and capital available for investment. The most pressing requirement is an order of priority for the selection of the projects and programmes that are likely to make the most effective use of limited investment funds in satisfying urgent needs and promoting economic growth.

204. The main recommendations contained in the report include the following: (i) the formation of a water resources co-ordination centre as part of the Planning Board; (ii) the reorganization of the Bureau of Irrigation to enable a satisfactory irrigation scheme to be designed and put into force; (iii) the adoption of measures to establish and apply appropriate rates for electricity, drinking water and sewerage; (iv) to secure the assistance of the relevant United Nations agencies for the reorganization and strengthening of the government institutions concerned with water utilization.

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 those in the report on Bolivia, under (i), (iii) and (iv). In addition, it is proposed that an agency like the United States Federal Power Commission — on the basis of existing organizations — should be set up, that a satisfactory specialized irrigation section should be created within the Ministry of Agriculture, and that a National Meteorology and Hydrology Service (*Servicio Nacional de Meteorología e Hidrología*) should be established.

206. A mission was undertaken to British Guiana in November 1961 in order to make a rapid review on the spot of immediate technical assistance requirements in the field of water and power resources development and to establish an order of priority for them.

207. This mission, which was undertaken at the specific request of the Government of British Guiana, makes a number of recommendations in this report, including the following: co-ordination of the work on energy and water problems by a central body, the establishment of a Technical Co-ordination Committee on Water Problems and a Groundwater Survey Team to appraise this source and make surveys of water potential; systematic work in hydro-meteorology and hydrology, an over-all assessment of water supply and demand and a revision of the country's water legislation. In addition, a special recommendation is made for steps to be taken immediately to define, assess and establish workable priorities in the field of water power development.

208. Direct assistance has also been given to the Government of Argentina. Through the Federal Investment Council and under general ECLA guidance, the Government has undertaken to collect basic data for the evaluation of water resources and requirements, and has requested a technical assistance field mission to establish priorities for 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 1961, agreement was reached with OAS on the need to undertake joint studies on transport problems. In accordance with the tripartite agreement, OAS offered to provide three transport posts in order to strengthen the Programme. The ECLA secretariat was requested to look for suitable candidates consisting in maritime and inland transport specialists and a general transport economist. Job descriptions were prepared and negotiations carried out with a number of candidates. It is hoped that with the strengthening of the Programme early in 1962, greater progress will be made in studying the urgent transport problems in Latin America.

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 Department of Planning and Technical Services, with the help of the Advisory Group. Contacts were also established with the IBRD Transport Mission which has been operating in that country.

211. Forms have been prepared for obtaining statistical data on roads, railways and river and road transport; these were carefully revised before being dispatched 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 in Chile and Colombia in all four branches mentioned and on railways in the other South American countries. The compilation of such data is an essential prerequisite for carrying out the general study which has 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, 24-28 April 1961; the third meeting of the Permanent Technical Committee on Ports of the Inter-American Port and Harbour Conference, 23-29 August 1961; and the Inter-American Traffic Seminar, 4-8 September 1961.

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

214. Moreover, the secretariat participated in a meeting at United Nations Headquarters concerning the forthcoming United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas. Its participation related to the items on transport that formed part of the Conference agenda.

215. Some officials attached to the Programme have also collaborated in the preparation of material on technological aspects of transport and on pipelines and motor vehicles for the transport programming course organized by the ECLA/BTAO Economic Development Training Programme. A number of lectures on transport statistics were also given at this course.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

216. Following the discussions at the ninth session on decentralization, with particular reference to technical assistance activities, considerable thought and effort have been devoted to ways and means of implementing Commission resolution 210 (IX), formulated along the lines of 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).

217. In this connexion, constant consultations have been held 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 is given the necessary substantive and administrative staff needed. In the meantime, increasingly close contact has been maintained with the Resident Representatives of the Technical Assistance Board (TAB) and Directors of Special Fund Programmes in Latin America. Early in November 1961, a two-day meeting was held at ECLA headquarters, attended by the Managing Director of the Special Fund, the Chairman of TAB, all the Resident Representatives and Directors of Special Fund Programmes in the region, representatives of the specialized agencies and senior staff of the secretariat. The purpose of the meeting was to review the technical assistance and Special Fund programmes in the region and to establish even closer working relations between these programmes and the activities of the ECLA secretariat.

The implications of the proposed decentralization of United Nations activities in the economic and social fields were thoroughly discussed, together with the role to be played by ECLA in its spheres of competence with respect to country programming.

218. Regional technical assistance programmes undertaken jointly by the secretariat and BTAO have continued to form a major part 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, the ECLA/BTAO Pulp and Paper Advisory Group, and the textile studies being undertaken by ECLA's Industrial Development Division. The Latin American Electric Power Seminar, sponsored jointly by ECLA/BTAO and the United Nations Resources and Transport Economics Branch, was one of the principal projects of the year. Since details of all these projects have been given elsewhere in this report, they will not be 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 TAB in the preparation of the relevant technical assistance programmes. In other cases, notably demography and statistics, staff on field missions have been helped to draw up special programmes or to prepare job descriptions for experts.

220. The secretariat has been able to count on the close collaboration and constant support of the Commissioner for Technical Assistance in solving the numerous problems that crop up during the execution of such varied and complex projects. Moreover, many administrative difficulties have been simplified through closer contact with the Latin American Office of BTAO.

221. Whenever possible and appropriate, comments were prepared on a number of reports by technical assistance experts working in Latin America.

UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL FUND

222. The secretariat has held a number of consultations with the United Nations Special Fund in relation to the project for the establishment of a Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning, as recommended in Commission resolution 199 (IX). A note by the Executive Secretary on this project has been prepared for the eighth session of the Committee of the whole (see E/CN.12/AC.50/7) 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 Latin America.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

224. Pursuant to 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 the present 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 took an active part 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; and 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 also held on future collaboration between the two Commissions in the field of energy.

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. Both matters are now being studied at ECLA with a view to preparing a long-term plan for co-operation with ECE.

228. The ECLA secretariat prepared for ECAFE and ECE 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 a seminar on small-scale industries which was organized by ECAFE, BTAO and the United Nations Division of Industrial Development and held at Madras, India, in November 1961. Advantage was taken of this visit to discuss industrial projects of mutual interest with the ECAFE staff. 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. Various papers prepared for the Latin American Electric Power Seminar (Mexico City, July-August 1961) were sent to ECAFE, after consultations with the authors, for use at its 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 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 will be brief.

Specialized agencies

232. The Central American Economic Integration Programme has continued to receive the support of a number of specialized agencies, particularly the ILO, FAO, UNESCO, the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and the Pan American Sanitary Bureau.

233. The Advisory Group Programme greatly benefited from the close and active collaboration of FAO, particularly in Bolivia and Colombia. Continued support has been promised for the new Groups to be set up in 1962. The ILO 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 Programme and in several instances has collaborated on an *ad hoc* basis. The WMO hydro-meteorologist 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 OAS, was attended by representatives of the ILO, UNESCO, the Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM) and observers from FAO and IDB. 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 IDB, all of which presented working papers (see paragraph 198 above). 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 Latin American manpower problems. The ILO's present programme (1961-1962) in South America has been carefully reviewed with the aim of intensifying 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 OAS, FAO, ECLA and the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences (see paragraphs 146-155 above), provides a further instance of close collaboration with FAO, since this specialized agency and the ECLA secretariat share many responsibilities arising out of commitments entered into with 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 eleventh session of the FAO Conference. The secretariat and FAO have also conducted

a joint 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 which will be held in March 1962 under the joint auspices of UNESCO, ECLA, the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs and OAS with the co-operation of the ILO and FAO.

240. Consultations have been held with UNESCO on 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 has maintained contact with the secretariat in relation to IBRD's transport mission in Colombia. IBRD also prepared a paper entitled "Some aspects of the appraisal of electric power projects in less developed countries" (ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.1.33), for the Latin American Electric Power Seminar, in which it participated.

242. The World Meteorological Organization has continued to provide the services of an expert in hydro-meteorology and hydrology for the Energy and Water Resources Programme, in which it participates with BTAO and ECLA.

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 at Vienna for discussions on a number of problems of common interest, with a view to increasing collaboration between the two secretariats.

244. Moreover, an IAEA mission of six experts visited ECLA headquarters at the end of November 1961 (see paragraph 195 above).

OAS/ECLA/IDB Ad Hoc Committee on Co-operation

245. As a result of the establishment of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Co-operation at the secretariat level by OAS, IDB and ECLA, which was endorsed at the ninth session in resolution 211 (IX), increasingly close working contact has been maintained among the three organizations and continuous consultations have taken place between the Secretary-General of OAS, the President of IDB and the Executive Secretary of ECLA. The agreement reached at the first meeting of this Committee has been referred to elsewhere in this report as the Tripartite Agreement (see E/CN.12/601).

246. During the period under review, the Committee met on a number of occasions to discuss joint projects in progress or under consideration. These projects are merely mentioned briefly here, since they have been reviewed in detail elsewhere in 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 OAS on the joint *Economic Survey of Latin America, 1961*, since under the terms of the Tripartite Agreement OAS is now the executing agency for this joint project. For its part, OAS has undertaken to engage three transport experts to strengthen the secretariat's transport programme and enable the joint studies on transport to be carried out.

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 in 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 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 held at Punta del Este, in August 1961, where it was represented by seven senior staff. 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 Expert Group on Stabilization of Export Incomes (Washington, November 1961).

252. 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.

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 organizations

254. Apart from its joint programmes under the OAS/ECLA/IDB *Ad Hoc* Committee on Co-operation, IDB has collaborated with the secretariat in a number of activities.

255. The most important area of collaboration with IDB has undoubtedly been the consultations concerning the proposed Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning and the undertaking by the Bank to contribute \$1 million towards the financing of the project.¹⁴

256. The secretariat was represented at a meeting on problems of tariff evaluation convened by the Brussels Co-operation Council in November 1961. Consultations have taken place with the Council 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 already took part in the preparatory working group which met at the end of January 1962.

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

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

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

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

262. Discussions have taken place at the technical level with experts of OECD and the European Economic Community (EEC) on 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 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 IACCP prepared a paper for it. A lecturer on project evaluation was provided by the ECLA/BTAO Economic Development Training Programme in September 1961 for a special economic development course organized by CEMLA.

¹⁴ See the Note by the Executive Secretary (E/CN.12/AC.50/7).

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, at which the Executive Secretary of ECLA made a statement on the implications of the Montevideo Treaty and the Latin American common market.

PART II

EIGHTH SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

A. Attendance and organization of work

OPENING AND CLOSING MEETINGS

266. The eighth session of the Committee of the Whole was held at Santiago, Chile, from 14 to 16 February 1962. At the inaugural meeting a statement was made by His Excellency Mr. Carlos Martínez Sotomayor, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Chile (see paragraphs 278-287 below). Mr. Alvaro Vásquez, Ambassador and representative of Uruguay, spoke on behalf of the delegations present (see paragraphs 288-289 below), and Mr. Raúl Prebisch, Executive Secretary, made a statement (see paragraphs 292-315 below).

267. The closing meeting was held on 16 February 1962. A statement was made by Mr. Persio da Silva, Vice-Chairman of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council (IA-ECOSOC). In the absence of the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, His Excellency Mr. Luis Escobar Cerda, Minister for Economic Affairs, Development and Reconstruction of Chile, who was unavoidably prevented by official engagements from attending the meeting, the closing address was delivered by the First Vice-Chairman, His Excellency Mr. Gustavo Ortiz Hernán, Ambassador of Mexico to Chile and representative of his country on the Committee of the Whole.

268. The Committee of the Whole unanimously adopted the present annual report of the Commission to the Economic and Social Council, which contained the programme of work and priorities. It also decided that the secretariat should, as a matter of urgency, send a special report to the Council on the establishment of the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning for consideration by the Council at its thirty-third session in April 1962 (see E/3582 - E/CN.12/AC.50/16).

MEMBERSHIP AND ATTENDANCE

269. The session was attended by delegations from the following States members of the Commission: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Guatemala, Haiti, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela. The list of representatives is given in annex I to this report.

270. On this occasion a representative of the Government of Canada attended an ECLA session for the first time, by virtue of that Government's decision to join the Commission as a member State in accordance with paragraph 3 (a) of the terms of reference of the Commission. The other States members of the Commission had been duly informed of the decision in question by the secretariat.

271. In accordance with paragraph 6 of the Commission's terms of reference, representatives of the following States Members of the United Nations not members of the Commission attended the session in a consultative capacity: Austria, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Spain and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

272. The Federal Republic of Germany sent a representative, in a consultative capacity, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 632 (XXII).

273. In response to the invitation specifically addressed to it by the secretariat in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 861 (XXXII), the Government of Switzerland sent a representative to the eighth session of the Committee of the Whole.

CREDENTIALS

274. The Credentials Committee, pursuant to rule 14 of the Commission's rules of procedure, reported at its plenary meeting on 16 February 1962 that it had examined the credentials of the delegations to the eighth session of the Committee of the Whole, as submitted to the Executive Secretary, and had found them in order.

ORGANIZATION OF WORK

Election of officers

275. At the first plenary meeting, on 14 February 1962, the following officers were elected:

Chairman: Luis Escobar Cerda (Chile)

First Vice-Chairman: Gustavo Ortiz Hernán (Mexico)

Second Vice-Chairman: Paul Tremblay (Canada)

Rapporteur: Alvaro Rocha Lalinde (Colombia)

276. In connexion with the establishment of the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning, several delegations met unofficially to incorporate in a draft resolution the various points of view that had been expressed in the course of the discussions.

B. Agenda

277. At the first plenary meeting, on 14 February 1962, the Committee of the Whole considered the provisional agenda (E/CN.12/AC.50/1) which had been submitted to it and, at the request of the delegation of Argentina, unanimously agreed to amend the proposed order of the topics in respect of one item. Accordingly, the agenda was adopted in the following form:

1. Opening addresses
2. Election of officers
3. Adoption of the agenda
4. Progress report by the secretariat

Background documents:

- Draft annual report of the Commission to the Economic and Social Council. First part (E/CN.12/AC.50/2)
- Progress report by the secretariat on the Central American Economic Integration Programme (E/CN.12/AC.50/3)

Reference documents:

- Report of the Latin American Electric Power Seminar (E/CN.12/AC.50/4)
- Provisional report of the Latin American Conference on Tax Administration (E/CN.12/AC.50/6)

5. Technical assistance for economic development

Background document:

- Information paper on technical assistance provided to countries in the ECLA region under the Expanded and Regular Programmes. Paper prepared by the secretariat of the Technical Assistance Board (E/CN.12/AC.50/5)

6. United Nations building in Santiago, Chile

Background document:

- Report by the secretariat (E/CN.12/AC.50/8)

7. Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning

Background document:

- Note by the Executive Secretary (E/CN.12/AC.50/7)

8. Programme of work and priorities, 1961-1962

Background documents:

- Programme of work and priorities (E/CN.12/AC.50/9)
- Note by the secretariat on resolutions of the General Assembly and Economic and Social Council of concern to the Commission (E/CN.12/AC.50/10)

9. Consideration and adoption of the annual report of the Commission to the Economic and Social Council

C. Account of proceedings

OPENING ADDRESSES

278. In his opening address, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Chile stressed the special significance of the eighth session of the Committee of the Whole, inasmuch as it was the first occasion on which the States members of the Commission had met since the very important conference of the inter-American system that had recently been held.

279. Referring to some aspects of Latin America's economic and social problems, he pointed out that there was a great disparity between the countries where poverty and inequitable conditions still prevailed and the more developed countries. The chief responsibility for remedying that state of affairs rested upon the countries concerned, many of which had valiantly attempted to implement stabilization and development programmes in the face of great difficulties. But those countries were unable by themselves to cope with certain handicaps, such as the alarming decline in Latin America's share of world trade and the chronic shortage of capital. Hence, greater co-operation was urgently needed from the industrialized countries and international organizations.

