

STATEMENT BY MR. VILDOSOLA OF THE CHILEAN DELEGATION

AT THE PLENARY SESSION ON 1 SEPTEMBER 1955

Mr. Chairman, fellow Delegates: The delegation of Chile only wishes to add a few words to the outstanding statements already made by Delegates to this session. I want to refer, Mr. Chairman, to the problem of programming and the way in which my country has tackled this problem.

A short time ago, we heard Dr. Raúl Prebisch emphatically repeat the pressing need which exists for all under-developed countries to reach a higher stage of industrialization in order to give employment of greater productivity to the surplus agrarian population. I would like to express the entire agreement of the Chilean delegation with these fundamental concepts. Many years ago Chile already understood the imperative need of this phenomenon and established one of the earliest institutions for economic development in Latin America. I refer to the Corporación de Fomento de la Producción. I do not want to give full details of the functions carried out to date by this body, because its work is well known throughout the region and has served as a model for similar organizations in other Latin American countries.

The Corporación de Fomento, during its five years of existence, has established the basic industries of Chile's economy which are the fundamental supports for its development: energy, petroleum and steel, in addition to many other smaller supplementary industries. Without the risk of exaggeration, we can say that industrialization in Chile only began to acquire substantial proportions when the Corporación de Fomento was created. The many manufacturing branches which have developed as a result of the basic industries mentioned above, have allowed this sector to absorb a growing proportion of the agricultural population. In consequence, Chile today has one of the lowest percentages of active population employed in agriculture in the region.

Despite the accelerated rate of industrialization which has characterized Chile's recent growth, technical progress in agriculture has not kept pace with this progress and a disequilibrium has thus been caused which has unfavourably influenced the over-all economic development of our country. That is why the growth of Chile's gross national product

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does not reflect the vigorous expansion of its industry. In recent years, as a reaction to these events, the Government of my country decided to attack the problem of the relatively backward state of agriculture and requested international organizations, such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to send a field mission to study the problem and suggest appropriate solutions. Once my Government had received the joint report of these two bodies, it immediately proceeded to prepare a complete programme for the development of agriculture, which also had to include the problem of transport. This plan for the development of agriculture has been presented for the consideration of the two organizations, to obtain the necessary technical and financial aid for its implementation. It shows how well the Government of Chile has understood the suggestions made by ECLA for so long a period and which were so clearly expressed by the Executive Secretary.

This plan, even though it only covers a fraction of Chile's economic activity, will certainly serve as a basis for the over-all programming of economic development in my country. Consequently, we have welcomed with sympathy and gratitude the efforts displayed by ECLA to offer a methodological instrument for programming to the Latin American nations.

I also want to mention some general ideas on foreign trade policy in my country. At a later stage, in the appropriate committee, my Delegation will be pleased to deal with this subject in all the detail it merits.

Fellow Delegates, Chile fully comprehends that foreign trade is a decisive factor in development problems and that, as a direct result, it is absolutely essential to raise inter-Latin-American trade to higher levels. For this reason, my country is willing to do all in its power to establish a system which will enable trade between the countries of the region to be liberalized and to establish mutual markets for specific goods.

This attitude on the part of Chile continues a policy which has dated since the nineteenth century. It is apparent in a number of agreements with European countries which, with the exception of the most-favoured-nation clause, envisaged benefits or preferences similar
/to those

to those Chile had given to nations of this region.

Today, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade represents a factor of importance in the commercial policy of my country. We believe this multilateral agreement has been a useful element in stabilizing our export trade.

I want to close by repeating the sincere congratulations of the Government and the Chilean Delegation to ECLA and its magnificent body of economists for such complete studies, which have so much significance for the economic future of Latin America. I am absolutely sure that we shall obtain important and valuable conclusions from this meeting, which will contribute to link still further the fruitful and cordial relations which exist between all our countries.

ADDRESS DELIVERED BY MR. TEOFILO DE ANDRADE-LYRA,
CHIEF OF THE BRAZILIAN DELEGATION, AT THE PLENARY
SESSION ON 1 SEPTEMBER 1955

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Executive Secretary, Fellow-Delegates:

If it is a pleasure for us, as Americans, to attend any international conference, but our satisfaction at present exceeds all bounds, since the scene of our meeting is Santa Fé de Bogotá, a city glorious in history, founded by a man of letters and destined to academic laurels from the time of the establishment of its ancient University, one of the oldest on this continent.

ECLA is a kind of seminar for economic studies, and no other amphitheatre could suit it so well as this austere city, whose spirit partakes of the loftiness of the Andes that surround it. Here the thinker, the academician, the economist, are preparing to undertake research and programming which may prove of the greatest benefit to all our communities.

The spirit of warm friendship with which the Government of Colombia has welcomed the delegations to the present sixth session of ECLA makes this hospitality even more cordial and impels me to express, on behalf of my country, our appreciation and gratitude.

The precedents established at former meetings of this regional agency of the United Nations inspire us with the hope that at the outcome of this meeting, to which studies of outstanding importance have already been submitted by the secretariat, the complex economic problems with which the

/American republics

American republics are faced today, will be set forth as effectively as possible.

None of us can fail to appreciate ECLA's contribution at its full worth. It has already brought about a revolution in this region's approach to economic problems which is yielding constructive results. Its admirable work of research and analysis has freed us, in a relatively short time, from a number of prejudices which were distorting the vision of our economists and confirming them in a position of isolation from the basic economic problems of the Latin American countries. The catalytic effect of its action is already making itself felt, not only in the technical resources of the professional economists, but also in government procedures, and, in addition, is apparent in the behaviour pattern of those sectors which most fully represent the American communities.

