



ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

REPORT ON THE NINTH SESSION

(6-7 June 1962)

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS : THIRTY-FOURTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 4A

UNITED NATIONS

New York, 1962

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NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

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ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Report on the ninth session of the Committee of the Whole 6-7 June 1962

INTRODUCTION

1. The Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), at its eighth session held at the Commission's headquarters at Santiago, Chile, from 14 to 16 February 1962, adopted resolution 218 (AC.50)¹ establishing the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning.

2. Pursuant to part B, paragraph 1, of the resolution, which provided that the first election of the members of the Governing Council of the Institute should take place at an extraordinary meeting of the Committee of the Whole, to be held at Santiago on 21 March 1962 with that exclusive end in view, the fourth extraordinary session of the Committee of the Whole was held on that date and the Governing Council of the new institution was elected.

3. On 1 May 1962, having consulted with the Governing Council of the Institute, the Secretary-General of the United Nations appointed as Director-General of the Institute Mr. Raúl Prebisch, the Executive Secretary of ECLA.

4. In the discharge of his new functions, the Director-General discussed with the Inter-American Development

Bank (IDB) the terms on which the latter would make its financial contribution to the newly created institution. It became apparent in the course of the negotiations that resolution 218 (AC.50) did not meet certain requirements fixed by the Bank in the resolutions on the Institute approved by its Board of Executive Directors in December 1961. It was accordingly considered necessary to introduce certain modifications into resolution 218 (AC.50), and to that end the ninth session of the Committee of the Whole was convened in order to examine the proposals of the secretariat set forth in document E/CN.12/AC.52/2/Rev.1.

5. The present report is divided into three parts. Part I describes the proceedings of the ninth session of the Committee of the Whole. Part II sets out the resolution adopted by the Committee. Part III sets out a draft resolution for action by the Economic and Social Council. The list of delegations is given in an annex.

¹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 4, part III.*

Part I

NINTH SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

A. Attendance and organization of work

OPENING AND CLOSING MEETINGS

6. The ninth session of the Committee of the Whole was held in New York at United Nations Headquarters on 6 and 7 June 1962, and opened with a brief statement by the Chairman of the Economic Commission for Latin America, Mr. Luis Escobar Cerda, Minister for Economic Affairs, Development and Reconstruction of Chile.

7. At the conclusion of the proceedings on 7 June 1962, the Rapporteur submitted the present report to

the Committee, which adopted it and authorized the secretariat to introduce such final drafting changes as were considered necessary.

MEMBERSHIP AND ATTENDANCE

8. The session was attended by delegations of the following Member States: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of Ame-

rica, Uruguay and Venezuela. The list of representatives is given in the annex to this report.

9. In accordance with paragraph 6 of the Commission's terms of reference, a representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics attended the ninth session of the Committee of the Whole in a consultative capacity.

10. In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolutions 632 (XXII) and 861 (XXXII), the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland were represented in a consultative capacity at the ninth session of the Committee of the Whole.

11. Representatives of the United Nations specialized agencies and the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations listed in the annex also participated in the proceedings of the Committee of the Whole.

CREDENTIALS

12. The Credentials Committee, pursuant to rule 14 of the Commission's rules of procedure, reported that it had examined the credentials of the delegations to the ninth session of the Committee of the Whole, as submitted to the Executive Secretary, and had found them in order.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

13. The ninth session of the Committee of the Whole was presided over by the Chairman of the Commission, Mr. Luis Escobar Cerda (Chile). Mr. Plácido García Reynoso (Mexico) was elected Rapporteur.

B. Agenda

14. The Committee of the Whole adopted the following agenda:

1. Opening statements.
2. Election of officers.
3. Adoption of the agenda.
4. Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning: consideration of the proposals made by the secretariat of the Commission with respect to certain parts of resolution 218 (AC.50).

Documents

Note by the secretariat (E/CN.12/AC.52/2/Rev.1).