280. One of the most encouraging undertakings in connexion with Latin American problems was the Alliance for Progress programme drawn up at Punta del Este. The Latin American nations had pledged themselves to institute radical reforms and to make a joint effort to improve the economic and social conditions of their peoples. The Government of Chile, for its part, was engaged in carrying out far-reaching agrarian, educational and health reforms and was endeavouring to put into effect a Ten-year Economic Development Plan, for which it hoped to obtain the necessary collaboration on the part of international credit institutions.

281. The aims pursued by the Charter of Punta del Este could not be achieved unless certain conditions were fulfilled. One of the most important was the availability of a supply of properly trained technical personnel capable of dealing with the complex economic development programmes of the present time.

282. In that connexion, the speaker declared that his Government had been particularly gratified to learn that in response to the requests formulated by the Governments of Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Venezuela and Chile, the Governing Council of the United Nations Special Fund had approved at its seventh session a project for the establishment of the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning, the functions of which would consist essentially in training and research work and in the rendering of advisory assistance to the Latin American Governments in the field of development planning and programming.

283. His Government had taken note with equal satisfaction of the Inter-American Development Bank's decision to allocate \$1 million to the Institute's funds. Thanks to the contributions of the Inter-American Development Bank, the United Nations Special Fund and the Government of Chile, a sum of \$4,188,500 would be available over a period of five years for the purposes of promoting the activities of that important institution, which was to be established at Santiago, under the auspices of ECLA. The sponsorship of the Commission was a guarantee of the efficiency with which the Institute would discharge its functions, and his Government did not doubt that the new institution would make an effective contribution to the training of the qualified personnel and technical experts of whom Latin America stood so much in need. He had great pleasure in declaring that the Chilean autho-

rities would give their wholehearted support to the aims envisaged by the establishment of the Institute.

284. After alluding to the significance of the Latin American Free-Trade Association as a first stage on the road to the economic integration of the region, he indicated that further steps should be taken to liberalize inter-Latin American trade and that industrial complementarity agreements should be concluded as soon as possible.

285. He emphasized the fact that the Latin American countries might be handicapped in their efforts to expedite economic development by the difficulties they experienced in finding markets for their exports. Foreign trade was their main source of income for financing their imports and implementing their development and stabilization programmes.

286. With regard to trade problems, so far the European economic associations had failed to lower the barriers that prevented the free entry of traditional Latin American exports into their markets. He urged the Governments members of those organizations to throw open their markets to Latin American goods. The Chilean Government considered that the new foreign trade norms being adopted by the economic associations of other continents were a matter for grave concern and called for co-ordinated action on the part of the Latin American countries.

287. In conclusion, the speaker referred to the work of ECLA, and reaffirmed his Government's intention to continue giving every support to the Commission in its future activities.

288. Speaking on behalf of the delegations present at the eighth session of the Committee of the Whole, the representative of Uruguay also underlined the importance of the subjects they were to discuss.

289. With reference to the economic crisis through which the region was passing, he emphasized the significance of the Latin American countries' current efforts in the direction of solidarity and integration. Among them he made special mention of the Latin American Free-Trade Association and the recent Charter establishing the Alliance for Progress, as well as of the work which the projected Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning would be called upon to undertake, expressing his confidence that the success of such endeavours would be furthered by the understanding and support of other regions of the world.

290. At the opening meeting of the Committee of the Whole the following special message from the Acting Secretary-General of the United Nations was read:

"I am most pleased to avail myself of this the first opportunity to greet the members of the Economic Commission for Latin America. The pioneering work of ECLA in the field of economic development planning will now, I am confident, find its culmination in the establishment of an economic development planning institute supported by the United Nations Special Fund and the Inter-American Development Bank. The institute will lend additional strength to the work already accomplished and will allow further

strides to be taken in rendering advisory services to Governments in economic planning and in the research of programming techniques. Closely linked as it will be to ECLA, the institute will help Governments to fulfil the long-standing and just aspirations of the peoples everywhere in Latin America. In wishing the Committee of the Whole every success in its deliberations, I should like to assure the members of the Commission of my firm support in the pursuit of their endeavours."

CONSIDERATION OF THE PROGRESS REPORT

291. The Committee of the Whole considered the progress report by the secretariat in the light of the background documents presented to it.¹⁵

292. In presenting the report of the secretariat, the Executive Secretary thanked the Government of Chile for its support, and welcomed the delegation of Canada and the representative of the Government of Switzerland, both of whom were attending a session of the Committee for the first time, the former representing a member State and the latter in a consultative capacity. He then made a statement of which the most important passages are reproduced below, in the main textually.

293. He began by pointing out that three important events in the life of ECLA had taken place in the course of the previous year, namely: (a) the creation of the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning; (b) the decision of the United Nations General Assembly to decentralize technical assistance; and (c) the request that the ECLA secretariat should co-operate in the implementation of the Alliance for Progress.

294. Referring to the Institute he said that it was to fulfil functions which were by no means new. Indeed, the training of economists in economic development questions and the rendering of advisory assistance to Governments in that field were activities which ECLA had long been pursuing in compliance with a special resolution adopted by the Governments concerned. But it had had to do so in a somewhat unsatisfactory fashion, because of its limited resources. Furthermore, in order to discharge those functions, imposed upon ECLA by force of circumstances, the secretariat had unfortunately been compelled to slacken, and even abandon altogether, efforts of great importance for Latin America. He recalled that in ECLA's early years, from 1948 onwards, it had devoted itself with great enthusiasm to research on Latin America's real situation and to the interpretation of its economic phenomena. Its aim at that time had been to work out its own explanation of the economic and social difficulties of the region, often at the cost of demolishing certain hard and fast theories it had inherited from the great industrial countries which had been inapplicable when it had come to investigating and

¹⁵ Draft annual report of the Commission to the Economic and Social Council. First Part (E/CN.12/AC.50/2); Progress report by the secretariat on the Central American Economic Integration Programme (E/CN.12/AC.50/3); Report of the Latin American Electric Power Seminar (E/CN.12/AC.50/4); and Provisional report of the Latin American Conference on Tax Administration (E/CN.12/AC.50/6).

interpreting its own problems. Thus it was that it had begun to call attention to the predominant influence of the terms of trade both on the rate of growth and on the external vulnerability of Latin American economies. ECLA had attempted to give scientific expression to the inescapable need for industrialization in Latin America, and had reached the conclusion that no effective and regular influence could be brought to bear upon the growth process unless the work of economic planning were resolutely and efficiently developed.

295. But gradually all that had had to be subordinated to the claims of practical action, in compliance with the requests of Governments. Thus, for the last few years ECLA had been living on a previously accumulated fund of theoretical interpretation which had not been progressively renewed or increased. Hence the vital importance attaching, from the standpoint of the secretariat's work, to the creation of the Institute. Indeed, the recovery of resources which had had to be assigned to the work of training personnel and giving advisory assistance to Governments — functions which would now be absorbed by the new Institute — would allow ECLA to revive the traditions of its early days and pursue them energetically, producing ideas that might help to guide Latin America's economic and social policy along more efficacious lines.

296. He said that he could not refrain from alluding at that point to a factor which in his opinion had played a major part in enabling that work to develop, thrive and yield results on the intellectual plane. From the very beginning, ECLA had enjoyed great intellectual liberty and had possessed that freedom of enterprise without which a secretariat became a prey to torpor and bureaucracy. He hoped that tradition would be maintained not only in ECLA itself, but also in the new Institute that had been set up under ECLA's auspices.

297. He had often been asked of late what ECLA would do if such basic functions were transferred to the Institute. The answer was that the secretariat would once again take up a line of work that had had to be dropped, and investigate new areas of the Latin American economy of which it had barely touched the fringe, or which it had been unable to explore at all, because of the shortage of material and human resources. First of all, there was the need, which was becoming ever more pressing, to contribute by means of further studies and new proposals to the progressive establishment of the Latin American common market, already initiated with the formation of the Latin American Free-Trade Association and the conclusion of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration. Those were but the first steps on a long and difficult road. He believed that ECLA, which had been able to make a certain contribution in the past, should continue to do so in the future, with a view to the attainment of successive targets in the process of establishing the Latin American common market, related both to industry, and to agriculture, including specialization of agricultural production, a domain in which very little had been done up to now. With respect to economic development, he was once more forced to admit that the demands of

practical action had compelled ECLA virtually to disband its Economic Development Division, thus interrupting, much to its regret, the systematic development of its research. The existence of the Institute would make it possible to take up that work again and to explore new avenues leading to progress in both the economic and the social fields, since only on a methodological basis could any distinction be drawn between those two facets of the real situation in Latin America. With respect to transport, ECLA had been able to achieve very little as yet. Apart from one or two contributions to the subject in country studies, it had not tackled the vital problems confronting it in that field. Nor had it as yet succeeded, despite the years it had devoted to a thorough study of the question which was now nearing completion, in defining a monetary policy that would be in harmony rather than in conflict with economic development needs. Thus far no appropriate policy had been formulated either in theory or in practice. And ECLA could see more and more clearly the course that should be followed in both the monetary and the fiscal field.

298. A longer list could be made of the problems that had not been dealt with, or had been merely glanced at, by the secretariat, owing to the lack of resources and to the obligations imposed on it by practical needs. He did not mean to imply that with the establishment of the Institute a sharp dividing-line should be drawn between the functions of study and interpretation of Latin America's economic situation that belonged to ECLA, and those of practical action in the field of economic planning incumbent upon the new Institute. That was a formal distinction which, although doubtless very useful from a methodological and practical standpoint, should by no means be allowed to damp the enthusiasm of the ECLA staff and of those who would be working at the Institute.

299. In that connexion, the Executive Secretary said that if economists spent too much time on practical problems, without being able to step back from them in order to engage in theoretical and scientific study directed to their solution, they ran the risk of becoming mere empiricists, excessively pragmatic in their approach. If, on the other hand, they devoted all their energies to the scientific interpretation of facts and the formulation of theories, the danger was that they would become enmeshed in abstractions that were increasingly far removed from real-life problems in Latin America. Those who had some experience were ever aware of those two major pitfalls and were constantly on their guard against them. Consequently, it was essential that there should be very close liaison between the ECLA secretariat and the Institute, and that that liaison should enable them, under their respective work programmes, to transfer staff who had done practical work at the Institute to theoretical research and teaching and to give those who had devoted themselves to theoretical research on conditions in Latin America, or to analytical studies, opportunities of systematic contact with the realities on which their work was based.

300. That was perhaps the basic although not the only motive underlying the idea that the Institute should

be within easy reach of the ECLA secretariat. The secretariat had outlined, in a report submitted to the members of the Commission, the proposed basis for the establishment of the Institute (see E/CN.12/AC.50/7). The report had been prepared after the Governing Council of the Special Fund had decided, in January of the current year, to establish the new institution and to provide a large part of the funds required to maintain it during the next five years. The Special Fund had asked ECLA to submit suggestions to Governments as to how the Institute should be governed and administered; and ECLA had put forward proposals for the composition of the Governing Council in the note it had presented to the Governments.

301. The Executive Secretary went on to analyse the reasons for the proposal that IDB, OAS and ECLA itself should be represented on the Governing Council. The first of the organizations mentioned was empowered to render direct advisory assistance to Governments, was desirous that they should submit projects conceived within the framework of development planning — an attitude which was in line with the basic recommendation of the Alliance for Progress — and, in addition, wished to collaborate with the United Nations in the training of economists.

302. With reference to OAS, he said that while, in his view, that organization had only had brief experience in the field of economics, that fact should not lead to an erroneous prejudgement as to the present and future. The Organization of American States would be the natural pivot for the application of the Alliance for Progress, and its economic agency must be strengthened so that the task which Latin America had undertaken could be carried out successfully. Since he was acquainted with the way things were being done at present, he had every faith in the ability of the organization to discharge its new functions efficiently. And first among those new functions — to return to the Institute — he would place that of technical co-operation with the experts who, under the terms of the Charter of Punta del Este, would be responsible for the evaluation of economic development plans. The Organization of American States was keenly interested in collaborating directly not only in the planning process but in the evaluation of the economic development plans presented by Governments. That alone would justify the presence of its representative — the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs — as an active member of the Governing Council of the Institute.

303. The negotiations leading up to the creation of the Institute had involved much hard work. A great deal of effort had had to be expended on breaking down objections and building up a real understanding of the problem, in order to reach the conclusion that OAS and IDB should be represented on the Governing Council of the Institute, so as to keep those two institutions in close touch with the activities of the Institute.

304. The other institution which, it had been proposed, should be represented on the Governing Council was ECLA itself. He would not cite ECLA's qualifications to take part in directing an institute of that kind, but

considering only the pragmatic aspect of affairs, the largest contribution that was to be placed at the Institute's disposal consisted of the resources which the Special Fund would provide, and which were not confined to regular allocations. The Managing Director of the Special Fund, when it had been pointed out to him in the course of negotiations that the Institute would not be endowed with what had been estimated to be the minimum resources for its efficient operation, had promised that — in the case of missions to countries whose Governments requested assistance of that kind in the organization and running of their planning mechanism — the United Nations Special Fund would be prepared to meet such countries' requirements without limit. Consequently, in addition to the funds originally contributed by the United Nations, other resources would be made available in relation to specific applications for the Institute's advisory services submitted by the Latin American Governments.

305. The United Nations Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations, which had contributed so much in the past through its constant support of the advisory groups, was also prepared to continue providing resources to enable those groups to be established on a broader basis than the limited funds with which the Institute would begin operating would permit. That meant that ECLA would have an important part to play in the Institute. As the Special Fund saw it, ECLA would be what was known in the Fund's work as the executing agency, i.e., it would represent the Fund itself in carrying out that part of the Institute's programme.

306. Moreover, the Executive Secretary continued, there was another point to which he was very anxious to draw the attention of the Committee of the Whole, that of jurisdictional disputes. Those sterile, interminable and tedious differences had finally led, at the beginning of 1961, to the Secretary-General of OAS, the President of IDB and the Executive Secretary of ECLA resolving to settle those difficulties once and for all and to agree to pool their endeavours and to join forces to attain the great aims of economic and social development policy that Latin America had set itself. An agreement was immediately reached in view of the overriding obligation, with respect to that problem, to refrain from any further dispersion of efforts, bearing in mind that it was still little enough that the three organizations combined could give to Latin America. It was thus that the so-called Tripartite Committee had been established for joint action. The first fruit of that Committee was the sending of joint advisory missions to the countries that had asked for them, missions established by common agreement between the three bodies in accordance with a programme approved by all three, ECLA being responsible to the Tripartite Committee, in an executive capacity, for carrying out the programme drawn up. That policy had been warmly welcomed at the Commission's last session.

307. A query had been raised as to why all that had been proposed in agreement with the Special Fund, and why it had been suggested that the Director-General should be appointed by the United Nations Secretary-

General in consultation with the Governments, instead of his being appointed directly by the Governments. Either formula would be perfectly appropriate but, on the basis of resolution 199 (IX) unanimously adopted by the Commission at its ninth session, it had been understood that the Institute was to be a body operating under the aegis of ECLA and forming part of the United Nations, with an autonomous character similar to that of the Special Fund. That belief, and the fact that most of the regular funds and those that might be obtained subsequently would come from the United Nations, had seemed to indicate that the obvious course was to comply with the provisions of the Charter, to the effect that any member of the United Nations staff must be appointed by the Secretary-General. There was another possibility, namely, that the Latin American Governments could, whenever they so wished, within the five-year period for which the Special Fund and the Inter-American Development Bank were providing funds, take complete and undisputed possession of the Institute, finance it with their resources, and appoint its staff without regard to the rules of the United Nations. That meant that such a possibility would remain open during the next five years; moreover, the Special Fund hoped that that was the course that the Governments would take, so that instead of needing further contributions from the Fund the Institute would be supported by the Governments, if it proved itself in that period of its activities.