As the Delegate of Brazil, I have great pleasure in stressing the importance of this Commission. Indeed, the methodology adopted in its studies and the results of its analytic research on Brazil's economy set up models which our own research organizations are striving to imitate, and which have consequently given rise to substantial modifications in the work of our statistical institutions and in the interpretation of economic data. Recently, a government body of outstanding importance, the Banco Nacional do Desenvolvimento Economico, asked the ECLA secretariat to collaborate in the training of a group of specialists whose efforts were to be devoted to

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applying in Brazil, by means of prolonged and thorough research in into the country's economic structure, the technique of economic development projections which was introduced in 1953, and the prospects for which seem to us highly promising.

The results of this joint effort, which would have been impossible without the technical co-operation of ECLA, are now submitted to the delegates here assembled for their appraisal and criticism. This pioneer study, if the considerable statistical deficiencies still in existence in my country are taken into account, not only constitutes a point of departure for more comprehensive and accurate studies, but even now offers invaluable elements for the formulation of alternative policies of economic development, adjusted to current circumstances.

In fact, ECLA's activities cover three distinct fields. In the first place, its studies supply us with increasingly realistic and precise information as to the economic structure and the development problems of the countries of Latin America. In the second place it acts as an organ of general and specific technical assistance. The Training Centre for Economists, in a series of courses and seminars, has enabled a large number of Latin American economists to acquire a thorough knowledge both of the conceptual instruments of economic analysis which are essential for a proper grasp of economic development as it takes place in our countries, and of the most suitable techniques for dealing with the problems which such growth spontaneously /generates. They

generates, They have thus been trained for effective collaboration in the public or private administration of each country. Specifically, by sending its qualified experts to the various countries, ECLA has helped in the execution of highly important works. Thirdly, as a natural outcome of such studies and such assistance, and of plenary sessions like the present, it offers useful suggestions for the working out of guiding principles for economic policy.

At the same time, the studies submitted to the consideration of this meeting, enable the difficulties facing our countries to be defined and the possibilities of overcoming them to be assessed. With impartial realism, they point out the persistence of "clear symptoms of weakness in the rate of Latin America's economic development". As the introduction to the Economic Survey puts it, "despite some circumstantial evidence, throughout the year 1954 the factors unfavourable to the recovery of the high rates of growth attained by Latin America during the five years immediately after the Second World War, rather than slackening, have continued to operate."

It is true that according to preliminary estimates of Brazil's national revenue for 1954, its real income has continued to increase, despite the lower rate of investment in the two preceding years. Nevertheless, if the internal and external factors that contributed to Brazil's economic development during the post-war period, are properly appraised,

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the prospects for the next few years, on a basis of spontaneous development, cannot be viewed with optimism. From 1939 to 1954, according to the data compiled in the analysis and projections of Brazil's economic development to which we have alluded, the rate of economic growth actually was exceptionally high. In monetary terms, the volume of available goods and services rose from 175 thousand million cruzeiros, at 1952 prices, to 413 thousand millions, or, in other words, was more than doubled. In relative terms, this expansion meant an annual per capita increment of 3.4 per cent during the period under review. If, within this relatively prolonged phase, we consider shorter periods, it can be seen that during the post-war years, that is, from 1940 to 1945, the average per capita rate of growth stood at 0.7 per cent. In the next five five-year period it reached 6.2 per cent, and in the last, 4.5 per cent. It should be noted, however, that these highly significant results were strongly affected by external factors which accounted for a total contribution of 116 thousand million cruzeiros between 1939 and 1954. To judge by the conditions at present prevailing, it would be unrealistic to assume that this favourable external influence is likely to continue. Should it not do so, the maintenance of a rate of development comparable with that of the period under review, if a high rate of investment is postulated, will tend to demand a reduction of the increment in consumption, and even of its present

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volume, either indirectly through an openly inflationary process, or directly, by means of specific controls. Clearly, both processes, apart from their innumerable intrinsic disadvantages, are highly undesirable for a country where the standards of living are low.

To take into consideration only the most recent period, from 1948 to 1954, gross investment, which at the close of the former year amounted to approximately 35 thousand million cruzeiros, attained its peak of 65 thousand millions in 1952, and in the last two years slightly declined, under the influence of external factors, though in both relative and absolute terms it was still higher than that registered for 1948. Despite the fact that throughout this whole period the share of investment in national expenditure exceeded 12 per cent, there was no effective reduction in consumption, which, on the contrary, rose steadily. It should be pointed out, however, that these results would not have been obtained if it had not been for certain factors which were strictly speaking independent of Brazil's domestic effort, and of markedly transient character. The trend of the terms of trade, which had evolved under such favourable auspices in the last two five-year periods, was reversed as from the end of 1954, nor, in current circumstances, does it seem reasonable to assume that it will recover. Furthermore, in consequence of the financial burdens imposed by short-term debts or other /commitments, part

commitments, part of the product of the internal saving effort will have to be diverted abroad.

Taking such trends into account, and on the assumption of given basic relationships, the study on Brazil's economic development, without introducing pessimistic hypotheses as to the factors determining growth, reaches the conclusion that, in all likelihood, between 1955 and 1962 it will not be possible to attain a rate of growth comparable to that recorded in the recent past. The study adds that if in the course of the next five years Brazil were to lose the whole of the improvement in the terms of trade which it secured during the foregoing five-year period, its economic progress would be even more severely restricted.

Consequently, my country, which naturally has no wish to see a continuance of the discrepancies between it and more highly-developed economies, is faced with the problems of overcoming these difficulties.