C. Account of proceedings

AMENDMENTS TO RESOLUTION 218 (AC.50)

15. In introducing the proposals of the ECLA secretariat concerning certain parts of resolution 218 (AC.50), the Executive Secretary of ECLA briefly outlined the principal considerations prompting the proposals' submission. Regarding the representation of the Inter-American Development Bank in the Governing Council of the Institute, he stated that the resolution should make clear provision for the Bank's participation in the Governing Council, not only in view of the Bank's substantial financial contribution but also because of

its important role in the promotion of economic and social development in Latin America. He stressed, in that regard, the Bank's co-operation in the work of the OAS/ECLA/IDB Committee.

16. The proposals submitted to the Committee of the Whole centred on three main points. The first related to the representation of the Bank in the Governing Council (part A, sub-paragraphs (a) and (c) of paragraph 3); the second added to the original resolution the suggestion for the establishment of an advisory committee to advise the Director-General of the Institute on a variety of matters (paragraph 5 to be added at the end of part A of the resolution); the third, submitted at the last moment, was designed to specify that the Director-General of the Institute was authorized to make arrangements not only with Governments, but also with international organizations, with a view to making the Institute's services available (part A, sub-paragraph (e) of paragraph 4).

17. Although in the course of the Committee's discussions it became clear that Governments unanimously appreciated the importance of IDB's co-operation and wished to facilitate its participation in the work of the Institute, some delegations expressed misgivings and reservations as to whether it was proper to modify a text which had received unanimous approval at the eighth session of the Committee, after arduous negotiations designed to reconcile highly divergent points of view.

18. The Committee first discussed the new text proposed by the secretariat for sub-paragraphs (a) and (c) of paragraph 3, which read as follows:

"(a) Eleven members of recognized technical ability; eight of these members shall be nationals of eight different Latin American countries and elected by ECLA, one member shall be appointed by the President of the Inter-American Development Bank, and two members shall be from international organizations working in the field of economic and social development in Latin America; ECLA shall designate the two organizations to be represented and the qualified executive officer of each organization shall appoint one member to represent it;

"(c) Members of the Governing Council shall be elected or appointed at regular ECLA sessions, as provided for in sub-paragraph (a) above, for a term of two years, and may be re-elected or re-appointed for successive terms;"

19. Numerous delegations indicated their support for this proposal. Two delegations, however, urged that the composition of the Governing Council should be maintained as in the original resolution. In an attempt to find a compromise solution, one of these delegations, supported by the other, proposed the following new wording for sub-paragraphs (a) and (c):

"(a) Eight members of recognized technical ability elected by the Economic Commission for Latin America who shall be nationals of eight Latin American States. Representatives of the Economic Commission for Latin America, the Inter-American Development

Bank and the Organization of American States shall also be members of the Governing Council without the right to vote;

“(c) The eight members mentioned above shall be elected for a term of two years at the regular session of ECLA and shall be eligible for re-election. The three remaining members shall be appointed by the organizations mentioned above for a term of two years and shall be eligible for re-election;”

20. Another delegation took the view that, if subparagraph (a) modified the composition of the Governing Council by specifying that the Inter-American Development Bank was one of the “international organizations working in the field of economic and social development in Latin America” to be represented, the secretariat of ECLA and the Secretary-General of OAS should also be specifically mentioned in the new drafting of the paragraph.

21. That delegation accordingly proposed that subparagraph (a) submitted by the secretariat should be amended to read as follows:

“(a) Eleven members of recognized technical ability; eight of these members shall be nationals of eight different Latin American countries and elected by ECLA, one member shall be appointed by the President of the Inter-American Development Bank, one member shall be appointed by the Secretary-General of OAS and one member shall represent the secretariat of ECLA at international organizations working in the economic and financial field in Latin America.”

22. It follows clearly from the two proposals submitted that the Committee of the Whole agreed on the participation of the three organizations in question but that there were major differences regarding the form of the participation, particularly with respect to voting rights in the Institute’s Governing Council.