308. The Executive Secretary added that, apart from all the reasons already given for the inclusion of representatives of both OAS and IDB on the Governing Council of the Institute, both bodies had offered further resources for the purpose of assisting and promoting the Institute's activities. And he stressed the fact that in approaching IDB, his main concern had been to ensure that the financing of the new institution should not involve requesting Governments to make the contributions to its establishment which would have been due from them under the rules of the Special Fund. For the time being, therefore, the Institute would represent no charge upon the Latin American Governments.

309. With regard to the second of the events of major importance to ECLA that had taken place in 1961, and that the Executive Secretary wished to touch upon in his statement, he remarked that the decentralization of technical assistance had long been a moot question. Technical assistance had actually been a unique experiment on the part of the United Nations, in the course of which all had achieved many triumphs and made many blunders. Perhaps one mistake — natural enough at the time when so important a function had been initiated — had been the tendency to over-centralization whereby all decisions had been adopted at United Nations Headquarters. That may have been because the regional commissions had still been in their infancy, and the extent of their potential contribution to the study and solution of economic problems was as yet unknown. But, as time had gone by, the regional commissions had gradually gained strength, thanks to their own efforts and to the help of Headquarters itself; and little by little the experiment's own dynamic force had generated the need for a decentralization that

would assign to the commissions a greater share of responsibility in technical assistance activities.

310. A preliminary experiment had been tried out some years ago and had proved a failure; it had failed because decentralization had not been carried far enough. The problem had recently been reconsidered, and the General Assembly of the United Nations had decided to decentralize technical assistance functions and to grant the regional agencies the necessary resources to ensure the success of that new endeavour. Consequently, at Santiago and in its Mexico office, as well as at the office in Brazil, it would fall to ECLA to play a more active part in the preparation of United Nations technical assistance programmes. As technical assistance was rendered and applied in terms of economic development requirements, he was confident that if ECLA had shown some insight into development problems, it would likewise be capable of channelling technical assistance along the lines best adapted to the requirements of development.

311. The Executive Secretary recalled that some months previously, at the proposal of the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board and of the Managing Director of the United Nations Special Fund, all the Resident Representatives in Latin America had met together with members of the ECLA secretariat, at the Commission's headquarters, to establish norms for the exchange of information and ways and means of using the secretariat's services in the formulation of the over-all technical assistance plans of both the United Nations and the specialized agencies. Since the prevailing spirit at that meeting had been constructive, ECLA would be able to make an increasingly valuable contribution to the preparation of technical assistance plans, especially in cases where the Institute sent out advisory groups, in conjunction with OAS and IDB, since it was precisely by means of those groups that requirements in that field directly linked to economic development could best be ascertained, evaluated and specified.

312. Lastly, the Executive Secretary alluded to the co-operation requested from the secretariat, by virtue of the Commission's membership of the Tripartite Committee, in the implementation of the policy implicit in the Alliance for Progress, as well as to the contribution the secretariat was asked to make to the preparation of the documents presented at the first Punta del Este Conference. In that connexion, he declared that for those who had been convinced that the introduction of radical reforms in the economic and social structure of Latin America was indispensable, and that the acceleration of economic development was not an end in itself, but an effective means of progressively improving income distribution in the interest of the broad masses; for those who had contended that large-scale and increasing industrialization was an imperative need as a concomitant to the gradual introduction of modern techniques in agriculture; for those who believed that that whole process of development and more equitable income distribution was not and could not be the outcome of the free interplay of economic forces, but must spring from conscious and deliberate state notion, the

enshrining of those long-cherished aims and ideals in the Charter of Punta del Este had been an epoch-making event, opening up new prospects for the Latin American countries and magnificent opportunities for effective action.

313. It was for that reason that ECLA had unhesitatingly responded with enthusiastic zeal to the summons to co-operate in the Alliance for Progress. It had done so because it was a duty for those who had planted the seed of certain ideas to help in reaping the harvest, and above all because in that radical change in international co-operation policy it had seen something more than an official plan to furnish more substantial international resources for the economic development of Latin America. It had believed that the promise of abundant resources was no longer dictated primarily by the aim of opening up new and fruitful fields for private capital, but was prompted by Latin America's requirements in respect of structural reform, and that, moreover, such contributions would be made in direct relation to the ability and determination of the Latin American countries to honour the solemn economic and social commitments assumed under the Alliance for Progress.

314. The Charter of Punta del Este was, moreover, the expression of a transcendent principle of policy: that of speedily incorporating in the Latin American economies the technological revolution which was radically transforming those countries that had hitherto been on the periphery of the world economy. The alternatives were clear and uncompromising. Either liberal international resources would be made available, in combination with energetic internal effort, for the substantial expansion of capital formation with a view to the absorption of contemporary technology; or it would become essential to adopt drastic methods of capital formation and restriction of consumption — and of the growth of consumption — such as generally entailed severe political and social sacrifices, at least until a level of productivity and income had been attained similar to that of the developed countries. The Charter establishing the Alliance thus represented pre-eminently a move in the field of policy — a vital decision on the policy to be adopted in order to reach the desired goal: a policy decision in that sense, but not a political decision in the sense that the provision of international resources or the amount placed at a country's disposal would have anything to do with whatever attitudes or commitments the country concerned might assume, in such a way as to undermine the authenticity of its major national decisions.

315. In conclusion, the Executive Secretary stressed the fact that the new policy to which he referred was in no way alien to that of the United Nations, which had been paving the way for that policy from the very outset of activities in the economic and social fields. Indeed, the General Assembly had just adopted resolution 1710 (XVI) relating to the United Nations Development Decade and he invited the delegations to comment on its text, and give their views on the problems touched upon in its operative paragraph 4. Lastly, he pointed out that the fundamental success of

the policy implicit in the Alliance for Progress depended essentially upon the completeness with which it was understood and accepted, and the steadfastness with which it was supported, by the broad masses of the Latin American peoples, with their sound national instinct as their guide; and, furthermore, upon the conscious allegiance of those — particularly the younger generations — whose thinking and whose action marked them as destined to exert a decisive influence on the course of future events in that vast region. And that allegiance could not be won without giving them the assurance that the new policy pursued solely the transcendent objective which had been crystallized in the Charter establishing the Alliance for Progress.

316. At the conclusion of the Executive Secretary's statement, and prior to the discussion of agenda item 4, the representative of Canada, who was taking part for the first time in the proceedings of the Commission, expressed his thanks for the welcome his delegation had received from many quarters, and said that in joining ECLA, Canada had demonstrated clearly the importance it attached to its relations with the countries of Latin America.

317. Referring to the work of the secretariat, he mentioned that his Government was particularly interested in the two regional economic institutions which ECLA had helped to establish, namely, the Latin American Free-Trade Association (ALALC) and the Central American Economic Integration Programme, since it appreciated the desire of the countries belonging to those two groups to intensify trade possibilities in the interest of their respective economies. Effective measures ought to be taken to intensify trade with economies that were still at the stage of expansion and development.

318. In conclusion, he remarked that Canada's trade with the ALALC countries was substantial and mutually advantageous. The measures that had been adopted to facilitate his country's export trade had played a significant role, enabling Canadian exporters to offer South American buyers attractive long-term credit arrangements. In the preceding year, for example, the credit facilities in question had made possible the financing of a newsprint factory in Chile, the sale of diesel locomotives to Argentina and Brazil, and a sizable delivery of rails to Mexico.

319. In the course of the debate, the view was expressed that the three general economic problems with which Latin America was confronted related to the remedying of its financial situation, monetary stability and the promotion of development, and attention was drawn to the role played by the Commission in the search for effective solutions.

320. It was also pointed out that one of the most important of the secretariat's activities during the previous year had been the Conference on Tax Administration held at Buenos Aires in October 1961, under the joint auspices of ECLA, OAS and IDB and in co-operation with the International Program in Taxation of the Harvard University Law School. The provisional report of the Conference had been submitted to the Com-

mittee of the Whole at its current session (see E/CN.12/AC.50/6).

321. The Committee of the Whole considered the progress and status of the Central American Economic Integration Programme, on which a report had been submitted to it by the secretariat (see E/CN.12/AC.50/3), and took note with satisfaction of the advances achieved. In that context, a Central American delegation, speaking on behalf of the countries of that area, underlined the contribution of the secretariat to the work of establishing the Central American common market, which it described as the major event that had taken place in Central America under the Integration Programme.

322. The Committee also had an opportunity to study the previous year's activities in the field of electric power, as reflected in the report of the Latin American Electric Power Seminar (see E/CN.12/AC.50/4), held at Mexico City in July-August 1961.

PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES

323. At its third meeting the Committee of the Whole considered the programme of work and priorities for 1961-1962 submitted by the secretariat (see E/CN.12/AC.50/9). It was adopted unanimously, subject to a reservation with respect to those items which might be transferred to the programme of the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning once the latter had begun its activities.

324. At its final meeting, after adopting resolution 218 (AC.50) relating to the Institute, the Committee of the Whole re-examined the Commission's programme of work, and unanimously agreed that project No. 3 (iv) "Advice and assistance to Governments in the planning of economic development", and project No. 5 "Joint ECLA/BTAO Economic Development Training Programme", should be transferred to the programme of the new institution.

325. Both the programme of work of the Commission as finally approved by the Committee of the Whole, and the statement by the Executive Secretary on the financial implications of the work programme appended to it, are included in the present report (see part V).

UNITED NATIONS BUILDING IN SANTIAGO, CHILE

326. During the eighth session the Committee of the Whole considered the report on the United Nations building in Santiago submitted to it by the secretariat (E/CN.12/AC.50/8).

327. The Committee took into account in its discussions the relatively small budget for the project and the increased need for space resulting from the expanding activities of the United Nations in Latin America. The precedent of the generous gifts made by member States for other buildings of the United Nations and specialized agencies was also recalled, and the view was expressed that the building to be erected in Santiago should maintain standards befitting the region.

328. In view, moreover, of the importance of a well co-ordinated gift programme which would enhance the

quality of the building, the Committee of the Whole considered the desirability of establishing an *ad hoc* committee to co-ordinate and promote such a programme, and decided that the committee in question should comprise three representatives to be appointed at the current session. It was also agreed that the *ad hoc* committee should work in consultation with the ECLA secretariat and the architect of the building.

329. After adopting at its third meeting resolution 216 (AC.50), which embodied the foregoing considerations, and in which the secretariat was requested to provide the *ad hoc* committee and the member Governments with such information concerning gifts as they might require, the Committee of the Whole, at its last working meeting, elected the three members of the *ad hoc* committee, which thus comprised the representatives of Brazil, Chile and Costa Rica. The Brazilian delegation, on behalf of its Government, offered to give the Government of Chile the plans of the "Park of the Americas" which will surround the United Nations building.

330. In accordance with the terms of resolution 216 (AC.50), the members of the *ad hoc* committee will serve until May 1964.

DECENTRALIZATION OF UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES AND STRENGTHENING OF THE REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

331. In approaching the subject of the decentralization of the economic and social activities of the United Nations and the strengthening of the regional economic commissions, the Committee of the Whole constantly bore in mind the various resolutions adopted in that connexion by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, together with the reports of the Secretary-General.¹⁶

332. One delegation referred to the efforts made by its country in the General Assembly, as well as by other Latin American countries, to secure the adoption of resolution 1709 (XVI) on that subject. It pointed out that the resolution in question incorporated, expanded and crystallized the views of the various delegations attending the ninth session of the Commission, as reflected in ECLA resolution 210 (IX).

333. The same delegation also said that at the meetings of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions the representative of its country to the United Nations had worked hard to ensure the adoption of the essential measures that would enable ECLA to begin participating fully, effectively and as soon as possible in technical assistance activities.

334. In submitting a draft resolution on the topic under discussion, the speaker explained that the object of the decentralization process was to render United Nations technical assistance activities more effective. He also stressed that the motives for caution in the introduction of such decentralizing measures as had existed

¹⁶ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 6, document E/3522; and Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixteenth Session, Annexes, agenda items 12, 28, 29 and 30, document A/4911.

in the past were no longer valid. He insisted, however, that an essential prerequisite for the success of decentralization was the endowment of the regional commissions with sufficient resources to enable them to discharge their new functions and responsibilities in the field of action concerned.

335. The Committee of the Whole had previously been apprised of the secretariat's views in the statement by the Executive Secretary (see paragraphs 309-311 above) to the effect, in essence, that the decentralization aims of the General Assembly could be fulfilled only by reinforcing the regional commissions. On the basis of such new resources, the secretariat, through its different offices in Latin American countries, would be able to play an active part in channelling technical assistance along the lines best fitting the requirements of economic development.

336. The Committee of the Whole unanimously adopted resolution 217 (AC.50) which, after recalling the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council and expressing the Commission's appreciation of the views of the Secretary-General on the subject, recommended to the latter that "he take the necessary measures to ensure that the Commission's secretariat has the requisite authority and sufficient technical personnel at the appropriate time to enable it to fulfil its functions efficiently with regard to the decentralization of economic and social activities and with regard to the services required of it by the Governments of member States in connexion with the selection, execution and evaluation of technical assistance projects".

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

337. The Committee of the Whole examined the information paper on technical assistance provided in 1961 to Latin American countries under the Expanded and Regular Programmes (E/CN.12/AC.50/5), prepared by the secretariat of the Technical Assistance Board and submitted to the Committee. It also had the opportunity to hear the representative of the Board, who mentioned that from 1962 on all technical assistance programmes would be for a period of two years.

338. The TAB representative stated that the technical assistance programmes for the period 1961-1962 had increased for Latin America as a whole, but that the region's share showed a slight percentage drop which reflected the channelling of additional resources to the newly independent States Members of the United Nations. However, in absolute terms, the annual average of the approved 1961-1962 programme for the region was greater than in 1960, the increase being to a large extent due to the emergency programme approved for Chile after the earthquake in 1960.

LATIN AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PLANNING

339. The establishment of the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning was undoubtedly the major item discussed by the Committee of the Whole,

and it commanded the attention of every delegation. In its resolution 199 (IX) the Commission had requested the Executive Secretary of ECLA to consult with the Managing Director of the Special Fund on the arrangements that might be made for the functioning of the Institute.

340. It was the unanimous view of the delegations that the establishment of the Institute was a matter of the greatest urgency for the promotion of an economic and social policy in Latin America along the dynamic lines required at the present time.

341. It was also unanimously recognized during the debate that the two main functions of the Institute — the provision, at the request of the Governments concerned, of training and advisory services to the countries and areas within the geographical scope of the Commission, and the undertaking of research in planning techniques — implied that ECLA would proceed with the work it was doing in both fields; this, while of considerable value to Latin America, had had a limited effect because of the lack of resources at the secretariat's disposal.

342. It was stressed in the Committee that in the past few years ECLA's work in the field of training and technical advice to governments had been undertaken at the expense of other very important aspects of its work programme and of its own activities in the field of theoretical and practical research and analysis, which were an ECLA tradition. There was a consensus of opinion that, by transferring those activities to the Institute, the secretariat could revert more fully to its studies and research and undertake such other practical activities as the Commission might entrust to it.

343. During the discussion of document E/CN.12/AC.50/7, presented by the Executive Secretary, and in the course of the debate on the organization, functions and objectives of the Institute, it became clear that different views were held among the delegations present, particularly with respect to the composition of the Governing Council of the Institute.

344. The five delegations representing the countries which had requested the United Nations Special Fund and the Inter-American Development Bank to cooperate in the establishment of the Institute held consultations on the draft resolution they had prepared with the delegations that had expressed new points of view in the initial debate. A group consisting of several delegations was then set up informally to reconcile the different points of view in a single draft resolution.

345. The delegation that presented the joint draft amendment on behalf of the group pointed out that there had been two main schools of thought on the composition of the Governing Council of the Institute for the initial five-year period. The first favoured the establishment of a Governing Council consisting exclusively of government representatives. The second supported a mixed formula with the Council consisting of representatives both of Governments and of the international organs operating in the financial and economic field in Latin America.

