



UNITED NATIONS

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA
REPORT OF THE SIXTH SESSION

(29 August—16 September 1955)

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS : TWENTIETH SESSION
SUPPLEMENT No. 10A

NEW YORK

to prevent this process from interfering with the normal patterns of trade; and

2. To request FAO:

(a) To take appropriate measures for the immediate reopening of the register of members of the Consultative Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal of the Committee on Commodity Problems, to allow the enrolment of countries which have not yet subscribed;

(b) To adopt the necessary measures to enable the Consultative Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal to undertake a thorough study of the problem covered by its terms of reference, and especially of the application of practical procedures for the disposal on a global basis of existing surpluses in general;

(c) That, in view of the urgency of the problems of surpluses and the rapidity with which this problem must be solved, the advisability be considered of arranging for more frequent meetings of the Committee on Commodity Problems; and

(d) That the Committee on Commodity Problems continue and expand its study of procedures aimed at avoiding further surpluses which harmfully interfere with normal trade patterns.

IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES

*Resolution 96 (VI) adopted on 15 September 1955
(E/CN.12/405)*

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering:

(a) The importance of the iron and steel industry and its related transforming industries to the economic development of Latin America, and

(b) That the secretariat, in accordance with resolution 57 (V), has submitted a preliminary report on the Iron and Steel Transforming Industries in Selected Latin American Countries (E/CN.12/377), and, in co-operation with the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration, is preparing the Second Meeting of Experts on the iron and steel and transforming industries, to meet at São Paulo, Brazil, in 1956,

Expresses satisfaction with the report mentioned above; and

Recommends to the secretariat:

1. That research related to the iron and steel industries be continued and extended to other interested Latin American countries;

2. That in co-operation with the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration and other institutions concerned, preparations go forward for the Meeting of Experts to be held at São Paulo, Brazil, in June 1956; and

3. That in collaboration with member governments, with the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration and with other institutions concerned, the committee of experts proposed in resolution 57 (V) be convened to advise on the various pertinent problems.

THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

*Resolution 97 (VI) adopted on 15 September 1955
(E/CN.12/406)*

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering:

(a) That the secretariat, in accordance with resolu-

tion 59 (V), has undertaken a preliminary study on the chemical industry, and

(b) The growing importance of that industry to the economy of the Latin American countries, and the existence of abundant raw materials in some of them,

Recommends to the secretariat:

1. That the studies begun on the chemical industry be continued and extended to as many countries as possible; and

2. That, when justified by the work programme and with the co-operation of the Technical Assistance Administration of the United Nations and other specialized agencies concerned, it convene a Meeting of Experts on the chemical industry to review the studies and to consider, in general, the technical and economic aspects relating to the development of this industry.

THE PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY

*Resolution 98 (VI) adopted on 15 September 1955
(E/CN.12/407)*

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Taking into consideration:

(a) That the secretariat, in compliance with resolution 58 (V), organized, in co-operation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Technical Assistance Administration of the United Nations and the Government of the Republic of Argentina, a Meeting of Experts on the Pulp and Paper Industries in Latin America, which met in Buenos Aires in 1954 and submitted a report on this subject (E/CN.12/370),

(b) That the importance of the pulp and paper industry for economic development and the need for additional research were made clear both by the Meeting of Experts and in their report, and

(c) That the secretariat has set up a Joint Group of Experts on the economics, construction and administration of pulp and paper mills—working on the basis of wood fibres, bagasse and other materials—and on forestry, to give advice on the solution of such problems to Latin American governments which request it, the group in question having been formed on the initiative of the Meeting mentioned above and in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the Technical Assistance Administration of the United Nations,

Takes note with satisfaction:

1. Of the report presented by the secretariat on the Latin American Meeting of Experts on the Pulp and Paper industry; and

2. Of the formation of the Group of Experts mentioned above.

ENERGY AND WATER RESOURCES

*Resolution 99 (VI) adopted on 15 September 1955
(E/CN.12/408)*

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering:

(a) That an adequate supply of energy is an important factor for economic development,