If we take into account only our domestic effort to improve substantially upon the forecast based on current tendencies, we shall be obliged to have recourse to two methods or to a combination of them both. In the first place we shall have to raise the rate of saving; and this, as has already been pointed out, necessarily means a reduction in the rate of increase of consumption, which involves considerable practical difficulties. In the second place, by means of

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a wise orientation of investment policy, we shall have to improve the ratio between the national product and existing productive capital. Perhaps this latter is the more fruitful alternative.

Inasmuch as this problem must be systematically tackled, with due regard to the over-all economy and the interdependence of the various economic activities, the main effort to solve it must take the form of the destruction of bottlenecks or the restoration of the balance between the various sectors, so as to remove obstacles to the development process. To this end, Brazil, aware of the importance of eliminating such handicaps, has been pursuing a policy of channelling an even larger volume of savings towards those sectors whose inadequate growth is preventing the steady expansion of the rest. Thus, by means of non-inflationary procedures, it has created specific and general funds to provide resources for investment in these fields.

Nevertheless, while it is true that some of the sectors in question, as, for instance, energy and transport, are patently among those which should reap the benefit of such a policy, there are others which are also sources of disequilibrium but which are not so clearly apparent. The identification of these sectors, and the need to establish priorities in view of the scanty resources available, induced my country's government, and the organizations responsible

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for the handling of the funds set up, to give their decided support to structural surveys of Brazil's economy, like the one made with ECLA's co-operation.

This rational line of action, which implies neither over-all programming nor the imposition of economic controls, is essential for the development of private initiative itself. Conversely, without these guiding principles, a progressive contraction of free enterprise would take place.

One of the most serious difficulties with which Brazil is at present confronted is the disequilibrium in its balance of payments. The total lack of a substantial inflow of liquid foreign capital, and the predicted deterioration of the terms of trade in relation to the recent period, call for measures which, on the one hand, will promote the best possible utilization of such foreign exchange as enters the country and, on the other, will encourage the expansion of the export trade.

Brazil's economic development shows an irrevocable trend towards import replacement, which has been revealing itself in an intensive process of industrialization. Owing to this long-term trend, the ratio between imports and national expenditure is gradually decreasing and the composition of imports is being substantially modified. Nevertheless, as a general rule, this same tendency creates a need for further imports of raw materials and capital goods; but the satisfaction of such requirements is hampered by the capacity

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to import. This capacity is well known to be the outcome of three factors, namely, the quantum of exports, the terms of trade and the inflow of foreign capital. The outlook already described makes it urgently necessary to promote the expansion of exports. With this end in view, the Brazilian Government is making every possible effort to avert a situation which would prove intolerable. Of course, it does not forget that this must be accomplished within a framework of international, and especially inter-American co-operation, and that possible effects on the countries of this hemisphere must be constantly borne in mind. The recent agreement concluded between Brazil, Germany, the United Kingdom and Holland, and mentioned by Dr. Raul Prebisch in his masterly address, constitutes one of the measures concerned. It is also worth while pointing out that this understanding, in which other countries may ultimately participate, represents a step towards the negotiation of multilateral clearing operations between Latin American and European countries. It will be recalled that at its fifth session ECLA expressed itself satisfied that it would be possible to carry out this type of transaction through the facilities provided by the European Payments Union, and requested the secretariat, in collaboration with the appropriate international agencies, to pursue the studies already begun to this end, and also to examine the most suitable methods for putting them into effect.

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Furthermore, the Brazilian Government's interest in this serious problem is leading it to undertake studies aimed at seeking the right solutions to bring about an expansion of the volume of Brazil's exports.

It would, however, be deeply regrettable if such aims were defeated by an adverse movement in the prices of our export products. Unfortunately, this is a possibility which not only threatens my own country's exportable goods, but also constitutes a menace to all Latin American exporters of primary products. Measures are required which will be the result of international co-operation and which will allow some check at least to be placed on the fluctuations in the prices of such commodities, stabilizing them more firmly at satisfactory levels.

The suggestions on this point prepared by the Working Committee appointed by the ECLA secretariat, and submitted to the Meeting of Ministers of Finance or Economy, at the fourth extraordinary session of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, held at Rio de Janeiro in November, 1954, should be the object of careful consideration on the part of both governments and international organizations.

The capacity to import and, up to a point, the possibility of raising the standard of living, largely depend, in Latin America, on the world prices of coffee, a product which concerns fourteen of the countries of the region and is of great importance to eight of them. Nevertheless, as Dr.

/Raul Prebisch

Raul Prebisch rightly pointed out in his report, these prices are imperilled by the likelihood of over-production in the near future, though at the present time this possibility has become more remote, on account of the recent frosts and their devastating effect on the Brazilian crop.

This was a disaster for Brazil, since the data compiled reveal that the State of Parana - Brazil's new Promised Land where coffee is concerned - witnessed the damage or destruction of 300 million coffee trees. This will mean that the harvest in the State in question, for the agricultural year 1956/57, will be only one-fourth of the normal figure.

The catastrophe was all the greater because, whereas in Brazil such frosts are a cyclical phenomenon which reappears in a more or less acute form at average intervals of eleven years, on this occasion it was repeated within the short space of two years, as in 1953 fundamental damage had been done in the States of Parana and Sao Paulo. Although for Brazil this was an irreparable calamity, the July frosts in the present year served to stabilize the price of coffee on the world market by re-establishing the balance between supply and demand if we take production figures for the current and future crops as a whole.