23. After a lengthy debate in which the representative of the Inter-American Development Bank and the secretariat of the Commission had an opportunity of stating their position, the view prevailed that the representatives of the three international organizations should have the same rights to speak and vote as the other eight members of the Governing Council. It was stressed that, in view of the technical nature of the duties of members of the Council, there was no justification for differentiating between them.

24. The delegation which had submitted the first amendment stated that it would not press its point and, in an effort at conciliation, withdrew its amendment, announcing that it would abstain in the vote on the new formulation.

25. In the voting, majority endorsement was given to the text of subparagraph (a) of paragraph 3 proposed by the secretariat, as amended in paragraph 21 above. Sub-paragraph (c) as proposed by the secretariat was adopted without modification.

26. The Committee of the Whole then proceeded to consider the secretariat’s proposal for the addition, at

the end of part A, of a new paragraph 5 reading as follows:

“5. To establish an Advisory Committee to be composed of a representative of the ECLA secretariat, a representative appointed by the Inter-American Development Bank, and representatives of other organizations substantially contributing to the activities of the Institute, invited by the Governing Council to be represented on the Advisory Committee.

“The functions of this Committee shall be to advise the Director-General on matters relating to the work of the Institute, such as the training course curriculum and fellowships, the work of the advisory groups, and, in particular, the co-ordination of the activities of the Institute with those of other international organizations which give assistance to Latin America in economic planning and social development and in the training of specialists in these areas. The Advisory Committee shall be permanent in character, and shall meet at least once a month at the headquarters of the Institute.”

27. The Committee of the Whole agreed that the establishment of an advisory committee to advise the Director-General of the Institute would be highly useful, and, with the modification proposed by a delegation that explicit mention should also be made of “a representative appointed by the Organization of American States” in referring to the advisory committee’s membership, the proposal set out in paragraph 26 above was adopted by a majority.

28. The Committee of the Whole next considered the proposal submitted, during its proceedings, by the secretariat, to the effect that subparagraph (e) of paragraph 4 of part A, should be amended to read as follows:

“(e) To make the necessary arrangements with Governments or international organizations for making available the services of the Institute;”

29. Several delegations expressed reservations regarding the Director-General’s authority to conclude arrangements outside the purely governmental sphere. Other delegations, however, stressed the need to cooperate not only with international organizations, as proposed, but also with self-governing or private national agencies whose activities might be developed with the technical help of the Institute. One delegation embodied this view in the following proposal:

“(e) To conclude with Governments and with other national or international agencies such contracts or other arrangements as may be necessary for making available the services of the Institute;”

30. Delegations offered various alternative formulations of this text in order to make it more explicit and to dispel the fear that certain steps by-passing Governments might be taken. Finally, there emerged a fairly general feeling in favour of the following text, which was adopted by a majority:

“(e) To conclude with Governments and with other national or international agencies such contracts or

other arrangements as may be necessary for making available the services of the Institute, it being understood that arrangements with national agencies shall be made with the approval of the Governments concerned;”

31. The text of resolution 218 (AC.50), as amended during the ninth session of the Committee of the Whole, is reproduced as resolution 220 (AC.52) (the new symbol assigned to it for technical reasons of United Nations documentation) in part II of this report.

32. At the conclusion of the second and last working meeting on 6 June 1962, the delegation of Bolivia requested that the report of the Committee of the Whole should record the fact that the Bolivian delegation supported the proposals submitted by the secretariat and that its abstention in several votes was due to the amendments introduced by other delegations in the course of the discussion.

