



**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**

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and technical aspects of coffee production which exert the greatest influence on economic development, and

(d) That the progress report on this study, which has been made to the sixth session of the Commission, indicates that the completed study will provide information of considerable value to the governments of countries interested in the production and consumption of coffee,

1. *Requests* the ECLA secretariat and FAO to make available, both to the interested governments, and to the Special Commission on Coffee of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, whatever information resulting from the studies on the coffee industry in which they are now engaged, they feel would be of interest; and

2. *Expresses* the hope that the Special Commission on Coffee of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council will endeavour to complete the study in which it is engaged in the shortest possible time, and make its results available to governments interested in the international trade in coffee, so that they may be in a position to judge whether, and the extent to which, it may be possible to adopt measures of international co-operation designed to stabilize world coffee markets, and the possible nature of such measures.

#### LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT

*Resolution 91 (VI) adopted on 15 September 1955  
(E/CN.12/400)*

*The Economic Commission for Latin America,*

*Considering:*

(a) That, according to official statistics, production of goods of animal origin is expanding in Latin American countries at a slower rate than aggregate crop and livestock production,

(b) That in consequence of this slow rate of increase, an appreciable decline in *per capita* meat consumption has occurred during the last seven years in several countries, to the serious detriment of the dietary standards of their populations,

(c) That a greater encouragement of production of goods of animal origin would contribute decisively to a better balance between crop and livestock production, as well as between these two sectors and general economic development,

(d) That there is a lack of accurate and comprehensive information on the factors retarding the progress of stockbreeding and of production of goods of animal origin in the region,

(e) That the need to accelerate the development of the production of goods of animal origin in Latin America has been the object of special resolutions at a number of international meetings, particularly the third FAO meeting on Food and Agriculture Programmes and Prospects in Latin America, held at Buenos Aires in September 1954,

(f) That at the said meeting a recommendation was made to FAO that in co-operation with ECLA and other appropriate organizations, it should carry out a study of the possibilities of accelerating the development of stockbreeding and of the measures which should be adopted for this purpose, and

(g) That close and satisfactory collaboration and understanding exist between the ECLA secretariat and

FAO to undertake a joint study of Latin America's agricultural problems,

*Resolves:*

1. That the ECLA secretariat and FAO be requested to take appropriate steps to include in their joint work programme, with the highest possible priority, the study on the development of stockbreeding to which reference is made in the resolution adopted at the third meeting of FAO referred to above;

2. That this study include, *inter alia*, the following basic aspects:

(a) An analysis of the technical and economic factors which hinder livestock production and improved supplies of goods of animal origin in Latin America, and which thus obstruct better dietary standards;

(b) The possibilities and outlook for the development of the livestock industry in the Latin American countries; and

(c) The measures which should be adopted to promote the development of stockbreeding and the consumption of products of animal origin; and

3. That for those purposes typical areas be chosen which are representative of the different ecological and economic conditions in which stockbreeding activities are carried out in Latin America.

#### AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENT

*Resolution 92 (VI) adopted on 15 September 1955  
(E/CN.12/401)*

*The Economic Commission for Latin America,*

*Noting with satisfaction* the study of the selective expansion of agricultural production in Latin America and its relation to economic development (E/CN.12/378), submitted jointly by the secretariat of ECLA and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and

*Considering:*

(a) That investment in agriculture has been very low in Latin America, particularly in relation to the income accruing from this activity,

(b) That the total of such investment is not clearly or precisely known, since much of it does not appear in official statistics,

(c) That the real opportunities for utilizing the investment resources available for agriculture are not precisely known,

(d) That the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has offered its collaboration in technical research designed to promote agricultural development in Latin America, and

(e) That it is of fundamental importance for the over-all economic development of Latin America that the rate of investment in agriculture be raised,

*Recommends:*

1. To member governments that, through their appropriate agencies, they initiate or intensify research and studies designed to determine (a) the quantity and quality of investments in agriculture; (b) the volume and use of income accruing from agricultural activities; (c) the possibility of increasing the rate of investment; and that they should supply this information to the secretariat of ECLA and to FAO; and