But the increase in the production of coffee throughout the world should be a source of overwhelming anxiety to the coffee-growing countries of Latin America, which may
/find themselves

find themselves faced to-morrow with a fall in coffee prices, in consequence of over-production.

Even so, a common effort would be capable of averting this danger, either by action designed to increase consumption, or even, if circumstances demanded it, by means of an international agreement such as is being studied by the Special Coffee Commission of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council. To this agreement allusion was made in these discussions only yesterday by the Delegate of the United States, Mr. Harold M. Randall, who promised that his Government would devote its careful attention to the project. Evidently, the ideal would be a general understanding between producers and consumers, while in any event co-operation in reaching an agreement as to quotas with colonial producers would be indispensable. Such co-operation was in fact advocated yesterday in this very spot by M. Guillaume Georges-Picot, the Delegate of France, a country which as he pointed out, is the third producer and the second consumer of coffee in the world.

This was also the aim of the agreement recently reached in Rio de Janeiro between the Minister of Finance of Colombia, Mr. Carlos Villaveces, the distinguished statesman who is taking the chair at this session, and the Brazilian Minister of Finance, Mr. Jose Maria Whitaker.

This will be one of the possible methods of guaranteeing the purchasing power of the exports of most

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Latin American countries, equal consideration being given to the interests of producers and consumers, who have, moreover, shown themselves satisfied with the present price levels of coffee.

It will not be superfluous to add, by way of concluding the present remarks, that the intensive domestic effort, with its repercussions on the rate of increase of consumption, which our economies will be called upon to make in order to maintain their rate of development, might be mitigated if an adequate degree of stimulus were provided by international technical and financial co-operation.

It is an established and oft-reiterated fact that in recent years foreign capital has made a relatively small contribution to Latin America's development.

In the case of my own country, as is described in the study on the programming of economic development, the experience of history shows that the contribution of foreign capital have been only small and occasional. Available data show that as from half-way through the last century, there has been no decade in which the inflow of real goods and services into Brazil has exceeded their outflow.

I do not feel that it is necessary to stress that the weakening of the inflow of private capital is in no way due to a hostile attitude on the part of the countries deprived of it. Rather is it the result of a lack of general

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economic and technical facilities which reduces the incentive to private investment. Unfortunately, these basic facilities, in view of the amount of investment they require and their low direct profitability at the outset or even permanently, do not as a general rule attract private investors. Their absence imparts a burdensome and difficult character to the utilization of private capital in sectors which would otherwise be highly lucrative, when it does not completely preclude it. It would therefore be extremely desirable for international public resources to play a more important role in the field of basic investments with a high degree of marginal social productivity, alongside the internal effort made by each country concerned. This would be the most effective means of creating a favourable climate for private investment.

RESOLUTIONS
OF THE
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL *

533 (XVIII) INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION WITH RESPECT TO WATER
RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

The Economic and Social Council

Having noted the report^{1/} by the Secretary-General entitled
"Development and Utilization of Water Resources",

Considering that international technical co-operation in regard
to the development and utilization of water resources and to the
development of arid land is important to economic development in
many countries and regions,

1. Calls to the attention of governments the urgent problems
raised by the heavy demands upon the world's water supply as a
result of increased population pressures and of the need for water
both for agricultural and for industrial development;

2. Recommends that governments study the report by the
Secretary-General with a view to utilizing such suggestions as
seem appropriate and effective in helping to meet national and
international water problems in their technical and economic
aspects.

3. Recommends that governments and appropriate United Nations
organizations give particular attention to the following problems:

- a) Assembly of hydrological data;
- b) Technique of watershed management in its broadest sense;
- c) Water for domestic, urban, agricultural and industrial

* Among the resolutions adopted by the Council since ECLA's fifth
session appear those drawn to the attention of delegations in
document E/CN.12/380.

^{1/} See document E/2603.

/uses, including

uses, including water conservation through pollution abatement;

4. Invites the Secretary-General, the regional economic commissions and the interested specialized agencies to take, in co-operation with governments, all practical steps, within the framework of their present budgets and the purview of conclusions in the Secretary-General's report, such as the arrangement of visits by experts, the convening of technical conferences and other means mentioned in the report, calculated to help strengthen international technical co-operation in regard to water resource development and utilization;

5. Invites the Technical Assistance Board and the Technical Assistance Committee to give special attention to requests for technical assistance in respect of the development and utilization of water resources;

6. Requests the Secretary-General:

- a) To pursue, along the lines suggested in his report, the endeavours towards strengthening international technical co-operation in water matters and improving the co-ordination of the related activities of all concerned;
- b) To consult with governments having special experience in the field, with the intergovernmental bodies concerned and, as appropriate, with interested, non-governmental organizations on ways and means of achieving this objective;
- c) To report to the Council on the results of these consultations and to formulate recommendations concerning any further action that might be taken by the United Nations organizations, not later than 1956.

823rd plenary meeting,
2 August 1954.

/553 (XVIII)

553 (XVIII) CO-ORDINATION OF THE WORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS
AND THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the fifteenth and sixteenth reports ^{2/}
of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the review ^{3/}
of the 1955 programmes of the United Nations and the specialized
agencies submitted by the Secretary-General,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the reports of the
Administrative Committee on Co-ordination;
2. Expresses satisfaction with the progress made in the past
year towards more effective co-ordination of the work of the United
Nations and the specialized agencies;
3. Urges continued efforts in this direction with special
emphasis on the concentration of efforts in the light of the
United Nations priority programmes established by the Council.

829th plenary meeting,
5 August 1954.