33. At the closing meeting, and before the present report was considered and adopted, the delegations of Argentina and Panama explained their votes on the amendments submitted to resolution 218 (AC.50). At the request of both representatives, the texts of their statements are reproduced:

(a) *Explanation of vote of the Argentine delegation*

“I shall attempt to summarize briefly the reasons which determined our voting at yesterday’s meeting. The Argentine delegation came to this session of the ECLA Committee of the Whole convinced that there were serious considerations prompting its convening. It is, after all, rather unusual and possibly unprecedented in the annals of international organizations that, after the unanimous approval of a resolution by the representatives of the Governments constituting the organization, the same Governments should be invited to revise the resolution to which they had given their approval and thus, as it were, the status of *res judicata*, in order to meet the demands of another intergovernmental organization. In my Government’s view, this situation was aggravated by the fact that one of the proposed revisions affected paragraph 3 of the resolution — a paragraph which had been the subject of arduous negotiations among the Governments represented in the Committee, and the approved version of which was in fact a compromise between the various trends of thought regarding the composition of the Institute’s Governing Council. At that time, special consideration had been given to the financial arrangements with the United Nations Special Fund and the Inter-American Development Bank which make it possible for the Institute to be established and to function for a period of five years. Hence, our Government’s position was not made easier by the fact that the letter of invitation stated, as the basic reason for the proposed revision, the need to meet the conditions set by the Bank for its contribution — which seemed to impose a limitation on the sovereign right of decisions of the Governments represented and of the Committee of the Whole.

“Despite all of this, in view of our Government’s great respect for the work and initiative of the ECLA secretariat and of the great importance we attach to the Inter-American Bank’s participation in the activities of the Institute, we tried to find a new formula which, without destroying the basic compromise achieved at Santiago, Chile, would solve the problem of the Bank’s contribution and its consequent participation in the Governing Council of the Institute, while at the same time safeguarding the principle that the preparation and evaluation of national development programmes and plans are the exclusive responsibility of the member States.

“The explanations given by the Executive Secretary of ECLA after our first proposal was submitted convinced us that the representation requested by the Bank was not connected either with its financial contribution or with the preparation of national development plans or programmes. On the basis of that conviction, we drafted our final proposal,² set out in Conference Room Paper No. 4, which in our view established a proper balance between the representation of nationals of Latin American countries and the representation of the principal intergovernmental organizations related to the Institute. It enabled those organizations to offer their scientific and technical aid without granting them the right to vote. When objections were raised to this proposal, we, since it was of a purely conciliatory nature, preferred to withdraw it and revert to the stand we took at Santiago.

“We abstained on the first United States sub-amendment³ because although, in principle, we favour the participation of representatives of ECLA and of the Organization of American States in the deliberations of the Governing Council of the Institute — as is seen from the fact that we included these organizations in our proposal — we do not think it essential to the effectiveness of their participation that powers of decision should be granted to them. With the adoption of this sub-amendment and the maintenance of the text proposed by the secretariat without further modification which might have made it easier for us to vote favourably, my delegation was obliged to abstain in the vote on paragraph 3. We continue to believe that the text as adopted departs from the compromise reached at Santiago and aggravates the position of Governments interested in the work of the Institute, by creating a privileged category of permanent representatives on the Governing Council in favour of the organizations appointed to it. Nevertheless, we appreciate the contribution which these organizations can and assuredly will make to the work of the Institute, and we trust that the discretion of the representatives they appoint will be such as to rule out the provoking of any kind of conflict.

“With respect to paragraph 4 (e), my delegation was prepared to support the secretariat’s proposal. However, a sub-amendment was introduced whose

² Presented at the second meeting. See E/CN.12/AC.52/SR.2.

³ See E/CN.12/AC.52/SR.2.

implications were obscure and whose terms seemed incompatible with the aims and functions of the Institute as set out in part A, paragraph 1, of resolution 218 (AC.50), and my delegation felt constrained to vote against it. We regret that the insistence on maintaining the sub-amendment deprived my delegation and various other delegations of the opportunity of using their votes to express support for the secretariat's proposal on this paragraph.