346. The same delegation said that the countries which had discussed the draft resolution — convinced

as they were that the Institute which was to be established under the aegis of ECLA would represent a real technical instrument enabling Governments members of the Commission to expand training, advisory assistance and systematic research programmes in the field of economic and social development planning — unanimously agreed that the Governing Council ought to be elected entirely by ECLA. Of the eleven members composing the Council, eight should be nationals of eight different Latin American countries and three should be from the international organizations mentioned above.

347. In the course of the Committee's discussions, several delegations, referring to the work of the Institute, voiced their opinion as to the direction that should be given to its activities. One delegation stressed that in the adoption and systematization of planning techniques the Institute should take into account the practical experience of its own country and other countries elsewhere in the world, which it felt was a proven success.

348. The same delegation, and others, urged that the Institute's planning techniques should be designed to further those structural changes in the economy that were deemed needful to speed up the rate of economic development, secure a more equitable distribution of income and raise the level of living of the broad masses in Latin America, which was currently so low.

349. The representatives of FAO and UNESCO pointed out that they had supported the idea of establishing the Institute from the outset, expressed their wish to collaborate and participate in its activities and stated that they were conducting preliminary negotiations with a view to putting the necessary arrangements for co-operation on a formal footing, once the Institute had begun its work.

350. Several non-governmental organizations also voiced their enthusiastic support of the Institute, and enlarged upon the points noted in the foregoing paragraphs, urging that ECLA should seek ways and means of providing technical training in the economic field for the trade union federations of Latin America.

351. The Committee of the Whole finally adopted, with one abstention, both resolution 218 (AC.50) establishing the Institute, and resolution 219 (AC.50) requesting the secretariat to transmit forthwith to the Economic and Social Council a special report on the new Institute so that, in view of the urgent need for the Institute to

begin its operations, the Council should have the opportunity of considering the subject at its thirty-third session. The delegation that had abstained from voting, in giving its reasons for so doing, indicated that although it approved the objectives of the Institute, it could not endorse the form in which the Governing Council was to be constituted under the terms of resolution 218 (AC.50). Nevertheless, as evidence of its country's support of the new institution, it announced the intention of its Government to establish fellowships as a means of broadening and increasing the Institute's activities.

352. In accordance with resolution 218 (AC.50), the Committee of the Whole agreed that the first election of the members of the Governing Council should be held at an extraordinary meeting of the Committee of the Whole to be held at Santiago on 21 March 1962, and waived the requirements relating to documentation, convening of meetings and other formalities imposed on the secretariat by the Commission's rules of procedure.

353. At the conclusion of the debate, the Executive Secretary summed up the views expressed by the delegations, and thanked the Governments and specialized agencies for their support of the secretariat in the preliminary negotiations for the establishment of the Institute, and the Committee of the Whole for the confidence placed in the secretariat's ability to put into effect a project which would extend and amplify ECLA's work.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL OF CONCERN TO THE COMMISSION

354. The Committee of the Whole considered the note by the secretariat (E/CN.12/AC.50/10) indicating the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council at their sixteenth and thirty-first and thirty-second sessions respectively, which had a bearing upon ECLA's work. The Committee took note of those resolutions, especially 817 (XXXI) "Report of the Committee for Industrial Development on its first session"; 830 C (XXXII) "Housing and urban development"; and 839 (XXXII) "Concerted action in the field of industrialization", to which one of the delegations called attention.

PART III

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AT ITS EIGHTH SESSION

355. The Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America, at its eighth session, adopted the following resolutions:

216 (AC.50). United Nations building in Santiago, Chile

217 (AC.50). Decentralization of the United Nations economic

and social activities and strengthening of the regional economic commissions

218 (AC.50). Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning

219 (AC.50). Resolution for action by the Economic and Social Council, on the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning

356. The following are the texts of the resolutions:

216 (AC.50). United Nations building in Santiago, Chile

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

Having noted the report of the secretariat regarding the United Nations building in Santiago (E/CN.12 AC.50/8),

Taking into account the relatively small budget for the project and the increased need for space resulting from the expanding activity in the region of the United Nations and the specialized agencies,

Considering the keen interest of the public and of Governments in ensuring that the project maintains standards of dignity and style befitting the region,

Noting the precedent of generous gifts by member States for other buildings of the United Nations and specialized agencies, as reported by the Secretary-General in document A/4535 of 11 October 1960,

Mindful of the importance of a well co-ordinated functional gift programme in enhancing the building both aesthetically and in respect of its usefulness,

Decides:

1. To establish an *ad hoc* committee comprising three representatives, appointed by the Committee of the Whole at its current session, to co-ordinate and promote the gift programme, in consultation with the secretariat of ECLA and the architect. The members of this committee will serve until May 1964;

2. To request the secretariat to provide the *ad hoc* committee and the member Governments with such information as they may require concerning specific functional gifts which would improve the building while preserving its unity;

3. To urge member Governments to respond generously to this appeal either by direct gifts or by enlisting the help of public institutions or private persons.

14 February 1962

217 (AC.50). Decentralization of the United Nations economic and social activities and strengthening of the regional economic commissions

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

Taking note of General Assembly resolutions 1518 (XV) and 1709 (XVI) and Economic and Social Council resolutions 793 (XXX) and 823 (XXXII) as well as the reports by the Secretary-General to the Economic and Social Council (E/3522) and to the General Assembly (A/4911),

Bearing in mind specially paragraph 4 of resolution 1709 (XVI) which "urges the strengthening, without delay, of the secretariats of the regional economic com-

missions as executive arms of the Organization in the economic and social fields, including technical assistance operations, by means of an increasing delegation to the regional secretariats of substantive and operational functions and responsibilities and the provision of the requisite resources, including personnel, while maintaining the central substantive functions, including policy guidance and co-ordination . . .",

Bearing in mind also Economic Commission for Latin America resolution 210 (IX) together with the note by the Executive Secretary on decentralization of the United Nations economic and social activities and strengthening of the regional economic commissions, adopted at the ninth session of the Commission,

Considering:

(a) That the Governments of the member States concur in the opinion that advantages would accrue from utilizing the services of the Commission in the economic and social fields as frequently as possible and from the decentralization of United Nations technical assistance activities,

(b) That the limited resources available for technical assistance projects in which the Governments of the member States are interested must be turned to the fullest possible account and that consequently the knowledge and experience accumulated by the Commission's secretariat should be drawn upon as fully as possible in the selection, execution and evaluation of technical assistance projects in order to ensure the maximum utilization of available resources,

(c) That the secretariat of the Commission should be given the requisite resources to enable it to carry out such activities with the necessary efficiency,

1. *Decides* to take note with satisfaction of General Assembly resolutions 1518 (XV) and 1709 (XVI) and Economic and Social Council resolutions 793 (XXX) and 823 (XXXII);

2. *Expresses its gratitude* for the measures which the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council have adopted to decentralize United Nations economic and social activities and to strengthen the regional economic commissions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* of the views of the Secretary-General on the intensified participation of the regional economic commissions in the United Nations economic and social activities and on the need to increase their staff resources;

4. *Recommends* to the Secretary-General that he take the necessary measures to ensure that the Commission's secretariat has the requisite authority and sufficient technical personnel at the appropriate time to enable it to fulfil its functions efficiently with regard to the decentralization of economic and social activities and with regard to the services required of it by the Governments of member States in connexion with the selection, execution and evaluation of technical assistance projects.

16 February 1962

218 (AC.50). Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Considering the urgent need to speed up economic and social development in the Latin America countries,

Resolves:

A

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

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

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

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

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

2. To establish a Governing Council for the Institute, its functions to be as follows:

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

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

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

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

(a) Eleven members of recognized technical ability elected by ECLA, of whom eight shall be nationals of eight different Latin American countries and three shall be from international organizations working in the economic and financial field in Latin America;

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

(c) The eleven members of the Governing Council shall be elected for a term of two years at the regular ECLA sessions and be eligible for re-election;

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

(e) The Governing Council shall elect a chairman from among the eight members mentioned under (b) and shall adopt rules of procedure for its meetings, which shall be held at least twice a year;

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

(a) To submit the programmes and budget of the Institute to the Governing Council;

(b) To execute the programmes and to undertake the expenditure envisaged in the budget;

(c) To select and appoint the staff of the Institute;

(d) To select the fellows for the Training Programme;

(e) To make formal arrangements with Governments for making available the services of the Institute;

(f) To accept on behalf of the Institute contributions from Governments, international organizations, private foundations and institutions for the purpose of financing its activities;

(g) To co-ordinate the work of the Institute with that of other international, regional and bilateral programmes in related fields;

(h) To attend the meetings of the Governing Council;

(i) To report to the Governing Council on the Institute's activities and on the executing of its work programme.

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

B

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

Further resolves:

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

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

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

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

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

6. That the Director-General may also request the co-operation of the Resident Representatives of the Technical Assistance Board, who are also programme

directors of the Special Fund, in regard to the provision of such training and advisory services as may be agreed on with the Government concerned;

7. That the Director-General, with the aim of furthering the Institute's aims, may in consultation with the OAS/ECLA/IDB Committee on Co-operation consider what co-operation might be afforded by these organizations with respect to any requests that Governments may make for training and advisory services;

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

16 February 1962

219 (AC.50). Resolution for action by the Economic and Social Council, on the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning

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

Bearing in mind that a resolution has been adopted at its current session establishing a Latin American Economic and Social Planning Institute,

Considering that it is a matter of the utmost urgency for the economic and social development of Latin America that the Institute should begin its work at once,

Mindful of article 10 of the Commission's terms of reference,

Recalling that the Economic and Social Council will hold its thirty-third session in April 1962, when it will have an opportunity to consider the establishment of the Institute that has just been approved,

Resolves:

1. To request the secretariat to transmit forthwith to the Economic and Social Council a special report on the Institute, giving an account of the discussions on the subject by the Committee of the Whole, and of their decisions and resolutions adopted thereon;

2. To ask the Economic and Social Council, at its thirty-third session, to devote special consideration to the Commission's decisions with respect to the Institute, in view of the urgent need for it to begin its operations.

16 February 1962

PART IV

DRAFT RESOLUTION FOR ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The Economic and Social Council

Takes note of the annual report of the Economic Commission for the Latin America covering the period 16 May 1961 to 16 February 1962 (E/3581/Rev.1 — E/CN.12/AC.50/11/Rev.1) and of the recommendations and resolutions contained in the account of proceedings of the eighth session of the Committee of the Whole of the Commission, and endorses the programme of work and priorities contained in the report.

PART V

PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES

BASIC DIRECTIVES

357. 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 H (XXXII), 838 (XXXII), 839 (XXXII), 840 (XXXII) and 856 (XXXII).

CONCENTRATION AND CO-ORDINATION

358. 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 OAS and IDB joint programmes are being undertaken in relation to a number of projects.

359. 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 (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 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 (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, the Argentine Industrial Union, the Federation of Metallurgical Industries (Argentina), the Brazilian Association for the Development of Basic Equipment Industries (ABDIB), *Industria Mecánica Pesada* and the *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 and other government bodies, and in Colombia by the Department of Planning and Technical Services and other national institutions.

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, 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 of the University of Chile, the Chilean Steel Institute, the Technological Research Institute of the University of São Paulo and the Argentine Federal Investment Council.

Project 27 (i). 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 *Sociedad de Fomento Fabril* (Chile), and the *Sindicato das Industrias de Fiação e Tecelagem em Geral do Estado de São Paulo* (Brazil).

PATTERN OF CONFERENCES

360. 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)

361. As in the past, it is expected that BTAO and the ECLA secretariat will continue to co-operate in implementing various projects. ECLA was consulted at an early stage in relation to the regional projects for the two-year period 1961-1962, 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 1963-1964 programmes.

REVIEW OF THE WORK PROGRAMME FOR 1961-1962

A. *New projects*

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

B. *Projects completed*

363. 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*

364. During the past year the secretariat has been unable to start on new projects introduced at the ninth session; neither have resources been sufficient to make satisfactory progress on a number of other projects. It is hoped that, with the creation of the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (resolution 218 (AC.50)), the secretariat will be relieved of its operational responsibilities with respect to two projects: 3 (iv) "Advice and assistance to Governments in the planning of economic development", and 5 "Joint ECLA/BTAO Economic Development Training Programme". Hence, it will be in a position to use the resources thus released to concentrate on some of the projects listed below and to undertake more intensive research on other projects included in the programme of work on which progress has been slower than desirable.

Priority group

- 1 *Project 14.* Role of agricultural commodities in the proposed Latin American common market.
- 3 *Project 15.* Study of the possibilities of increasing agricultural investment.
- 1 *Project 19.* Iron and steel industry.
- 2 *Project 25 (ii).* Other consumer goods industries.
- 3 *Project 26.* Construction materials.
- 3 *Project 27.* Special meeting on the mining industry.
- 3 *Project 29.* Utilization of international rivers and lakes.
- 1 *Project 30 (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.
- 1 *Project 30 (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.
- 1 *Project 30 (v).* Factors affecting productivity and their repercussions on the competitive position of the different countries and industries.
- 1 *Project 30 (vii).* Meetings of government experts on trade policy from different groups of Latin American countries.
- 1 *Project 30 (x).* Preparatory work for the third session of the Central Banks Working Group.
- 1 *Project 31.* Trade in traditional products.
- 1 *Project 32.* 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

365. 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.

366. 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

367. The programme of work is divided into six broad sections, dealing respectively with: the current economic situation; economic growth and techniques of programming; social development; economic problems of agriculture (projects undertaken in collaboration with 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.

368. 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

369. This group consists of projects and activities in which the Commission and its secretariat, pursuant to the Commission's terms of reference and resolutions, carry continuing responsibility. 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

370. This group consists of non-recurrent projects, whose 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 the latter.

Group 3: Other projects

371. This group consists of projects which, in view of staff and budget limitations, will have to be deferred for the time being.

372. 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 within groups 1 and 2 or between the two groups.

ANNOTATED LIST OF PROJECTS

373. 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.

374. 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.

375. 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.

376. The resolutions of the Central American Economic Co-operation Committee are identified by an arabic numeral followed by the symbol "CCE" in parentheses.

377. 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 agree-

ment reached with the Organization of American States (OAS), the preparation of the *Economic Survey* will in future be a joint project, for which 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 in Central America only. 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) *Analysis 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 on the demographic, economic, social and educational situation in Latin America is being presented at the Conference on Education and Economic and Social Development in Latin America (see project 11). This study provides the summarized conclusions of the general study of comparative rates of growth.

Other aspects of the over-all study on which work has begun or is already in progress are those concerning the external sector, with a view to clarifying the problems relating to the apparent stagnation of Latin American exports, and external financing over the past ten years, with particular reference to the movements of United States public and private development capital in Latin America.

As a sequel to the country studies under 3 (i) above, plans are being made for a study of the development 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 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/BNDE¹⁷ Centre for Economic Development at Rio de Janeiro completed a study on inflation and economic development in Brazil, which was published in mimeographed form.

Pursuant to resolution 148 (VIII), the secretariat has assisted Governments (in connexion with the Advisory Group Programme) in adapting the best available budgetary methods to Latin American conditions, and has devoted considerable effort to train government employees in budget execution.

¹⁷ Banco Nacional do Desenvolvimento Econômico, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

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 a compilation of all laws and regulations on taxation and of detailed statistics on the revenue derived from the main taxes during the period 1945-1960.

- (iv) *Advice and assistance to Governments in the planning of economic development* — resolutions 137 (VII), 155 (VIII) and 184 (IX) [see also resolutions 199 (IX) and 218 (AC.50)].

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

On the basis of the agreement reached with OAS and IDB, these Advisory Groups are now joint activities, with ECLA as the executing agency. The first of the 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 its work will be very similar. The Government of Colombia has requested the 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 Government of 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 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 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 Economic and Social Planning has been established, it will absorb most of the secretariat's operational activities in relation to this project.