557 (XVIII) ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION OF THE COUNCIL
AND ITS COMMISSIONS

A

WORK OF THE SECRETARIAT IN THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FIELDS

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the Secretary-General's report ^{4/} on his
review of the organization and work of the Secretariat in the

^{2/} See documents E/2512, E/2607 and Corr.1 and Add.1

^{3/} See document E/2629.

^{4/} See document E/2598.

economic and social fields and his memorandum ^{5/} on the control and limitation of documentation,

Recognizing the necessity for the control and limitation of documents, as well as for making a reasonable reduction in the volume of individual documents,

1. Welcomes the attention which the Secretary-General is giving to the above matters;
2. Endorses the approach adopted by the Secretary-General in the above documents to the problem of the concentration of the efforts and resources of the United Nations and the specialized agencies;
3. Expresses its general approval of the suggestions relating to the priorities and programme set forth in sections II, III, IV and V of the Secretary-General's report;
4. Invites the Secretary-General, taking into account the discussions in the Council:
 - a) To take such action as is appropriate to put his suggestions into effect;
 - b) To submit to the commissions, for their consideration, his plans regarding publications and studies and, in this connexion, to call their attention to General Assembly resolution 789 (VIII) concerning the control and limitation of documents;
 - c) Pending consideration by the commissions and any further action by the Council, to proceed with his plans in accordance with sub-paragraph a) above;
 - d) To pursue his review of the substantive work programme of the Secretariat in the economic and social fields and to furnish further reports to the Council;

^{5/} See document E/2542.

5. Transmits the Secretary-General's report together with the records ^{6/} of the discussions thereon in the Council to the specialized agencies for appropriate attention.

829th plenary meeting,
5 August 1954.

B

ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION OF THE COUNCIL

I

The Economic and Social Council,

Desiring to concentrate its efforts, in keeping with the priorities established by the Council, on the consideration of the major problems in the economic, social and human rights fields which require international co-operative action for their solution,

Recognizing that its agendas are so heavily burdened as to prevent adequate and thorough consideration of each item,

1. Decides not to consider any item more than once a year unless, in exceptional cases, the Council decides otherwise;
2. Instructs the commissions and their subsidiary bodies:
 - a) To concentrate their efforts on issues of major importance and to avoid recommending activities not likely to make a substantial contribution to the promotion of the objectives of the United Nations;
 - b) To submit to the Council for prior approval all requests for new studies or other projects which would require additional budgetary provisions or substantial changes in the work programmes;
3. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Council for its prior approval, and after consultation with the executive

^{6/} See documents E/AC.24/SR.115 to 120, 122 and 123 and E/SR.796 and 829.

heads of the specialized agencies, any request made by the commissions for new studies or projects to be undertaken by the specialized agencies which would require substantial changes in the work programmes of the specialized agencies or additional budgetary provisions;

4. Invites Member States to keep in mind, in proposing items for inclusion in the provisional agenda, that the agendas of the Council are already heavily burdened and that preference should be given to items which lend themselves to constructive action and for which adequate documentation is available.

829th plenary meeting
5 August 1954.

II

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering that, if the activities of the Council, its vigilance and resources, are concentrated on the most important and pressing problems, greater results can be expected,

Considering the need for more constructive discussion of important questions before the Council, and for allowing adequate time for the preparation of the relevant documents,

Considering further the desirability of distributing the work more evenly over the year and of avoiding unnecessary duplication,

Desiring to arrange its schedule of meetings so as to facilitate the attendance of high-level representatives and experts of Member States,

1. Decides that:

- a) The Council shall hold two regular sessions each year;
- b) The first regular session shall begin in the last week of March and last not longer than three weeks; it shall be resumed in the third week of May for a period of approximately three weeks;

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- c) The second regular session shall begin in the second week of July and last not longer than four weeks; it shall be resumed during or shortly after the General Assembly for a brief series of meetings;

2. Decides that:

- a) The agenda of the March session shall include a limited number of major questions in the economic, social and human rights fields - including specific aspects of economic development - other than those indicated in paragraph b) below, which are appropriate for high-level discussion and decision;
- b) The agenda of the July session shall be mainly confined to the consideration of the world economic situation and, when appropriate, of the world social situation, and to a general review of the development and co-ordination of the economic, social and human rights programmes and activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies as a whole.
- c) The agenda of the resumed part of the July session shall include:
 - i) Allocation of items to sessions of the Council during the forthcoming year on the basis of a draft programme submitted by the Secretary-General;
 - ii) The establishment of dates for opening debate on items allocated to the March session;
 - iii) Any other items that the Council decides can appropriately be dealt with at that time, including questions arising out of the General Assembly;
- d) All other items shall so far as possible be allocated to the resumed part of the March session. At this session the Council shall also fix the dates for the
/opening of

- opening of discussion on each of the items allocated to the July session;
- e) At the beginning of each regular session, the Council shall, subject to rule 17 of the rules of procedure, adopt its sessional agenda on the basis of the provisional sessional agenda drawn up by the Secretary-General and considered by the Council at its preceding session and of such additional items as may be reported to it by the Secretary-General under the provisions of paragraph f) below. It shall normally include in its sessional agenda only items for which adequate documentation has been circulated to governments six weeks in advance. It shall also allocate items between the plenary Council and committees. The sessional agenda for each regular session shall include as an item the consideration of the provisional sessional agenda drawn up by the Secretary-General for the next regular session;
- f) At each session, the Secretary-General shall report to the Council regarding all items duly proposed for inclusion in the provisional sessional agenda by Member States or other authorities having the right to do so under rule 10 of the rules of procedure, with any observations he may wish to offer, including observations regarding the session of the Council at which such items might be taken up. After the Council has considered the provisional agenda for the following session, any further item proposed for that session shall be accompanied by a statement from the authority proposing it regarding the urgency of the item and the reasons which precluded its submission before the consideration by the Council of the provisional agenda for that session;
- g) Major items shall normally be dealt with by the plenary Council, on the understanding that it may refer any item or any particular aspect of an item to one of its committees for study, drafting or report;
- /3. Invites the