"Regarding the new paragraph 5 of part A, my delegation voted for the United States sub-amendment³ set out in paragraph 2 of Conference Room Paper No. 3, since we feel that a reference to the Organization of American States is appropriate in connexion with the Advisory Committee. We also voted for the new paragraph 5 proposed by the secretariat, as amended, which corresponded to an Argentine initiative at Santiago, and we are pleased that this modification was adopted.

"We wish, however, to express the hope that, in inviting the other international bodies which are to constitute the Advisory Committee, the Governing Council will take into special account the important work being done by the ILO, UNESCO and FAO in fields related to the work of the Institute.

"Lastly, we wish to reiterate our appreciation of the efforts of the ECLA secretariat regarding the establishment of the Institute, and of the valuable contributions of IDB and the Special Fund which made the Institute's establishment possible."

(b) *Explanation of vote of the Panamanian delegation regarding the modification of part A, paragraph 4 (e), of resolution 215 (AC.50)*

"First, the amendment which the Committee has adopted by inserting the words 'and with other national . . . agencies' will, in my view, introduce into the Institute's mode of functioning an element discouraging co-ordination in the public sector.

"Secondly, the most difficult task is to co-ordinate the public sector as a whole, because, for one thing, self-governing agencies almost always want to operate as fully autonomous entities.

"Thirdly, although it is clearly laid down that the Institute's services — whether advisory or training services — will be provided at the request of the

Governments concerned, I am afraid that these self-governing institutions will assume that the sole function of the Government is to ensure liaison between them and the Institute.

"Fourthly, it is a serious matter if a Government is unable, through its planning agency, to take a major part in the orientation, financial decisions etc. of its self-governing institutions. I am afraid, therefore, that this modification will be detrimental to the co-ordination which should exist throughout the public sector."

OTHER STATEMENTS

34. In the discussions regarding the establishment of the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning, a number of statements were made which deserve mention at the conclusion of this account and which may be further consulted in the summary records of the Committee of the Whole (E/CN.12/AC.52/SR.1-3).

35. The observer for a State Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Commission noted the value of the Institute in the preparation of national development plans and in the adequate use of resources. He stated that his country would give favourable consideration to requests for technical assistance which might be submitted to it, and, if the occasion arose, would send national experts to participate in the training courses of the Institute and in the advisory groups.

36. The observers from several specialized agencies stressed the importance of the work which the Institute was to undertake, and indicated their agencies' interest in taking part in its activities so far as their respective fields were concerned. In particular, they expressed the desire to participate in the Advisory Committee, which they regarded as the best forum for the expression of their technical opinions and for the achieving of that unity of action which should mark the activities of the Institute. Several representatives of specialized agencies also summarized briefly the work they were carrying out in collaboration with ECLA and other regional bodies, and expressed their hope that the opening of the Institute would broaden and make more effective the co-operation which already existed in the matter of economic and social planning in Latin America.

Part II

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

220 (AC.52). Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning *

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

* *Note:* This resolution is based on resolution 218 (AC.50), with the amendments approved at the ninth session of the Committee of the Whole.

Noting with satisfaction the document prepared by the Executive Secretary on the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (E/CN.12/AC.50/7) and 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, as an autonomous body under the aegis of ECLA, be located at Santiago, 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 expedite economic and social development in the Latin American countries,

A

Resolves:

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 on 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 the 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 for the Institute a Governing Council, having the following functions:

(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 to ECLA, each year, a progress report on the work of the Institute;

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

(a) Eleven members of recognized technical ability; eight of these members shall be nationals of eight different Latin American countries and shall be elected by ECLA, one member shall be appointed by the President of the Inter-American Development Bank, one member shall be appointed by the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States and one member shall represent the secretariat of ECLA, at 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) Members of the Governing Council shall be elected or appointed at regular ECLA sessions, as provided for in sub-paragraph (a) above, for a term of two years, and may be re-elected or re-appointed for successive terms;