A study has been started on public administrative organization for programming economic and social development. It includes an analysis of the different bodies 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 eighth 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.

- (i) *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. 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 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), 19 (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 to serve the common market during the first stages of its development. The programme will include the technical economic and financial measures necessary for finishing the construction of the sectors not yet incorporated and improving some of those already in existence, and will provide for multi-national 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 systems of Honduras and El Salvador and, where 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* — 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 an 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, with the co-operation of ILO, BTAO and FAO 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 problems of income distribution among the different 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 1962, 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 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), 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 resolutions 199 (IX) and 218 (AC.50)].

The regular course at Santiago was reopened 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 Economic and Social Planning enters into operation, 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.

With 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 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 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, at the request of Governments, for operational activities 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 1962, sponsored jointly by ECLA, BTAO, the United Nations Statistical Office and the Government of Denmark, and with the active collaboration of 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 relation to social conditions and levels of living, national income and national 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 of the Commission. 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 techniques 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 OAS, IDB and the Technical Assistance Programme, of regional seminars 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 responsible for the preparation of development plans.

A second high-level Seminar on Development Planning took place at Santiago, Chile, from 19 to 23 February 1962, and brought together government officials concerned with the implementation of development plans in Latin America. OAS and 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 United Nations 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, together with others prepared by its own consultants, as an introductory volume to the printed proceedings.

The results of the meeting and the sociological study will 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 United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs, and OAS, with the co-operation of the 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 Centre, with particular 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 in Washington in October 1961, convened jointly by the secretariats of OAS and ECLA. It was attended by representatives of the ILO, UNESCO and ICEM as well as the two organizations mentioned. FAO and IDB were represented by observers. Information was exchanged on current projects, and discussions centred on 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 at Santiago from 29 January to 9 February 1962. The ILO, UNESCO, ICEM, OAS, ECLA and FAO participated in the meeting. 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 Latin America and drew up for consideration at the Fifth Inter-Agency Working Party, proposals for the Working Party's terms of reference and future activities.

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 on 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 United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs and the OAS with the co-operation of the 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 I: 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 ECLA *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 Latin America's supply of foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials. The pressure of other commitments and lack of staff have prevented any progress from being made with 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, 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). IDB has since become a member of CIDA. The ECLA secretariat has loaned a senior staff member to be the Secretary of CIDA and 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 of such missions has been requested by Chile, and for that purpose a special draft agreement is being discussed by the Government of Chile and CIDA. A second mission has been requested through 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 CIDA. The first stage of the work of CIDA will consist of basic studies in relation to the following:

- (a) Inventory of the information available on Latin American agriculture;
- (b) Situation of land tenure in Latin America;
- (c) 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) Situation of agricultural research.

These studies are being printed as the first volume of a short series of publications. New research is being undertaken in Brazil to complete the preliminary study which has already been made. Similar studies will be carried out in Argentina, Chile and Peru.

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.

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 the factors which impede or favour 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).

It is intended 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 on this project in 1961.

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 Commission resolutions 116 (VII), 127 (VII) and 137 (VII).

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

With respect to the resolution calling for panels of experts on basic industries, the secretariat is sponsoring, together with the United Nations Division of Industrial Development and 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 the Seminar:

- (a) Analysis of Latin American industrialization;
- (b) A study on economies of scale, based in particular on available material relating to the textile, chemical and petrochemical, pulp and paper, metal-transforming, and iron and steel industries;
- (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 on technological problems, requirements and availability of raw materials, comparative costs and factors determining the industry's rate of progress 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 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.) The difficulty of recruiting a new Chief of the Group resulted in short-staffing during 1961.

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

The future programme of the Group includes one new country study requested by Argentina; a 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 of 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 22) includes a section on expansion of the steel industry over the period 1962-1971.

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 in 1962. The first report on Brazil has already been finished 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.

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 and 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 asked for 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 prepared.

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

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 United Nations Resources and Transport Economics Branch and the Government of Mexico, which acted as host through its Federal Electricity Commission. It was attended by 117 experts from sixteen Latin American countries and 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 considered at the Seminar.

In accordance with the recommendations made at the Seminar and in compliance with resolution 99 (VI) which, *inter alia*, 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 a 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 the uniform presentation of energy statistics.

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

With the assistance of several interested organizations, the secretariat began work towards the end of 1960 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 OAS and UNESCO.

Moreover, as resources permit and in accordance with the request in resolution 200 (IX), a study will be made of 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 Latin America. Work will start 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. Brief 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 studies the assistance of 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 will be presented at the Seminar on Industrial Programming.

Moreover, many of the findings under projects 20 (heavy industrial equipment) and 25 (textile industry) can contribute directly towards a 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), 101 (VI), 115 (VII) to 122 (VII), 168 (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 of establishing a Latin American common market now that the Latin American Free-Trade Association and the Central American Economic Integration Programme have entered the operational stages. After consultation with Governments, it was decided to postpone the meeting.

(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 be undertaken, in accordance with Trade Committee resolution 12 (III), with a view to ascertaining 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 are 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 and temporary and other imports, with a view to making them compatible with the functioning of the integration agreements; a study of guide-lines for 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 project 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 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 of the Commission, but it is planned to hold one after 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 (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 59.II.G.4), the first volume on *Multilateral Economic Co-operation in Latin America* was sent to press late in 1961; this brings together the latest treaties and agreements on this subject relating to Central America and to the Latin American Free-Trade Association. Lectures were given and numerous press releases distributed, and work is well advanced on a pamphlet for the information of the general public.

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

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

- (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 bearing on 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 ALALC. The Government of Panama was assisted through the preparation of a study providing background data which would enable that country to decide whether it would be more advantageous for it to belong 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 yet 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 subject 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 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 will continue to be reviewed 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 of the availability and condition of transport facilities for commodities traded among the Latin American countries and the incidence of freight on its final cost, as well as of transport problems in countries signatories of multilateral economic integration agreements.

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 will examine the problems of trade relations with countries or groups of countries in other parts of the world. Background data are being compiled for a study on specific problems of trade between Europe and Latin America 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 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) of the Commission and 110 (AC.34) of the Committee of the Whole.

The secretariat participated actively in the preparation of the regional technical assistance programme for 1961-1962, and is discussing the 1963-1964 programme with BTAO, the Resident Representatives of the Technical Assistance Board and Directors of Special Fund Programmes. Within its province, and as available resources have permitted, it has been assisting 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 supporting technical assistance activities.

Through the Advisory Groups (see project 3 (iv)) the secretariat has also taken an active part 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 (one at Rio de Janeiro, one at São Paulo), Argentina, Ecuador and Bolivia (see project 5), the secretariat is collaborating in the following joint seminars or courses:

- (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 in connexion with the following Seminars:

- (e) Seminar on Legislation relating to Fiscal Incentives — 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 expected that, providing it receives the necessary resources, the secretariat will participate even more actively at all stages of technical assistance programming.

STATEMENT BY THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY ON THE PRELIMINARY
FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE WORK PROGRAMME

378. At the ninth session, the Executive Secretary reported that additional resources would be required to carry out the programme of work. In the light of difficulties experienced in fulfilling the programme in recent years, and with a view to meeting the additional requirements arising out of the Commission's decisions at the ninth session, the Executive Secretary indicated to the Commission at that session the additional staff and travel resources that would be required (see E/3486, paras. 395-401).

379. The Executive Secretary wished to report to the eighth session of the Committee of the Whole of the Commission that the General Assembly at its sixteenth session, in approving the 1962 budget, had sanctioned on a provisional basis 8 professional posts and 8 general service staff for part of the year. Having regard to the over-all financial situation and the limited resources available, the Executive Secretary reviewed the 1961-1962 work programme and indicated that with the completion of two projects the number of major projects had dropped from 40 to 38. Moreover, with the establishment of the proposed Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning, the operational activities of two projects (3 (iv) and 5) would in future be the responsibility of that Institute. The Executive Secretary also reported that little or no work had been carried out on 14 projects, owing to lack of sufficient resources.

380. The Executive Secretary would attempt to carry out the work programme for 1962 as adopted at the ninth session with the staff made available to the secretariat under the 1962 budget. At the same time, the Executive Secretary wished to reiterate that the secretariat staff resources generally needed to be strengthened in depth as envisaged in the programme appraisal for 1959-1964 which the Commission had approved in its resolution 167 (VIII) in relation to the scope, trend and cost of the Commission's work.

381. The Executive Secretary also wished to refer to the Secretary-General's report on decentralization of the United Nations economic and social activities and strengthening of the regional economic commission,¹⁸ which gave an account of the results of the consultations carried out by the Secretary-General with the Executive Secretaries of the regional commissions. Those consultations established the need for strengthening the substantive, administrative and financial control staff, with a view to implementing the decentralization resolutions of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly. The following were the minimum staff requirements for ECLA in that respect: (a) 1 Co-ordinator for

¹⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixteenth Session, Annexes*, agenda items 12, 28, 29 and 30, document A/4911.

Santiago; (b) 1 Co-ordinator for Mexico; (c) 1 Programme Officer (Santiago); (d) 3 General Service staff to assist the foregoing; (e) 4 Technical Assistance Consultants to strengthen the secretariat in the substantive field; (f) 2 General Service staff to assist the consultants; (g) strengthening of the Office of Administration by 1 Finance Officer for technical assistance activities assisted by 1 General Service staff member; and (h) outposting of 1 Personnel Officer for technical assistance recruiting assisted by 2 General Service staff.

382. The Executive Secretary drew the attention of the Commission to the thirtieth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions presented to the General Assembly at the sixteenth session.¹⁹ The report referred to the intention of the Secretary-General²⁰ to assign part of the staff resources already provided in the 1962 budget to the additional needs directly associated with the plans for decentralization, thereby to meet to some extent the requirements of General Assembly resolution 1709 (XVI) which emphasized the urgent need to strengthen the resources and personnel of the regional economic missions. The Executive Secretary proposed to consult United Nations Headquarters as to how far those needs could be met out of the staff resources available for 1962 and to what extent additional staff could be made available in future years, on the basis of the following estimate of total long-term needs:

	<i>Professional staff</i>	<i>General Service</i>
A. Carry forward as backlog of requirements (provided as provisional posts in 1961 and 1962)	16	8
B. New projects in social affairs originating from the decisions of the Social Commission and Economic and Social Council resolution 830 J (XXXII) (provided as provisional post for 1962)	1	
C. General Assembly and Economic and Social Council resolutions on decentralization and strengthening of the regional economic commissions	8 1*	8
TOTAL	26	16

* Technical Assistance Recruitment Service (TARS) outposting.

383. It was the intention of the Executive Secretary to include the above requirements in the draft budget for 1963 presented by the Secretary-General.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, agenda item 61, document A/5006.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, document A/C.5/901.

ANNEXES

Annex I

List of delegations

REPRESENTATIVES OF STATES MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION

Argentina

Representative: Mr. Alejandro Solari, Secretary, National Development Council

Members: Mr. Carlos Vailati, Mr. Juan Manuel Figuerero, Mr. Alberto Eduardo Moroni

Bolivia

Representative: Mr. Felipe Galarza, Director, National Planning Board

Members: Mr. Adolfo Aramayo, Mr. Pablo Ramos

Brazil

Representative: H.E. Mr. Fernando Ramos de Alencar, Ambassador to Chile

Member: Mr. Othon do Amaral Henriques Filho

Canada

Representative: H.E. Mr. Paul Tremblay, Ambassador to Chile

Member: Mr. J. R. Midwinter

Chile

Representative: Mr. Luis Escobar Cerda, Minister for Economic Affairs, Development and Reconstruction

Members: Mr. Fernando Ríos Ide, Mr. Jorge Burr Veyl, Mr. Humberto Díaz C., Mr. Sergio Molina Silva, Mr. Jorge Marshall, Mr. Miguel Rioseco E., Mr. Víctor Leiva Araya, Mr. Felix Ruiz, Mr. Ramiro González, Mr. Uldaricio Figueroa P., Mr. Fernando Cisternas M.

Colombia

Representative: H.E. Mr. Abel Naranjo Villegas, Ambassador to Chile

Member: Mr. Alvaro Rocha Lalinde

Costa Rica

Representative: H.E. Mr. Hernán Bolaños Ulloa, Ambassador to Chile

Member: Mr. Bernal Jiménez Monge

Cuba

Representative: Mr. Roberto Lasalle del Amo, Chargé d'Affaires in Chile.

Member: Mr. Benigno Regueira

Dominican Republic

Representative: Mr. José Martínez Moraza, Consul-General in Santiago

Ecuador

Representative: H.E. Mr. Arturo Borrero Bustamante, Ambassador to Chile

Member: Mr. Jaime Cifuentes

El Salvador

Representative: H.E. Mr. Héctor Palomo Salazar, Ambassador to Chile

Member: Mr. Rafael Mauricio Cabrera

France

Representative: H.E. Mr. Gabriel Lisette, Ambassador

Members: Mr. René Letondot, Marquis d'Aurelle de Paladines

Guatemala

Representative: Mr. Sergio Alvarez Escobar, Chargé d'Affaires in Chile

Haiti

Representative: Mr. André Farreau, Chargé d'Affaires in Chile

Mexico

Representative: H.E. Mr. Gustavo Ortiz Hernán, Ambassador to Chile

Member: Mr. Octaviano Campos Salas

Netherlands

Representative: Mr. H. S. Radhakishun, Member of the Parliament of Surinam

Members: Mr. R. A. C. Henriquez, Mr. A. Brohim, Mr. E. O. van Suchtelen

Nicaragua

Representative: Mr. Armando Luna Silva, Chargé d'Affaires in Chile

Panama

Representative: Mr. David Samudio, Director of Planning

Members: Mr. Jorge Riba, Mr. Rodrigo Núñez

Paraguay

Representative: Mr. Hugo Couchonnal, Counsellor of Embassy in Chile

Peru

Representative: Mr. Juan Miguel Bákula Patiño, Chargé d'Affaires in Chile

Member: Mr. Juan Bazo

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Representative: H.E. Mr. R. D. J. Scott Fox, Ambassador to Chile

Members: Mr. H. T. Kennedy, Lord Gordon-Lennox

United States of America

Representative: H.E. Mr. Charles Woolsey Cole, Ambassador to Chile

Members: Mr. Thomas Favell, Mr. Joseph B. Tisinger, Mr. Marvin Weissman

Uruguay

Representative: H.E. Mr. Alvaro Vázquez, Ambassador to Chile

Venezuela

Representative: H.E. Mr. Wolfgang Larrazábal, Ambassador to Chile

Member: Mr. Luis Rodríguez Malaspina

REPRESENTATIVES OF STATES MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS
NOT MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION, ATTENDING IN A CONSULTATIVE CAPACITY

Austria

Representative: Mr. Walter Bruenner

Hungary

Representative: Mr. Tibor Meran

Italy

Representative: Mr. Giorgio Paolo Cuneo

Japan

Representative: Mr. Ryuichi Ando

Member: Mr. Hisashi Kunihiro

Spain

Representative: Mr. Juan Luis Pan de Soraluce y Olmos, Count of San Román

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Representative: H.E. Mr. Nicolai B. Alexeev, Ambassador to Argentina

Member: Mr. Anateli I. Manenok

REPRESENTATIVES OF STATES, NOT MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS,
ATTENDING IN A CONSULTATIVE CAPACITY

Federal Republic of Germany

Representative: Mr. Hans Joachim Mewes

Switzerland

Representative: H.E. Mr. Sven Stiner, Ambassador to Chile

Member: Mr. Max Meier

REPRESENTATIVES OF SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

International Labour Organisation (ILO): Mr. Paul Cassan

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO): Mr. Hernán Santa Cruz

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO): Mr. Oscar Vera

World Health Organization (WHO): Mr. John J. Bloomfield

World Meteorological Organization (WMO): Mr. Alberto R. Martínez

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO): Mr. J. R. van de Castele

REPRESENTATIVES OF INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Organization of American States (OAS): Mr. Persio da Silva, Vice-Chairman of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council (IA-ECOSOC), Mr. Louis Delwart, Mr. Mohinder Bhatia

Inter-American Development Bank (IDB): Mr. Hernando Agudelo Villa, Mr. José C. Cárdenas

Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM): Mr. Jorge del Pino, Mr. León Subercaseaux

REPRESENTATIVES OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Category A

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU): Mr. Heriberto R. Berganza

World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU): Mr. Domiciano Soto

World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA): Mr. Román Poznanski

Category B

The Commission of the Churches on International Affairs: The Reverend John T. M. Litwiller, The Reverend Horacio González C.

