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which exist in Latin America for developing industries likely to ensure higher productivity in agriculture; and

5. In accordance with the resources and facilities which each Latin-American country can offer, study the possibility of setting up or expanding such industries within a plan for increasing intra-regional and international trade.

STUDIES OF THE COFFEE INDUSTRY IN RELATION TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Resolution 63 (V) adopted on 24 April 1953
(E/CN.12/348)

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that the production of, and trade in, coffee are of great importance to the economy of several Latin-American countries,

Considering that, with the present technical levels of cultivation and processing of coffee, the efficiency of labour is very low because it is impossible to mechanize important phases of the productive process, and

Considering that the aforesaid characteristics of coffee cultivation tend to keep large sections of the population at low income levels,

Recommends that the secretariat study, in collaboration with FAO and other inter-governmental bodies, in specified areas where coffee is the main source of income, those economic and technical aspects of coffee production which exert the greatest influence on economic development.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

Resolution 64 (V) adopted on 24 April 1953
(E/CN.12/349)

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that in many cases the agricultural statistics of the countries of Latin America are not sufficiently broad, comparable or systematic for the adequate compilation and analysis of the data needed for studies of economic development in agriculture, and

Considering further that these shortcomings may impair the validity of the conclusions reached concerning problems of agricultural economy,

Requests the secretariat

1. When appropriate, to point out with the necessary clarity in its economic studies what the statistical deficiencies are, indicating the sources and, in the case of estimates prepared by the secretariat, the methods followed in the preparation of the data;

2. To undertake, in co-operation with FAO and the Inter-American Statistical Institute, an investigation into the structure of the system of agricultural statistics of the Latin-American countries and of the techniques used by them, for the purpose of indicating where the greatest deficiencies occur and determining in what cases the existing statistics may be accepted and in what cases they should be broader or more thorough so as to conform to specified standards and so as not to impair the validity of the conclusions in the economic studies based upon them; and

3. To endeavour, in co-operation with FAO, to

devise speedy and adequate methods for collecting the available data and information.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

Resolution 65 (V) adopted on 24 April 1953
(E/CN.12/350)

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that, pursuant to resolution 14 (IV) adopted at the fourth session, an Agricultural Credit Seminar in Central America was held in Guatemala during September and October 1952, under the aegis of the Government of Guatemala, the Commission and the Food and Agriculture Organization, the preliminary report of which was submitted to this fifth session for study (E/CN.12/305),

Notes with satisfaction the report submitted by the secretariat, FAO and the Government of Guatemala, on the results of the said seminar in Central America; and

Recommends that the secretariat, jointly with the Food and Agriculture Organization, enlisting the co-operation of other United Nations specialized agencies and in consultation with governments, continue the study of agricultural credit problems and arrange for the calling, if and when appropriate, of regional seminars to deal with this subject.

LAND REFORM

Resolution 66 (V) adopted on 24 April 1953
(E/CN.12/351)

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Having noted with satisfaction the interest of the United Nations in the study of land reform problems, and General Assembly resolution 625 (VII) and Economic and Social Council resolution 370 (XIII), which deal specifically with this matter and which suggest that the United Nations and the specialized agencies should carry out studies in this field,

Considering that the system of agrarian structures is an element of fundamental importance in an adequate analysis of the problems involved in the economic development of the Latin-American countries,

Considering that, within such structures, the methods of tenure and land use are of vital importance and should be considered, in Latin America, from the point of view of ensuring a better life for the farmer as a necessary step towards the economic emancipation of the peoples,

Considering that any system of cultivation should tend towards improving the living conditions of the rural population,

Considering that a Latin-American seminar on land problems will be held in Brazil (Campinas, State of São Paulo) in May 1953, at which all questions relating to land reform will be studied by experts, and

Considering that the Commission will collaborate in this seminar, which is sponsored by FAO and the Government of Brazil in pursuance of the aforesaid resolutions,

Recommends

1. That land reform be considered as a basic ele-

ment in secretariat studies of programming and economic development in the Latin-American countries;

2. That, to give effect to the above recommendation, the secretariat should work in close collaboration with the Secretariat of the United Nations at Headquarters and with that of the Food and Agriculture Organization, taking into account the reports of the above seminar and bearing in mind that there should be a high degree of co-ordination between the activities of United Nations organizations in this field; and

3. That the secretariat should submit to the next session the reports and suggested lines of action developed by that seminar, and any other data which it may collect through its own efforts.

PROBLEMS OF THE BANANA INDUSTRY

Resolution 67 (V) adopted on 24 April 1953
(E/CN.12/352)

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that the production and export of bananas have increased in some countries and declined in others (E/CN.12/291/Rev.1),

Considering that during the period 1947-52 this decline was marked in some Central American and Caribbean countries, although there was a considerable increase in Latin America's total production and export of bananas, and

Considering that the countries which feel they are affected should be helped in carrying out measures likely to regain the former level of banana production,

Recommends that the secretariat should

1. Arrange for the carrying out, in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization and the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, and at the request of interested governments, of a study of the economic and technological problems of the banana industry; and

2. Give special attention to the economic aspects of the banana industry in the preparation of the next *Economic Survey of Latin America*, taking into account, as far as possible, the results of the study mentioned in the foregoing paragraph.

HARD FIBRES

Resolution 68 (V) adopted on 24 April 1953
(E/CN.12/353)

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that hard fibres, mainly sisal, play an important part in the economy of several Latin-American countries,

Considering that, owing to the drop in the prices of hard fibres on the world market, caused by various factors, the Latin-American producing countries have suffered a substantial reduction in their resources, and

Considering that it is necessary to help the countries affected in this way to find the means of recov-

ering their previous levels of production and export of hard fibres,

Recommends that the secretariat undertake, in collaboration with FAO, a study of the status of the production, industrialization and export of hard fibres—mainly sisal—in the various producing countries of Latin America which request it.

INTRA-REGIONAL TRADE

Resolution 69 (V) adopted on 24 April 1953
(E/CN.12/354)

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Having considered with interest the preliminary study presented by the Executive Secretary in document E/CN.12/304,

Considering that this is of positive technical value and that it represents a first step towards the clarification of questions not previously dealt with, and

Considering that

(a) It is necessary that in the continued study referred to in resolution 20 (IV), the research should be extended to cover the field of trade within the Latin-American region as a whole, since the successful carrying out of a commercial policy calculated to improve this trade depends on a more thorough analysis thereof, if it is to yield precise data,

(b) Therefore, the analysis of the problems outlined in document E/CN.12/304 should be broadened with respect to commercial and payments agreements, raw materials and manufactured goods, and foodstuffs and transport,

(c) By reason of the fact that some Latin-American republics are and others are not parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, they are in different positions as far as their trade negotiations with each other are concerned,

(d) In view of the position of the land-locked States of Latin America, it is advisable to give special attention to their foreign trade problems with a view to promoting their economic development and increasing trade within the Latin-American region, and

(e) The complications inherent in trade within the Latin-American region may render it advisable to resort more frequently to the services of experts for the purpose of carrying out the studies referred to herein, and that thus it is desirable to broaden the scope of resolution 20 (IV) in this regard,

Recommends

1. That, in the continuing study referred to in resolution 20 (IV), the secretariat should broaden the scope of its research into co-operation among the Latin-American countries with respect to economic policy, in such a way that practical solutions may be found for the problems affecting the development of trade, and should, in addition, study the possibility of formulating the bases of a commercial policy for Latin-American trade;

And for this purpose instructs the secretariat to study:

(a) With greater emphasis than hitherto, the influence on trade within the Latin-American region as