(b) That deficiencies in this supply have represented a serious obstacle to the economic growth of the Latin American countries and that the need thus exists for efficient integrated and multiple utilization of energy resources and of the installations for their use,

(c) That, to this end, information and statistics are required on the availability and use of energy resources, including the productivity of existing installations,

(d) That, in drawing up economic development policies and programmes, it is indispensable to create and perfect institutions devoted to experimentation, technical and economic measurement, appraisal, integrated development, efficient use and protection of energy resources,

(e) That specialized technical co-operation on an adequate scale between Latin American countries, between their institutions dealing with energy resources, and between them and more industrialized countries, may contribute through an increase in technical knowledge and skills, to a solution of the problem of meeting the energy needs of this region, and

Bearing in mind resolution 38 (AC.16)* the report of the Secretary-General on the Development and utilization of water resources (E/2603) and resolution 533 (XVIII) of the Economic and Social Council, in particular paragraph 4, which, *inter alia*, invites the regional economic commissions "to take, in co-operation with Governments, all practical steps . . . calculated to help strengthen international technical co-operation in regard to water resource development and utilization",

Resolves:

1. To take note with satisfaction of the preliminary report on the production and utilization of energy in Latin America, its possibilities and problems (E/CN.12/373/Rev.1, E/CN.12/384 and Add. 1 and 2);

2. To recommend to the governments of the Latin American countries that:

(a) as far as possible within the general lines of their economic policy, and with the aim of balanced, integrated and multiple development and of an optimum use of their energy resources, they bear in mind the advisability of creating and improving both institutions responsible for the formulation of policy in this sphere and also organizations responsible for compiling information and statistics and for evaluating the potential mineral, water and other energy resources, and their final utilization;

(b) they co-operate with the secretariat in drawing up a uniform energy nomenclature and also in carrying out the studies and direct activities of the secretariat relating to the promotion of the supply and use of energy;

(c) they assign, as far as possible, the required priority to energy development in their requests for technical assistance; and

3. To recommend that the secretariat, to the extent of its resources and in co-operation with the Technical Assistance Administration, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the other regional economic commissions of the United Nations and other agencies and institutions concerned:

(a) Pursue the study of traditional and new sources of energy, particularly the present and future availability, use and requirements of the different energy sources in

Latin America, and carry out research on the efficiency with which energy resources are being used, convening for the purpose study groups on the subject whenever advisable;

(b) Investigate productivity in the production, generation, transport, distribution and use of the various forms of energy, and for this purpose carry out field studies, in agreement with interested governments and with the advice of qualified experts, in order to evaluate the size, location and causes of a deficient utilization of energy and to suggest means to improve productivity;

(c) Collaborate with governments in drawing up a uniform energy nomenclature as well as a system of comparable information and statistics, including methods for preparing energy balances, with the aim of determining the degree of utilization of their resources in relation to economic development;

(d) Assist governments, when they so request, in establishing the corresponding economic factors and in co-ordinating energy development programmes;

(e) 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; and

(f) Carry out a preliminary examination of water resources in Latin America, and of their present and future utilization in so far as possible for multiple purposes, such as energy, irrigation and water supply, taking into account other factors, such as land reclamation, drainage and other benefits arising from the construction of such works and the use of water.

NUCLEAR ENERGY

Resolution 100 (VI) adopted on 15 September 1955
(E/CN.12/409)

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering:

(a) The importance of the possible direct and indirect consequences for the economies of the Latin American countries of the development of the generation and use of nuclear energy and products obtained from it,

(b) The concern of the United Nations to extend the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, expressed at the International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy held at Geneva, Switzerland in August, 1955,

(c) The generous offer made by several countries to share with others the results of their experiments in this field and to provide technical assistance and equipment, and

(d) The interest shown by the Latin American countries in following closely the progress made in this sphere,

Resolves:

1. To take note of the information on nuclear energy submitted by the secretariat to the Commission (E/CN.12/384/Add.1)

2. To suggest to the governments of the Latin American countries that they avail themselves, individually or in groups, of any facilities obtainable through the United Nations or other sources, chiefly with the aim of training a larger number of technical experts in the

* Resolution of the Committee of the Whole.