Annex II

List of the principal documents issued by the Commission since its ninth session (Santiago, Chile, 4 to 15 May 1961)

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Languages</i> ^a
E/CN.12/573/Rev.1	<i>Annual Report to the Economic and Social Council covering the period 30 March 1960 to 15 May 1961</i>	E S
E/CN.12/619	<i>Estudo sobre a fabricação de equipamentos de base no Brasil</i> <i>Economic Bulletin for Latin America</i> , Vol. VI, No. 2 (Santiago, Chile, October 1961). [Contains documents E/CN.12/592 and E/CN.12/604.]	P E S

^a The letters E, F, P and S indicate English, French, Portuguese and Spanish, respectively.

B. COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Languages</i>
E/CN.12/AC.50/3	Progress report by the secretariat on the Central American Economic Integration Programme	E S
E/CN.12/AC.50/4	Report of the Latin American Electric Power Seminar (Mexico City, 31 July to 12 August 1961)	E S
E/CN.12/AC.50/5	Information paper on technical assistance provided to countries in the ECLA region under the Expanded and Regular Programmes	E S
E/CN.12/AC.50/6	Provisional report of the Latin American Conference on Tax Administration (Buenos Aires, 11 to 19 October 1961)	E S
E/CN.12/AC.50/7	Latin American Institute for Development Planning. Note by the Executive Secretary	E S F
E/CN.12/AC.50/8	United Nations Building in Santiago. Report by the secretariat	E S
E/CN.12/AC.50/10/Rev.1	Note by the secretariat on resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council of concern to the Commission	E S

C. CENTRAL AMERICAN ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION COMMITTEE

E/CN.12/CCE/233	Estudio demográfico y sociológico sobre el área metropolitana de San Salvador	S
E/CN.12/CCE/237	Nota de la Secretaría sobre equiparación de incentivos fiscales al desarrollo industrial	S
E/CN.12/CCE/238/Rev.1	Informe de la reunión del Grupo de Trabajo sobre equiparación de incentivos fiscales al desarrollo industrial	S
E/CN.12/CCE/239	Informe de la undécima reunión del Subcomité de Comercio Centroamericano	S
E/CN.12/CCE/243	Bases preliminares del Convenio Centroamericano de Incentivos Fiscales al Desarrollo Industrial	S
E/CN.12/CCE/244/Rev.1	Segunda Reunión del Grupo de Trabajo sobre Equiparación de Incentivos Fiscales al Desarrollo Industrial (Guatemala, 15 a 22 de noviembre de 1961). Informe del Relator. [Contiene el Proyecto de Convenio Centroamericano de Incentivos Fiscales al Desarrollo Industrial aprobado en dicha reunión]	S
E/CN.12/CCE/245	Examen preliminar de posibilidades de desarrollo industrial integrado en Centroamérica	S
E/CN.12/CCE/246	Informe de la reunión del Grupo de Trabajo <i>ad hoc</i> sobre Desarrollo Industrial (Managua, 28 de noviembre a 8 de diciembre de 1961). [Contiene el Anteproyecto de Protocolo al Convenio sobre Régimen de Industrias Centroamericanas de Integración aprobado en dicha reunión]	S
E/CN.12/CCE/SC.1/70	Situación de la industria lechera en Centroamérica	S
E/CN.12/CCE/SC.1/71	Situación de la industria de tejidos de rayón en Centroamérica	S
E/CN.12/CCE/SC.1/74	Nota de la Secretaría sobre el proyecto de código aduanero uniforme centroamericano	S
E/CN.12/CCE/SC.1/75/Rev.1	Subcomité de Comercio Centroamericano. Reunión del Grupo de Trabajo sobre Código Aduanero (Guatemala, 31 de julio a 11 de agosto de 1961). Informe del Relator. [Contiene el Proyecto de Código Aduanero Uniforme Centroamericano aprobado en dicha reunión]	S
E/CN.12/CCE/SC.1/77	Tareas de equiparación arancelaria a realizarse por el Subcomité de Comercio Centroamericano	S
E/CN.12/CCE/SC.1/78	Situación de las actividades productoras de trigo y la industria elaboradora del trigo en Centroamérica	S
E/CN.12/CCE/SC.1/79	Situación de la industria de derivados del petróleo en Centroamérica	S
E/CN.12/CCE/SC.1/80	Situación de la industria lechera en Centroamérica. Segunda nota de la Secretaría	S
E/CN.12/CCE/SC.1/81	Duodécima reunión del Subcomité de Comercio Centroamericano. Informe del Relator	S
E/CN.12/CCE/SC.1/SI/DT.1 y Add.1	Lista de las observaciones presentadas por los países centroamericanos a los niveles arancelarios uniformes acordados durante la 10a. Reunión del Subcomité de Comercio Centroamericano	S
E/CN.12/CCE/SC.1/XI/DT.2	Memorándum de la Secretaría sobre legislación arancelaria uniforme centroamericana	S
E/CN.12/CCE/SC.1/XI/6/Rev.1 y Add.1	Cuadros comparativos de derechos arancelarios, gravámenes totales equivalentes <i>ad valorem</i> a la importación en los países centroamericanos, para los rubros pendientes de equiparación sobre los elementos de juicio, hasta la 10a. Reunión del Subcomité de Comercio	S

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Languages</i>
E/CN.12/CCE/SC.1/XI/7/Rev.1 y Add.1	Cuadros comparativos del comercio exterior en los países centroamericanos para los rubros pendientes de equiparación sobre los cuales no se solicitaron nuevos elementos adicionales de juicio, hasta la 10a. Reunión del Subcomité de Comercio	S
E/CN.12/CCE/SC.4/9	Coordinación modular	S
E/CN.12/CCE/SC.5/6	Estudio comparativo de costos de la energía en Centroamérica y Panamá	S
E/CN.12/CCE/GIF/DT.1	Leyes de fomento industrial de Centroamérica	S
E/CN.12/CCE/GIF/II/DT.2	Anteproyecto de Convenio Centroamericano de Incentivos Fiscales al Desarrollo Industrial	S
E/CN.12/CCE/GT.IND/I DT.1	Acuerdo complementario al Convenio sobre el Régimen de Industrias Centroamericanas al Programa de Integración	S
E/CN.12/CCE/GT.IND/2	Apreciación preliminar sobre la factibilidad de una planta de rayón en Nicaragua	S
E/CN.12/CCE/GT.IND/3	La refinación de petróleos en Centroamérica	S
E/CN.12/CCE/GT.IND/4	Estudio tecnológico-económico de la industria de llantas en Centroamérica	S
E/CN.12/CCE/GT.IND/6	Plantas conjuntas de BHCK y DDT y sosa cloro	S
E/CN.12/CCE/GT.IND/7	Llantas para automóvil en Centroamérica	S
TAO/LAT/14/Add.1	Modificaciones al segundo proyecto de Código Aduanero Uniforme Centroamericano	S
D. LATIN AMERICAN ELECTRIC POWER SEMINAR		
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.1.01 and Add.1	The electric power industry in Latin America — present status and recent development (secretariat)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.1.02	Trinidad's power system (Kenneth W. Finch, Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission, Federation of the West Indies)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.1.03	Electric power in Brazil (<i>A energia elétrica no Brasil</i>) (Carlos Berenhauser Jr., Cia. Hidro Eléctrica de São Francisco, Brazil)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.1.04	A survey of electric power development in the ECAFE region (Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.1.05	The case of Chile — Statement made at a preparatory meeting held in September 1959 at United Nations Headquarters in New York (by Raúl Sáez, Empresa Nacional de Electricidad, S.A. (ENDESA), Chile)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.1.06	Central America and the problems of electrification — Statement made at a preparatory meeting held in September 1959 at United Nations Headquarters in New York (by Jorge M. Dengo, former General Manager of the Instituto Costarricense de Electricidad, Costa Rica)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.1.08	The public corporation: an adequate instrument for the supply of electric power (Rafael V. Urrutia and Victor M. Cataldo, Autoridad de las Fuentes Fluviales, Puerto Rico)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.1.09	Some criteria applicable to the economic planning of electricity projects (Guillermo A. Mazza, Agua y Energía Eléctrica (ENDE), Argentina)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.1.01a	Electric power in Uruguay (Ramón Oxman, Instituto de Teoría y Política Económicas, Uruguay)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.1.01b	Electric public utilities in Argentina and the State water and electric power enterprise (Carlos A. Volpi, Agua y Energía Eléctrica (ENDE), Argentina)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.1.01c	How the Comisión Federal de Electricidad of Mexico projects and constructs (Carlos Tercero E., Raúl J. Marsal and Raymundo Riemann of the Technical Advisory Service of the Comisión Federal de Electricidad, Mexico)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.1.02a	Electric power supply as a factor in the promotion of the regional economic development in Mexico (Emilio Rodríguez Mata, Banco de México, S.A., Mexico)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.1.03a	Survey of the status and development of the electric power industry in the USSR (N. M. Chuprakov, Ministry of Power Plant Construction, USSR)	E
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.1.04a	Works programme 1961-1970 of the Comisión Federal de Electricidad of Mexico (Pablo Tapie, Mario Bunt R. and Jorge Young, Comisión Federal de Electricidad, Mexico)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.1.05a	Nationalization of the electricity industry in Mexico (Comisión Federal de Electricidad, Mexico)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.1.06a	State electrification boards (Arquímides Catalán Guevara, Salvador Almanza Nieto, Enrique Ontiveros Aguilar, Salvador Saenz Nieves and Mario Bunt, Comisión Federal de Electricidad, Mexico)	E S

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Languages</i>
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.1.07a	Status of the electric utility industry in the United States of America (Philip A. Fleger, Edison Electric Institute, United States)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.1.08a	Outstanding aspects of the development of electrification in Costa Rica (Instituto Costarricense de Electricidad, Costa Rica)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.1.10	Methodology for forecasting electric power demand (secretariat)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.1.11	Expansion of the electricity sector in Latin America and its capital requirements for 1960-1970 (secretariat)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.1.07	Methods of forecasting future electric power requirements (Energy Division, United Nations Economic Commission for Europe)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.1.12	Forecasting future electric power requirements (American Public Power Association, United States)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.1.13	The historical relationship between energy consumption and gross national product in the United States (Sam H. Schurr, Resources for the Future, Inc., United States)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.1.14	The technical and economic criteria to be applied in preparing an electricity production programme (Union Internationale des Producteurs et Distributeurs d'Énergie (UNIPEDE))	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.1.15	Problems of load forecasting and the generating capacity to meet these loads (Arthur S. Griswold and F. Douglas Campbell, The Detroit Edison Company, United States)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.1.16	Statistics, the fundamental basis for planning the electrification of under-developed countries (José G. Treviño Siller, Empresas Eléctricas NAFINSA, Mexico)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.1.17	Planned electrification in the under-developed countries of Latin America (Rolfo Ortega Mata, NAFINSA, Mexico)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.1.18	Forecasting the demand for and consumption of electric power in Chile (Edmundo Bordeu P., Empresa Nacional de Electricidad, S.A. (ENDESA), Chile)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.1.19	Methodology for projecting the demand for electricity (U. Alberto Trujillo E., Department of Economic Research, Nacional Financiera, S.A., Mexico)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.1.20	Methods of estimating future electric power requirements (Luis F. de Anda and Bruno Romero H., Comisión Federal de Electricidad, Mexico)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.1.21	Methods used by the Empresa Nacional de Electricidad, S.A. (ENDESA) in selecting alternatives for the supply of electric power in the interconnected system in the central zone of Chile (Renato E. Salazar and Carlos Croxatto, Empresa Nacional de Electricidad, S.A. (ENDESA), Chile)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.1.30	Financial requirements, sources of funds and investment priorities (secretariat)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.1.31	Comparative study of electric power costs in Central America and Panama, 1959. (Eugenio Salazar, Inter-American Development Bank)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.1.32	Electric power costs and the functions of electricity undertakings (Energy Division, ECE)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.1.33	Some aspects of the appraisal of electric power projects in less developed countries (Alfred E. Matter, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.1.34	The economic criteria to be applied in selecting investments (Union Internationale des Producteurs et Distributeurs d'Énergie (UNIPEDE))	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.1.35	Rates and methods for selecting hydroelectric equipment (M. Bouvard, Société Grenobloise d'Études et Applications Hydrauliques (SOGREAH), France)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.1.36	Financing of electric power expansion in the State of Minas Gerais (Mario Penna Bhering, Centrais Eléctricas Minas Gerais, Brazil)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.1.37	Operational and institutional problems of electric power development (Sir Josiah Eccles, C.B.E., The Electricity Council, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.1.38	Electric tariffs and regional development (James E. Watson, Tennessee Valley Authority, United States)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.1.39	The policy, methods and experience of the Electricity Administration and Development Company (CADAFE) of Venezuela in regard to rates (Luis E. Galavis, C.A. de Administración y Fomento Eléctrico (CADAFE), Venezuela)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.1.40	Methods of determining original cost (Gordon F. Heim, Federal Power Commission, United States)	E S

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Languages</i>
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.1.41	Rates policies and their influence on electrification (Jorge Mandas Chacón, Henry McGhie Boyd and Antonio Fernández Ramírez, Servicio Nacional de Electricidad, Costa Rica)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.1.42	Financing the United States Columbia River power system (Earl D. Ostrander, Bonneville Power Administration, United States)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.1.43	Rates and their influence on electric power financing in Argentina (Salvador San Martín, Argentina)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.1.44	Determining cost per kilowatt-hour. Suggestions for the operation of an electricity service using State enterprises (Carlos A. Volpi, Agua y Energía Eléctrica, Argentina)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.1.45	Considerations on costs and electricity rates in Mexico (Gregorio Covarrubias de Labra, Colegio de Ingenieros Mecánicos y Electricistas, Mexico)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.1.46	Effects of size and other characteristics of a hydro-electric plant on the cost of projects (Alberto Bennett, Luis Court, Raúl Arteaga and Rodolfo Bennewitz, Empresa Nacional de Electricidad, S.A. (ENDESA), Chile)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.1.47	Hourly cost of electricity supply in an inter-connected system (Efraín Friedmann and Raúl Schkolnik, Empresa Nacional de Electricidad, S.A. (ENDESA), Chile)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.1.48	Electric power supply at predetermined hours; its influence on the operation of generating plants, and general considerations on the rates applicable to this type of service (Héctor Balandrano, Mexico)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.1.49	Economicity in electric power production (Hugo R. Giavi, Manuel Mendiola and Manuel Arestivo, Administración General de Usinas Eléctricas y los Teléfonos del Estado (UTE), Uruguay)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.1.50	Choosing a plan for financing power or other public services in under-developed countries (Jean Valley, Belgium)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.1.51	Prices and costs in the electric energy industry in Latin America (Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), Energy and Water Resources Programme)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.1.52	Aspects of the present and future tariff organization in Mexico (Enrique Vilar, Consultant, Comisión Federal de Electricidad, Mexico)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.1.53	Capital requirements of the electric utility industry in Latin America (Marvin L. Fink, Inter-American Council of Commerce and Production)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.1.54	Determination of production costs in Costa Rica (Instituto Costarricense de Electricidad, Costa Rica)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.2.1	Economic criteria for the selection and development of power stations and electricity systems (Raúl Sáez, Empresa Nacional de Electricidad, S.A. (ENDESA), Chile)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.2.2	Co-ordination of electrification programmes in Central America, Special analysis for Honduras and El Salvador (Eugenio Salazar, Inter-American Development Bank)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.2.3	Planning a system. Study based on the development of the Sonora-Sinaloa system (Glicerio González, Department of Planning and Studies, Comisión Federal de Electricidad, Mexico)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.2.4	Basic problems in electric power development (Sir Josiah Eccles, C.B.E., The Electricity Council, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.2.5	Characteristics, design, construction and operation of rural electric systems in the United States (John H. Rixse Jr., Rural Electrification Administration, Department of Agriculture, United States)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.2.6	Economic aspects of combining thermal and hydro-electric plants (Marcel Mary, Electricité de France and Société Française d'Etudes et de Réalisations d'Equipement Electriques S.A. (SOFRELEC), France)	E F
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.2.7	Methods for the evaluation of hydroelectric potential (Energy Division, United Nations Economic Commission for Europe)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.2.8	Economical use of hydropower, steam power and system interconnections (Ross N. Brudenell and Jack H. Gilbreath, Tennessee Valley Authority, United States)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.2.9	Combining hydro and thermal capacity results in maximum economic benefits (John F. Pett, American and Foreign Power Company Inc., United States)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.2.10	Evaluation of a potential hydroelectric project as an addition to an existing power system (Léo A. Penna, Cia, Auxiliar de Empresas Eléctricas Brasileiras, Brazil)	E S