(d) The Director-General of the Institute, mentioned in 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 in sub-paragraph (b) above 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 to be entrusted with the direction and administration of the Institute, in accordance with the instructions issued by the Governing Council and with 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 conclude with Governments and with other national or international agencies such contracts or other arrangements as may be necessary for making available the services of the Institute, it being understood that the arrangements with national agencies shall be made with the approval of the Governments concerned;

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

In the exercise of his powers and the discharge of his responsibilities the Director-General may reach agree-

ment with the specialized agencies as to methods of co-operating with the Institute in the respective fields of such agencies;

5. To establish an Advisory Committee, to be composed of a representative of the ECLA secretariat, a representative appointed by the Inter-American Development Bank, a representative appointed by the Organization of American States, and representatives of other organizations substantially contributing to the activities of the Institute and invited by the Governing Council to be represented on the Advisory Committee.

The functions of this Committee shall be to advise the Director-General on matters relating to the work of the Institute, such as the training course curriculum and fellowships, the work of the advisory groups, and, in particular, the co-ordination of the activities of the Institute with those of other international organizations assisting Latin America in economic planning and social development and in the training of specialists in these areas. The Advisory Committee shall be permanent in character, and shall meet at least once a month at the headquarters of the Institute.

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 part A, paragraph 3 (a), of this resolution shall take place at an extraordinary meeting 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 tenth session of the Commission; with a view to facilitating 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 rules of procedure of the Commission 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 ECLA resolution 199 (IX), paragraph 7;

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 upon with the Governments concerned;

7. That, for the purpose of furthering the aims of the Institute, the Director-General may, in consultation with the tripartite OAS/ECLA/IDB Committee, 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 to the United Nations Special Fund separate requests for advisory services, as provided in paragraph 5 of document E/CN.12/AC.50/7.

6 June 1962

Part III

DRAFT RESOLUTION FOR ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The Economic and Social Council

Takes note of the report of the Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America on its ninth session (E/3649-E/CN.12/AC.52/3) and of resolution 220 (AC.52), which reproduces the text of resolution 218 (AC.50), "Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning", as amended at that session, and of the account of proceedings contained in the report.

Annex

LIST OF DELEGATIONS

REPRESENTATIVES OF STATES MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION

Argentina

Representative: Mr. Héctor Bernardo, Economic Counsellor, Permanent Mission to the United Nations

Member: Mr. Luis M. Caraballo

Bolivia

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

Brazil

Representative: Mr. Marcelo Raffaceli, Adviser, Permanent Mission to the United Nations

Member: Mr. Sergio Paulo Rouanet

Canada

Representative: Mr. William H. Barton, Acting Chargé d'Affaires, Permanent Mission to the United Nations

Member: Miss Gay Sellers

Chile

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

Member: Mr. Alfonso Somavía

Colombia

Representative: H.E. Mr. Alfonso Patiño Roselli, Ambassador and Alternate Representative to the United Nations

Costa Rica

Representative: Mr. Javier Oreámuno, Alternate Representative to the United Nations

Member: Mr. Bernal Jiménez

Cuba

Representative: H.E. Mr. Raúl Primelles, Ambassador and Alternate Representative to the United Nations

Dominican Republic

Representative: H.E. Mr. Donatello Herrera, Ambassador and Alternate Representative to the United Nations

Ecuador

Representative: Mr. Germánico Salgado, Chairman, National Planning Board

Member: Mr. Luis Valencia

El Salvador

Representative: Mr. Francisco Argüello Escolán, Under-Secretary for Economic Affairs

Members: Mr. Francisco Antonio Carrillo, Mr. Antonio Alvarez Vidaurre

France

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

Guatemala

Representative: H.E. Colonel Guillermo Flores Avendaño, Ambassador and Permanent Representative to the United Nations

Haiti

Representative: H.E. Mr. Max H. Dorsinville, Ambassador and Alternate Representative to the United Nations

Honduras

Representative: H.E. Mr. Francisco Milla Bermúdez, Ambassador and Permanent Representative to the United Nations

Member: Mr. Guillermo Cáceres Pineda

Mexico

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