3. Invites the Secretary-General:

- a) To introduce both the discussion of the world economic situation, assisted by appropriate officials of the Secretariat, including the executive secretaries of the regional economic commissions, and the discussion of the world social situation, and to make it a practice to have questions relating to the world economic situation discussed in the Council with the participation of the executive secretaries of the regional economic commissions;
- b) To introduce the discussion of the programmes and activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies as a whole;

4. Invites the executive heads of the specialized agencies to take an active part both in the discussion of the programmes and activities of the United Nations as a whole and, where appropriate, in the discussions of the world economic and social situations.

829th plenary meeting,
5 August 1954.

560 (XIX) ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF UNDER-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

The Economic and Social Council,

Having made a preliminary examination of the report on Processes and Problems of Industrialization in Under-Developed Countries ^{7/} and of the working papers (E/2604 and Corr.1 and 2, E/2689 and E/2690) dealing generally with problems of industrialization and of raising productivity in under-developed countries, submitted by the Secretary-General pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 521 (VI) and 522 (VI) and Council resolutions 416 F (XIV), 461 (XV) and 532 C (XVIII).

^{7/} E/2670 United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1955.II.B.1

/Believing that

Believing that industrialization integrated with other forms of development is essential for rapid economic and social advancement in under-developed countries,

Noting that the efforts made in these countries to promote their industrialization in the last few years bring out the need for further energetic international co-operation to accelerate this progress,

Recognizing the need for studies of particular aspects of the problem of how to promote integrated economic and social development in under-developed countries,

Recognizing further the importance of studies of methods to raise industrial productivity in under-developed areas,

1. Commends the Secretary-General for the useful studies he has placed before the Council;

2. Recommends that the "Bibliography on the Processes and Problems of Industrialization in Under-Developed Countries" ^{8/} be kept up to date by the issuance of periodic supplements, and that the Bibliography be amplified to include information regarding pertinent research projects being carried out by Governments, universities and scientific institutions;

3. Recommends that, pending the approval by the Council of the survey and programme of work referred to in this resolution, the Secretary-General, in continuing the studies on economic development take into account the discussions on this item in the Council;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare and submit to the Council at its twenty-first session a survey of the work currently undertaken under the aegis of the United Nations, including the specialized agencies, in matters relating to industrial development and the improvement of industrial productivity;

^{8/} E/2538.

/5. Requests the

5. Requests the Secretary-General, in the light of this survey, the study on Process and Problems of Industrialization in Under-Developed Countries and the related discussion at the present session of the Council, to prepare and submit to the Council at its twenty-first session a programme of work planned with particular reference to the question of accelerating industrialization and raising productivity in under-developed countries and of utilizing available forms of international assistance as fully and efficiently as possible for this end, taking into account at the same time the important implications of international trade on that question;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to indicate which parts of this programme might appropriately be undertaken by the regional economic commissions, taking full advantage of their resources and aptitudes;

7. Invites the Secretary-General to transmit this resolution to Member States and to draw their attention to the studies on the problems relating to industrialization mentioned in the first paragraph of the preamble of this resolution.

847th plenary meeting,
7 April 1955.

563 (XIX) DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL, ITS PRESENT
INCREASING VOLUME AND FUTURE PROSPECTS

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the proposal made by the United States of America concerning the development of international travel, its present increasing volume and future prospects,^{9/}

Recognizing the importance of international travel in promoting international understanding and cultural relationships, in fostering international trade, in furthering economic development and in contributing towards the improvement of balances of payment,

^{9/} See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Nineteenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 6, document E/2688.

Taking into account the useful work already performed in this field by national, international and regional organizations, including the United Nations and its regional economic commissions,

1. Invites States Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies:

- a) To examine the beneficial effect which increased tourism could have on their internal economy, and the part it plays in international trade;
- b) To survey their tourist facilities to determine existing deficiencies, and to encourage the development of transportation, hotel and other needed facilities, amenities and attractions;
- c) To give adequate support to the official organizations engaged in the development of tourism, and to encourage their co-operation with private agencies in this field;
- d) To simplify wherever practicable the entry and exit procedures and formalities applicable to tourists, and to co-operate in the development of international travel arrangements designed to facilitate tourism;
- e) To encourage the exchange of technical advice between countries possessing well-developed tourist programmes and facilities and those with less experience;

2. Requests the organs of the United Nations and the appropriate specialized agencies to give favourable consideration to constructive projects which are within their competence and are designed to increase tourist facilities and to promote travel;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to study the statistics available relating to tourist travel and to report to the Statistical Commission as early as possible with a view to the establishment of uniform definitions, standards and methods;

4. Further invites the non-governmental organizations concerned with tourism to continue and increase their efforts to /promote international

promote international travel;

5. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Council at its twenty-third session a report on the measures taken in response to this resolution.

838th plenary meeting,
31 March 1955.