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Languages</i>
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.2.11	Economic and technical aspects of the inter-connexion of electric power systems (Union Internationale des Producteurs et Distributeurs d'Énergie (UNIPÉDE))	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.2.12	A commercial approach to rural electrification (Kenneth W. Finch, Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission, Federation of the West Indies)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.2.13	Steam power station design criteria (S. Kriese, Allgemeine Elektrizitätsgesellschaft AEG, Federal Republic of Germany)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.2.14	The role of operations research in the analysis of complex management problems in a large electric utility (William Shelson, The Hydro-electric Power Commission of Ontario, Canada)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.2.15	Problems of load dispatching in interconnected systems (W. Henning, H. Bauer and H. Stössinger, Siemens-Schuckertwerke A.G., Federal Republic of Germany)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.2.16	Economic considerations governing the choice of voltage for power supply systems (F. Wienken, H. Dorsch and W. Bückner, Siemens-Schuckertwerke A.G., Federal Republic of Germany)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.2.17	Aspects governing the selection of generating plant (K. Weinlich, Siemens-Schuckertwerke A.G., Federal Republic of Germany)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.2.18	Considerations governing the selection and design of water-wheel generators with special reference to the conditions obtaining in Latin America (Siegfried Rois and Hans Troger, Siemens-Schuckertwerke A.G., Federal Republic of Germany)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.2.19	The co-ordination of hydro and thermal production of electricity: the situation in Italy and the experiences of the Edison Group (Societa Edison, Italy)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.2.20	Companhia Hidro Elétrica de São Francisco (Antonio José Alves de Souza, Cia. Hidro Elétrica do São Francisco, Brazil)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.2.21	Some problems arising from the development of power stations and electricity systems (Arturo Rodríguez Ulloa, Nacional Financiera, S.A., Mexico)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.2.22	Problems of plant and system development (Yvon de Guise, Quebec Hydro-electric Commission, Canada)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.2.23	The technical and economic criteria to be applied in preparing an electricity distribution programme (Union Internationale des Producteurs et Distributeurs d'Énergie (UNIPÉDE))	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.2.24	Basic problems involved in developing electric power in Mexico, by regions (Antonio González Rivera, Colegio de Ingenieros Mecánicos y Electricistas, Mexico)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.2.25	Experience acquired in Europe in the integration and co-ordinated operation of national electric power transmission networks (Energy Division, United Nations Economic Commission for Europe)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.2.26	Economic considerations in the planning and design of storage systems (H. Bauer and K. Theilsiefje, Siemens-Schuckertwerke A.G., Federal Republic of Germany)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.2.27	Management improvement in electric public utilities (Merrill J. Collett, Collett and Clapp, Puerto Rico)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.2.28	The need for co-ordination between management improvement and technical development in electric power (Merrill J. Collett, Collett and Clapp, Puerto Rico)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.2.29	Economic comparison of hydraulic or thermal solutions for electric power supply (Raúl A. Ondarts, Argentina)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.2.30	Fuel consumption estimates for comparison of projects (Hugo R. Giavi and Siegmund Antmann, Administración General de Usinas Eléctricas y los Teléfonos del Estado (UTE), Uruguay)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.2.31	Power production with gas turbines and steam turbines (Hugo R. Giavi, Administración General de Usinas Eléctricas y los Teléfonos del Estado (UTE), Uruguay)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.2.32	Rural electrification in Chile by means of electric power supply co-operatives (Gustavo Cuevas G., Empresa Nacional de Electricidad, S.A. (ENDESA), Chile)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.2.33	Some economic considerations in the design, commissioning and operation of power stations containing large generating units (H.B. Johnson, Merz and McLellan and Associated Electrical Industries Export Ltd., United Kingdom)	E S

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Languages</i>
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.3.0	Hydro-electric resources in Latin America; their measurement and utilization (secretariat)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.3.1	General criteria for selecting hydro-electric generating plant size at multiple-purpose projects (Arnold B. Taylor, Corps of Engineers, United States)	E
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.3.2	Economic analysis of proposed hydro-electric projects (Frank L. Weaver, Federal Power Commission, United States)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.3.3	Aspects of the technical and economic definition of the most suitable storage capacity for a hydro-electric power system (José Cruz Morais and Jorge Azevedo Cipriano, Repartidor Nacional de Cargas, Portugal)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.3.4	Use of hydraulic models for hydro-electric projects in Chile (Alberto Bennett and Horacio Mery, Empresa Nacional de Electricidad, S.A. (ENDESA), Chile, with the collaboration of Roberto Muñoz of the University of Chile)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.3.5	Energy resources evaluation (Bruce N. Netschert, Resources for the Future, Inc., United States)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.3.6	Collection and uses of hydrological and hydro-meteorological data for system operation and planning (Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior, United States)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.3.7	Probable development of electric power of hydraulic origin in Mexico (Bruno Devecchi, Cia. Mexicana de Luz y Fuerza Motriz, S.A. and Comisión Nacional de Energía Nuclear, Mexico)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.3.8	Collection and use of hydrological and hydro-meteorological data for system planning and operation (Corrado V. Schlaepfer, Cia. Mexicana de Luz y Fuerza Motriz, S.A., Mexico)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.3.9	Utilization of axial groups for equipping low heads (H. Amblard, Etablissements Neyrpic, France)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.3.10	Activities of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) in the development of hydro-meteorology in Latin America (World Meteorological Organization)	E
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.3.11	Possibilities of generating electric power in the Lerma-Chapala-Santiago basin (Lerma-Chapala-Santiago Commission of the Water Resources Department, Mexico)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.3.12	Energy resources of the upper basin of the River Pánuco and industrialization of the Mezquital Valley (Pablo Bistrain, College of Mechanical and Electrical Engineers of Mexico, Mexico)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.3.13	Evaluation of surface water resources (Ministry of Water Resources, Hydrology Department, Mexico)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.4.1	Nuclear power costs and their trends with special reference to less developed countries (International Atomic Energy Agency)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.4.2	Note on the activities of the International Atomic Energy Agency (International Atomic Energy Agency)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.4.3	Criteria for the addition of nuclear power stations to existing electricity systems (Carlos Vélez, Cia. Mexicana de Luz y Fuerza Motriz, S.A. and Comisión Nacional de Energía Nuclear, Mexico)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.4.4	Observations on atomic power in Latin America (Michael Deutch, United States)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.5.1	Rational and economic utilization of fuels (J. Agrest, Argentina, special ECLA consultant for this study)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.5.2	Economy of combustion processes (F. D. Wilson, The Babcock & Wilcox Co., United States)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.5.3	Some types of thermal electric power plant and their application to conditions in Latin America (J. M. Saunders, The English Electric Co. Ltd., United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.5.4	Industrial utilization of exhaust gases from gas turbines (Eduardo de Maria y Campos, Brown Boveri Mexicana, S.A., Mexico)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.5.5	More power at less cost (H. M. Lowenstein, Combustion Engineering, Inc., United States)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.6.1	Electrical equipment industry in Latin America (Renato Salazar and Carlos Peralta, Empresa Nacional de Electricidad, S.A. (ENDESA), Chile)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.6.2	Present status of the electrical manufacturing industry in Brazil (Carlos Berenhauer Jr., Cia. Hidro Elétrica do São Francisco, Brazil)	E S

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Languages</i>
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.6.3	The demand for equipment for the Mexican electric power industry (Octavio Garduño Díaz Chávez, Department of Industrial Research, Banco de México, S.A., Mexico)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.7.1 and Add.1	Legal and institutional aspects of the electricity industry in Latin America (Rafael de Pina Vara, Instituto de Derecho Comparado de México, Mexico)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.7/L.7.2	State monopoly and private co-operation in the electric energy services in Brazil (Miguel Reale, Cia. Brasileira Administradora de Serviços Elétricos (COBAST), Brazil)	E S

E. CONFERENCE ON TAX ADMINISTRATION

OAS/ECLA/IBD/1 and Add.1-3	Accounting, auditing and knowledge of business practices in relation to tax administration. (Panel presentation by Charles R. Taylor and comments by Teodoro Nichtawitz, Herbert R. Balls and Alberto T. López)	E S
OAS/ECLA/IBD/2 and Add.1-2	Controlling income tax evasion. (Panel presentation by Oliver Oldman and comments by Karl Lachmann and Manuel Rapoport)	E S
OAS/ECLA/IBD/3 and Add.1-2	Concepts and administration of taxes on property. (Panel presentation by Lyle C. Fitch and comments by Enrique Colombo and Carlos M. Morán)	E S
OAS/ECLA/IBD/4 and Add.1-2	Administrative criteria in the establishment of sales and excise tax structure. (Panel presentation by John F. Due and comments by Hugo de Marco Erviti and Enrique J. Reig)	E S
OAS/ECLA/IBD/5 and Add.1-3	Estimating the distribution of the tax burden, and distribution of the tax burden in South America. (Panel presentations by Richard A. Musgrave and comments by Joseph Pechmann and Julio Herschel)	E S
OAS/ECLA/IBD/6 and Add.1-2	Statistical records for the management and control of tax administration. (Panel presentation by Marius Farrioletti and comments by Alfonso Almiro and Héctor Julio Becerra)	E S
OAS/ECLA/IBD/7 and Add.1	Automatic data processing and tax administration: the potentialities of automatic data processing and factors involved in its adoption. (Panel presentation by Stanley S. Surrey and comments by H. F. Herbert)	E S
OAS/ECLA/IBD/8 and Add.1	Trends in management technique. (Panel presentation by Chadwick J. Haberströh and comments by Enrique Piedrabuena Richard)	E S

F. CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION AND ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN LATIN AMERICA

ST/ECLA/CONF.10/L.4	The demographic, economic, social and educational situation in Latin America	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.10/L.5	Illiteracy in Latin America (Julio Castro)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.10/L.6	Education and economic and cultural integration of the indigenous groups (Gonzalo Rubio Orbe)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.10/L.7	Planning of education in relation to socio-economic development (Marshall Wolfe)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.10/L.8	Demographic analysis of the educational situation in Latin America (Latin American Demographic Centre)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.10/L.9	Ostensible and real values in educational policy (Anisio S. Teixeira)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.10/L.10	International Co-operation Administration (ICA) co-operative programmes in Latin America (International Co-operation Administration)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.10/L.11	The interrelationship of health and education in social and economic development (Pan American Sanitary Bureau)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.10/L.12	Education and the social meaning of development: a preliminary statement (K. H. Silvert and Frank Bonilla)	E S

ANNEX III

Terms of reference of the Economic Commission for Latin America

As adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its sixth session and amended at its ninth, thirteenth and twenty-eighth sessions

1. The Economic Commission for Latin America, acting within the framework of the policies of the United Nations and subject to the general supervision of the Council, shall, provided that the Commission takes no action in respect to any country without the agreement of the Government of that country:

(a) Initiate and participate in measures for facilitating concerted action for dealing with urgent economic problems arising out of the war and for raising the level of economic activity in Latin America and for maintaining and strengthening the economic relations of the Latin American countries both among themselves and with other countries of the world;

(b) Make or sponsor such investigations and studies of economic and technological problems and development within territories of Latin America as the Commission deems appropriate;

(c) Undertake or sponsor the collection, evaluation and dissemination of such economic, technological and statistical information as the Commission deems appropriate;

(d) Give special attention in its activities to the problems of economic development and assist in the formulation and development of co-ordinated policies as a basis for practical action in promoting economic development in the region;

(e) Assist the Economic and Social Council and its Technical Assistance Committee in discharging their functions with respect to the United Nations technical assistance programme, in particular by assisting in their appraisal of these activities in the Latin American region;

(f) In carrying out the above functions, deal as appropriate with the social aspects of economic development and the inter-relationship of the economic and social factors.

2. The Commission shall direct its activities especially towards the study and seeking of solutions of problems arising in Latin America from world economic maladjustment and towards other problems connected with the world economy, with a view to the co-operation of the Latin American countries in the common effort to achieve world-wide recovery and economic stability.

3. (a) Membership of the Commission shall be open to Members of the United Nations in North, Central and South America, and in the Caribbean area, and to France, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. Any territory, or part or group thereof, within the geographic scope of the Commission's work, may, on presentation of its application to the Commission by the Member responsible for the international relations of such territory, part or group of territories, be eligible for admission by the Commission as an associate member of the Commission. If it has become responsible for its own international relations, such territory, part or group of territories may be admitted as an associate member of the Commission on itself presenting its application to the Commission.

(b) Representatives of associate members shall be entitled to participate without vote in all meetings of the Commission, whether sitting as commission or as committee of the whole.

(c) Representatives of associate members shall be eligible to be appointed as members of any committee or other subordinate body which may be set up by the Commission, and shall be eligible to hold office in such body.

4. The geographical scope of the Commission's work is the twenty Latin American States Members of the United Nations, participating territories in Central and South America which have

frontiers adjoining any of these States, and participating territories in the Caribbean area.

5. The Commission is empowered to make recommendations on any matters within its competence directly to the Governments of members or associate members concerned, Governments admitted in a consultative capacity, and the specialized agencies concerned. The Commission shall submit for the Council's prior consideration any of its proposals for activities that would have important effects on the economy of the world as a whole.

6. The Commission shall invite any Member of the United Nations not a member of the Commission to participate in a consultative capacity in its consideration of any matter of particular concern to that non-member, following the practices of the Economic and Social Council.

7. (a) The Commission shall invite representatives of specialized agencies to attend its meetings and to participate, without vote, in its deliberations with respect to items on its agenda relating to matters within the scope of their activities; and may invite observers from such other inter-governmental organizations as it may consider desirable in accordance with the practices of the Council.

(b) The Commission shall make arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations which have been granted consultative status by the Council, in accordance with the principles approved by the Council for this purpose.

8. (a) The Commission shall take measures to ensure that the necessary liaison shall be maintained with other organs of the United Nations and with the specialized agencies, with special attention to the avoidance of the duplication of efforts.

(b) The Commission shall establish appropriate liaison and co-operation with other regional economic commissions, in accordance with the resolutions and directives of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.

9. The Commission shall co-operate with and take the necessary measures to co-ordinate its activities with the appropriate organs of the Inter-American System and as may be necessary with the Caribbean Commission in order to avoid any unnecessary duplication of effort between those organs and itself; to this end the Commission is empowered to, and shall seek to, make working arrangements with the appropriate organs of the Inter-American System regarding the joint or independent study or execution of economic problems within its competence and the fullest exchange of information necessary for the co-ordination of efforts in the economic field. The Commission shall invite the Pan American Union to nominate a representative to attend meetings of the Commission in a consultative capacity.

10. The Commission may, after discussion with any specialized agency concerned, and with the approval of the Council, establish such subsidiary bodies as it deems appropriate, for facilitating the carrying out of its responsibilities.

11. The Commission shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its Chairman.

12. The Commission shall submit to the Council once a year a full report on its activities and plans, including those of any subsidiary bodies.

13. The administrative budget of the Commission shall be financed from the funds of the United Nations.

14. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall appoint the staff of the Commission, which shall form part of the Secretariat of the United Nations.

15. The headquarters of the Commission shall be at Santiago, Chile. The first session of the Commission shall be held during the first half of the present year in that city. The Commission shall at each session decide upon the place of meeting for its next session,

with due consideration for the principle that the countries of Latin America be chosen in rotation.

16. The Council shall, from time to time, make special reviews of the work of the Commission.

ANNEX IV

Rules of procedure of the Economic Commission for Latin America

As adopted by the Commission at its first session and amended at its second, third, fourth, fifth, eighth and ninth sessions, and by the Committee of the Whole at its session in February 1952

CHAPTER I. SESSIONS

Rule 1

(a) The Commission shall at each session recommend the date and place for its next session, subject to the approval of the Council, and in consultation with the Secretary-General. Sessions of the Commission shall be held within forty-five days of the communication to the Executive Secretary of a request to that effect by the Economic and Social Council, and in that case, the Secretary-General shall establish the place of such sessions in consultation with the Chairman of the Commission.

(b) In special cases the date and place of the sessions may be altered by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Chairman of the Commission and the Council's Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences. At the request of the majority of the members of the Commission, the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Chairman of the Commission and the Council's Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences, may also alter the date and place of the session.

Rule 2

The Commission's recommendation regarding the place of meeting for its session shall be taken with due consideration for the principle that the countries of Latin America be chosen in rotation.

Rule 3

The Executive Secretary shall ensure that, at least six weeks before the commencement of a session, member Governments shall receive a notice of the opening date of the session, together with a copy of the provisional agenda and at least three copies of each of the reports, studies and documents which are to be considered during the session.

Such reports, studies and documents shall be submitted to member Governments in the language which they indicate, in accordance with the provisions of rule 44 of the rules of procedure.

Rule 4

The Commission shall invite any Member of the United Nations not a member of the Commission to participate in a consultative capacity in its consideration of any matter of particular concern to that Member.

Rule 5

The Commission shall invite representatives of specialized agencies to attend its meetings and to participate, without vote, in its deliberations with respect to items on its agenda relating to matters within the scope of their activities; and may invite observers from such other inter-governmental organizations as it may consider desirable in accordance with the practices of the Council.

Rule 6

The Commission shall invite the Inter-American Economic and Social Council to nominate a representative to attend meetings of the Commission in a consultative capacity.

CHAPTER II. AGENDA

Rule 7

The provisional agenda for each session shall be drawn up by the Executive Secretary in consultation with the Chairman and shall be communicated to the members of the Commission, to the specialized agencies, to the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, to the non-governmental organizations in category A and to the appropriate non-governmental organizations in category B and on the Register, together with the notice convening the Commission.

Rule 8

The provisional agenda for any session shall include:

- (a) Consideration of the report of the Executive Secretary referred to in rule 24;
- (b) Items arising from previous sessions of the Commission;
- (c) Items proposed by the Economic and Social Council;
- (d) Items proposed by any member of the Commission;
- (e) Items proposed by a specialized agency in accordance with the agreements of relationship concluded between the United Nations and such agencies;
- (j) Items proposed by the Inter-American Economic and Social Council;
- (g) Items proposed by non-governmental organizations in category A subject to the provisions of rule 10; and
- (h) Any other items which the Chairman or the Executive Secretary deems fit to include.

Rule 9

Before the Executive Secretary places an item proposed by a specialized agency, or by the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, on the provisional agenda, he shall carry out with the agency or organization concerned such preliminary consultations as may be necessary.

Rule 10

Non-governmental organizations in category A may propose items for the provisional agenda of the Commission subject to the following conditions:

- (a) An organization which intends to propose such an item shall inform the Executive Secretary at least sixty-three days

before the commencement of the session and before formally proposing an item shall give due consideration to any comments the Executive Secretary may make;

(b) The proposal shall be formally submitted with the relevant basic documentation not later than forty-nine days before the commencement of the session. The item shall be included in the agenda of the Commission if it is adopted by a two-thirds majority of those present and voting.

Rule 11

After the agenda has been adopted the Commission may amend it at any time.

In the event that a member Government does not receive the reports, studies and documents to be considered during a session six weeks in advance, as provided in rule 3, it shall have the right to request that the items to which those reports, studies and documents refer should be excluded from the agenda, and the Commission shall immediately grant such a request.

Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, if, when an item is submitted for consideration by the Commission, three-quarters or more of the members accredited to attend a given session insist that it should nevertheless be discussed, that majority decision shall prevail.

CHAPTER III. REPRESENTATION AND CREDENTIALS

Rule 12

Each member shall be represented on the Commission by an accredited representative.

Rule 13

A representative may be accompanied to the sessions of the Commission by alternate representatives and advisers and, when absent, he may be replaced by an alternate representative.

Rule 14

The credentials of each representative appointed to the Commission, together with a designation of alternate representatives, shall be submitted to the Executive Secretary without delay.

Rule 15

The Chairman and the Vice-Chairman shall examine the credentials and report upon them to the Commission.

CHAPTER IV. OFFICERS

Rule 16

The Commission shall, at the commencement of each session, elect from among the representatives a Chairman, two Vice-Chairmen and a Rapporteur, who shall hold office until their successors are elected. They shall be eligible for re-election.

Rule 17

If the Chairman does not attend a meeting, or absents himself from a meeting, one of the Vice-Chairmen shall preside. If, at a following meeting, the Chairman should again be absent, the other Vice-Chairman shall preside, the succession alternating in the Spanish alphabetical order. The provisions of this rule apply only to a single session or to a part thereof.

Rule 18

If the Chairman ceases to represent a member of the Commission or is so incapacitated that he can no longer hold office, one

of the Vice-Chairmen shall be elected as Chairman for the unexpired portion of the term. The other Vice-Chairman shall continue to act in the capacity prescribed in the rules of procedure.

Rule 19

The Vice-Chairman acting as Chairman shall have the same powers and duties as the Chairman.

Rule 20

The Chairman or the Vice-Chairman shall participate in the meetings of the Commission as such and not as the representative of the member by whom he was accredited. The Commission shall admit an alternate representative to represent that member in the meetings of the Commission and to exercise its right to vote.

CHAPTER V. SECRETARIAT

Rule 21

The Executive Secretary shall act in that capacity at all meetings of the Commission and of its subsidiary bodies. He may appoint another member of the staff to take his place at any meeting.

Rule 22

The Executive Secretary or his representative may at any meeting make either oral or written statements concerning any question under consideration.

Rule 23

The Executive Secretary shall direct the staff provided by the Secretary-General and required by the Commission and any subsidiary bodies thereof.

Rule 24

The Executive Secretary shall be responsible for the necessary arrangements being made for meetings.

At the beginning of the session he shall present a report on the work programme of the secretariat during the period between the previous and current sessions.

In the periods between sessions, the Executive Secretary shall see that, in so far as possible, the member Governments are informed of the results of the work in progress and of the opinions expressed by the member Governments regarding such results.

Rule 25

The Executive Secretary in carrying out his functions shall act on behalf of the Secretary-General.

Rule 26

Before new proposals which involve expenditure from the United Nations funds are approved by the Commission, the Executive Secretary shall prepare and circulate to members an estimate of that part of the cost involved in the proposals which could not be met out of the resources available to the secretariat. It shall be the duty of the Chairman to draw the attention of members to this estimate, and invite discussion on it before the proposals are approved.

CHAPTER VI. CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

Rule 27

A majority of the members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum, except as provided in the third paragraph of rule 11 of these rules of procedure.

Rule 28

In addition to exercising the powers conferred upon him elsewhere by these rules, the Chairman shall declare the opening and closing of each meeting of the Commission, shall direct the discussion, ensure the observance of these rules, and shall accord the right to speak, put questions to the vote and announce decisions. The Chairman may also call a speaker to order if his remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion.

Rule 29

During the discussion of any matter a representative may raise a point of order. In this case the Chairman shall immediately state his ruling. If it is challenged, the Chairman shall forthwith submit his ruling to the Commission for decision and it shall stand unless overruled.

Rule 30

During the discussion of any matter, a representative may move the adjournment of the debate. Any such motion shall have priority. In addition to the proposer of the motion, one representative shall be allowed to speak in favour of and one representative against the motion.

Rule 31

A representative may at any time move the closure of the debate whether or not any other representative has signified his wish to speak. Not more than two representatives may be granted permission to speak against the closure.

Rule 32

The Chairman shall take the sense of the Commission on a motion for closure. If the Commission is in favour of the closure, the Chairman shall declare the debate closed.

Rule 33

The Commission may limit the time allowed to each speaker.

Rule 34

Draft resolutions, and substantive amendments or motions, shall be introduced in writing and handed to the Executive Secretary, who shall circulate copies to the representatives at least twenty-four hours before they are discussed and voted upon, unless the Commission decides otherwise.

This rule shall not apply to formal motions such as one for closure or adjournment.

Rule 35

Principal motions and resolutions shall be put to the vote in the order of their submission unless the Commission decides otherwise.

Rule 36

When an amendment revises, adds to or deletes from a proposal, the amendment shall be put to the vote first, and if it is adopted, the amended proposal shall then be put to the vote.

Rule 37

If two or more amendments are moved to a proposal, the Commission shall vote first on the amendment furthest removed in substance from the original proposal, then, if necessary, on the amendment next furthest removed and so on, until all the amendments have been put to the vote.

Rule 38

The Commission may, at the request of a representative, decide to put a motion or resolution to the vote in parts. If this is done, the text resulting from the series of votes shall be put to the vote as a whole:

CHAPTER VII. VOTING

Rule 39

Each member of the Commission shall have one vote.

Rule 40

Decisions of the Commission shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting, except as provided in rule 10 and the third paragraph of rule 11 of these rules of procedure.

Rule 41

The Commission shall normally vote by show of hands. If any representative requests a roll call, a roll call shall be taken in the Spanish alphabetical order of the names of the members.

Rule 42

All elections shall be decided by secret ballot.

Rule 43

If a vote is equally divided upon matters other than elections, a second vote shall be taken at the next meeting. If this vote also results in equality, the proposal shall be regarded as rejected.

CHAPTER VIII. LANGUAGES

Rule 44

The final text of the Commission's report to the Economic and Social Council and of its resolutions shall be prepared in Spanish, French, English and Portuguese, which shall be the official languages of the Commission. The first three languages mentioned shall be the working languages of the Commission.^a

Rule 45

Speeches made in any of the working languages shall be interpreted into the other working languages.

CHAPTER IX. RECORDS

Rule 46

Summary records of the meetings of the Commission shall be kept by the secretariat. They shall be sent as soon as possible to the representatives of members and to the representatives of any other government agency or organization which participated in the meeting concerned. Such representatives shall inform the secretariat not later than seventy-two hours after the circulation of any summary records of any changes they wish to have made.

Rule 47

The corrected version of the summary records of public meetings shall be distributed as soon as possible in accordance with the usual practice of the United Nations. This shall include distribu-

^a Approved by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 301 (XI) of 7 August 1950.

tion to associate members if and when admitted, to the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, and on appropriate occasions to Governments admitted in a consultative capacity.

Rule 48

The corrected version of the summary records of private meetings shall be distributed as soon as possible to the members of the Commission, to associate members if and when admitted, to any Government participating in a consultative capacity in the meeting concerned, to the specialized agencies, and to the Inter-American Economic and Social Council. They shall be distributed to all the Members of the United Nations if and when the Commission so decides.

Rule 49

As soon as possible the text of all reports, resolutions, recommendations and other formal decisions made by the Commission, its sub-commissions or other subsidiary bodies and its committees shall be communicated to the members of the Commission, to associate members if and when admitted, to all other Members of the United Nations, to the specialized agencies, to the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, to non-governmental organizations in category A and to the appropriate non-governmental organizations in category B and on the Register.

CHAPTER X. PUBLIC AND CLOSED MEETINGS

Rule 50

The meetings of the Commission shall ordinarily be held in public. The Commission may decide that a particular meeting or meetings shall be held in private.

CHAPTER XI. RELATIONS WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Rule 51

(a) Non-governmental organizations in categories A and B and on the Register may designate authorized representatives to sit as observers at public meetings of the Commission.

(b) Written statements relevant to the work of the Commission or its subsidiary bodies may be submitted by organizations in categories A and B on subjects for which these organizations have a special competence. Such statements shall be circulated by the Executive Secretary to the members of the Commission, except those statements which have become obsolete, e.g., those dealing with matters already disposed of.

(c) The following conditions shall be observed regarding the submission and circulation of such written statements:

(i) The written statements shall be submitted in one of the official languages of the Commission;

(ii) They shall be submitted in sufficient time for appropriate consultation to take place between the Executive Secretary and the organization before circulation;

(iii) The organization shall give due consideration to any comments which the Executive Secretary may make in the course of such consultation before transmitting the statement in final form;

(iv) A written statement submitted by an organization in category A or B will be circulated in full if it does not exceed 2,000 words. Where a statement is in excess of 2,000 words, the organization shall submit a summary which will be circulated or shall supply sufficient copies of the full text in the three working languages for distribution. A statement will also be circulated in full, however, upon the specific request of the Commission;

(v) The Executive Secretary may invite organizations on the Register to submit written statements. The provisions of paragraphs (i), (iii) and (iv) above shall apply to such statements;

(vi) A written statement or summary, as the case may be, will be circulated by the Executive Secretary in the working languages of the Commission.

Rule 52

(a) The Commission may consult with organizations in categories A or B either directly or through a committee or committees established for the purpose. In all cases, such consultations may be arranged on the invitation of the Commission or at the request of the organization. On the recommendation of the Executive Secretary and at the request of the Commission, organizations on the Register may also be heard by the Commission.

(b) Subject to the relevant rules of procedure or financial implications, the Commission may recommend that an organization which has special competence in a particular field should undertake specific studies or investigations or prepare specific papers for the Commission. The limitations of rule 51, paragraph (c) (iv), shall not apply in this case.

CHAPTER XII. SUB-COMMISSIONS, COMMITTEES AND OTHER SUBSIDIARY BODIES

Rule 53

The Commission may, after discussion with any specialized agency concerned and with the approval of the Economic and Social Council, establish such sub-commissions or other subsidiary bodies as it deems appropriate for facilitating the carrying out of its responsibilities and shall define the powers and composition of each of them. Such autonomy as may be necessary for the effective discharge of the technical responsibilities laid upon them may be delegated to them.

Rule 54

The Commission may establish such committees and sub-committees as it deems necessary to assist it in carrying out its tasks.

Rule 55

Sub-commissions or other subsidiary bodies shall adopt their own rules of procedure unless otherwise decided by the Commission.

CHAPTER XIII. REPORTS

Rule 56

The Commission shall submit to the Economic and Social Council once a year a full report on its activities and plans, including those of any subsidiary bodies, and shall make interim reports at each regular session of the Council.^b

CHAPTER XIV. AMENDMENTS AND SUSPENSIONS

Rule 57

Any of these rules of procedure may be amended or suspended by the Commission provided that the proposed amendments or suspensions do not attempt to set aside the terms of reference laid down by the Economic and Social Council.

^b Under the terms of its resolution 234 B (IX) of 12 August 1949, the Economic and Social Council decided to amend paragraph 12 of the Commission's terms of reference by deleting the requirement for the Commission to "make interim reports at each regular session of the Council".

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