569 (XIX) WORLD PULP AND PAPER RESOURCES AND PROSPECTS

The Economic and Social Council

Noting with appreciation the analysis of the world pulp and paper problem presented in the report on World Pulp and Paper Resources and Prospects prepared by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in co-operation with the secretariats of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Economic Commission for Europe and the Economic Commission for Latin America,

Noting with satisfaction the report on the Latin American Meeting of Experts in the Pulp and Paper Industry held in Buenos Aires in 1954 under the joint auspices of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Technical Assistance Administration, ^{10/}

Believing that, while the world pulp and paper situation no longer calls for immediate action of an emergency nature, effort is required to expand capacity in the less developed areas whenever such expansion is economically sound, in order to ensure that consumption standards in those areas rise to levels commensurate with the material, educational, scientific and cultural progress desired by Governments,

10/ E/CN.12/361-FAO/ETAP No. 462-ST/TAA/SER.C/19 (see E/2697).

/Recalling the

Recalling the recommendations adopted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations at the seventh session of its Conference in November 1953,^{11/} concerning the development of pulp and paper resources by Governments and private investors, and the factors to be examined prior to committing new resources to this purpose,

1. Transmits the reports to States Members of the United Nations and to the specialized agencies for their study and guidance in connexion with requests for technical and financial assistance and programmes for the development of pulp and paper resources;
2. Recommends that sympathetic consideration be given to requests for technical assistance under the Expanded Programme from interested Governments in the field of development of pulp and paper resources and the planning and development of pulp and paper industries with due regard to national and regional resources, facilities and markets;
3. Invites the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Organization, within its existing programmes of work, to continue its efforts to promote an orderly long-term development of pulp and paper production throughout the world, acting as heretofore in close collaboration with other specialized agencies and organs of the United Nations, including the regional commissions and, in particular, to:
 - a) Encourage the provision of personnel training facilities and promote the exchange of information concerning forestry, research in forest products and agricultural by-products, and pulp and paper technology;
 - b) Pay special attention to problems of plantation culture and the utilization of non-traditional materials and to measures capable of leading to an

^{11/} FAO, Report of the 7th Session of the Conference, 23 November-11 December 1953 (Rome, March 1954).

expansion of newsprint production in the less developed areas on an economic basis;

- c) Continue to provide Member States on request, advice and assistance in all these fields, not only within the scope of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, but also as part of its regular programme;

4. Expresses the hope that, whenever appropriate, private capital will be afforded a reasonable opportunity to participate in any necessary development of pulp and paper resources.

860th plenary meeting,
26 May 1955.

571 (XIX) POPULATION QUESTIONS

A

The Economic and Social Council,

Takes note of the report of the Population Commission (eighth session). 12/

863rd plenary meeting,
27 May 1955.

B

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the Population Commission on the proposal of the Secretary-General to arrange for a part of the programme of population studies to be carried out by universities and other outside scientific institutions in co-operation with the Secretariat, 13/

1. Emphasizes the need to maintain an adequate programme of studies on population trends and their relation to economic and social factors, especially in the development of the less developed countries;

2. Requests the Secretary-General:

12/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Nineteenth Session, Supplement No. 5 (E/2707).

13/ Ibid., paras. 12 to 15.

- a) To make an effort to obtain the co-operation of qualified scientific institutions in those parts of the programme of population studies in which such co-operation would be most useful, on the largest scale that is feasible in view of the available financial and other resources, with adequate safeguards to ensure the maintenance of a high standard of quality and objectivity in the work done by outside scientific institutions on behalf of the United Nations;
- b) To give consideration, in selecting the scientific institutions to be invited to co-operate in portions of the programme, to the importance of an adequate distribution, particularly from a geographical point of view, and to the need for expanding the capacity of existing scientific institutions in certain countries, notably in the less developed regions, for research on the problems of population;
- c) To explore the possibility of establishing standing co-operative relations with qualified scientific institutions in each of the major under-developed regions of the world, which could serve as centres for studies on population problems of importance in the region and for the training of personnel in this field of study on a regional basis;
- d) To explore the possibilities of co-operation in the programme of regional centres of demographic study and training, on the part of scientific institutions in other regions which have highly developed facilities for work in this field, and on the part of non-governmental organizations and private foundations;

3. Recommends that Governments, especially of the less developed countries which have expressed the desire to conduct population studies in their countries in accordance with the Population Commission's programme, should a) consider the possibilities of facilitating co-operation between the Secretariat /and qualified

and qualified scientific institutions in the countries concerned in carrying out portions of the programme of population studies, and b) give attention in this connexion to possible technical assistance projects for training needed personnel and for aid in the planning and direction of study projects.

863rd plenary meeting,
27 May 1955.

C

The Economic and Social Council,

Having in mind the importance of the questions discussed at the World Population Conference for governmental policies and action programmes, particularly for the economic and social development of the under-developed countries and for the programmes of regional economic commissions,

Recalling the interest aroused by the work of the Secretariat on the interrelationships of demographic, economic and social factors published under the title The Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends,^{14/}

1. Invites interested Governments, specialized agencies, regional economic commissions and non-governmental organizations to examine the proceedings of the Conference and the work of the Secretariat in the field of population and to give due consideration to demographic factors in programmes of action in the economic and social fields;

2. Suggests to Governments that one way to facilitate this examination would be to create national committees composed of the representatives of interested governmental agencies and institutions, as well as individual experts in the different scientific disciplines concerned, for the purpose of giving advice on the relevance of population studies to policies and action programmes and on further investigations that may be desirable;

^{14/} ST/SOA/SER.A/17. United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1953.XIII.3.

/3. Requests the

3. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Population Commission at its next session on the actions taken pursuant to this resolution.

863rd plenary meeting,
27 May 1955.

580 (XX) ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

C

Annual Report
of the Economic Commission for Latin America

The Economic and Social Council

1. Takes note of the annual report^{15/} of the Economic Commission for Latin America;

2. Considers that the work programme of the Commission as established by the Committee of the Whole at its meeting held in Santiago from 9 to 10 May 1955 is of primary importance for the economic development of Latin America;

3. Endorses the order of priorities allocated by the Committee of the Whole to the individual work projects.

Resolution adopted at the 878th
plenary meeting, 15 July 1955.

581 (XX) INVITATION TO SPAIN TO ATTEND SESSIONS OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering that the presence of Spain in the Economic Commission for Latin America would further the purposes of that Commission,

Bearing in mind the attitude adopted by the Economic and Social Council in a similar case, as recorded in resolution 515 B (XVII),

^{15/} See document E/2756.

/Requests the

Requests the Secretary-General to authorize the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America to invite Spain to attend sessions of the Commission on a basis similar to that provided in paragraph 6 of the terms of reference of the Commission^{16/} for States Members of the United Nations not members of the Commission.

Resolution adopted at the 891st plenary meeting, 4 August 1955.

584 (XX) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

A

UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The Economic and Social Council

Takes note with appreciation of the report by the Secretary-General concerning the regular United Nations programme of technical assistance.^{17/}

Resolution adopted at the 883rd plenary meeting, 23 July 1955.

16/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirteenth Session, Supplement No. 1, page 102.

17/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twentieth Session, Annexes, Agenda item 7, document E/2736.

/B EXPANDED PROGRAMME

B

EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

I

REPORT OF THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE BOARD TO THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE

The Economic and Social Council

Takes note with appreciation of the seventh report submitted by the Technical Assistance Board^{18/} to the Technical Assistance Committee.

Resolution adopted at the 883rd plenary meeting, 23 July 1955.

II

REPORT ON QUESTIONS RAISED BY THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering that the General Assembly, in its resolution 831 D (IX), requested the Council to furnish to the General Assembly at its tenth session a report on the progress made in the consideration of the questions raised in the first report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to the General Assembly at its ninth session,^{19/} together with the comments of the Advisory Committee on the report of the Council,

Having examined the report of the Advisory Committee together with paragraphs 9 and 15 of the report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination,^{20/}

Submits to the General Assembly the report annexed hereto.

18/ Ibid, Supplement No. 4 (E/2714) and E/2714/Add.1.

19/ A/2661.

20/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twentieth Session, Annexes, Agenda item 4, document E/2728, paras. 9 to 15.

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
IN RESPONSE TO GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 831 D (IX) ON THE FIRST
REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY
QUESTIONS TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS NINTH SESSION

1. The Economic and Social Council is grateful to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for its review, made at the request of the General Assembly, of the administrative procedures and expenditures of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, and for the comments and suggestions set out in parts I and II of its first report^{21/} to the General Assembly at its ninth session.
2. With regard to the matters reviewed in part I of the report of the Advisory Committee, the Council approves the views and recommendations of its Technical Assistance Committee, which are stated below:
 - a) While recognizing that in addition to the resident representative of the Technical Assistance Board who, in connexion with the shift of emphasis to country programming have been assigned a special responsibility under Council resolution 542 B (XVIII), there may be a need for agency regional representatives and country mission chiefs, the Technical Assistance Committee has requested the Technical Assistance Board and the participating organizations to keep under review their arrangements for field representation with a view to appropriate inter-agency co-ordination in the field, and to eliminating any unnecessary posts and overlapping functions and to report to TAC on this matter. The TAC reiterated its views that all participating organizations should make the fullest possible use of the resident representatives.
 - b) The TAB secretariat and the participating organizations have been urged in promoting the objectives of the Expanded Programme to make the fullest use of the existing administrative and other services of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, in order that as much as possible of the Special Account may be available for operational purposes.

- c) The Executive Chairman has reported that the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions has reviewed the present classification of costs in the light of the recommendation of the Advisory Committee that the present distinction between "administrative" and "indirect operational costs" be removed, and produced a unanimous report, which has been endorsed by TAB and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination. It is proposed that the new classification of costs, which will bring the accounting practices of the Expanded Programme into line with those of all the other operating agencies in the United Nations, should go into operation on 1 January 1956.
- d) The Executive Chairman has reported that intensive efforts have again been made this year by the participating organizations and the TAB secretariat to reduce the level of those costs which are now classified as indirect operational and administrative costs to the lowest level consistent with the efficient operation of the programme. The TAC noted with satisfaction that the Executive Chairman expected that, in 1955, those costs would not exceed the limits suggested by the Advisory Committee, namely, 12 to 14 per cent of total programme costs in the case of the participating organizations, and approximately 5 per cent of the total cost of the Expanded Programme in the case of the TAB secretariat and field staff, in spite of the heavy additional responsibilities resulting from the new country programme procedures.
- e) The TAC has urged the participating organizations to do everything possible to increase the effectiveness of the integration of expenditures under their regular programmes and the Expanded Programme, and invited the comments of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on the annual report of TAB, with particular reference to the inter-relationship between the Expanded Programme and comparable activities under the regular budgets.

/f) While it

- f) While it is too early to make a final judgement, the TAC heard with approval the following statement by the Executive Chairman on the new local costs payments scheme: "Experience in the field so far indicates that the centralization of local cost payments is developing satisfactorily and is relieving Governments of much detailed work. Agencies which have not yet fully come into the plan as regards payments to their experts are increasingly making use of TAB field office facilities in this respect and it is hoped that this tendency will continue wherever savings can be shown or improved administrative support for the experts would result". The TAC will review the operation of the scheme at a later date.
- g) The TAC noted that considerable progress had been made in securing uniformity of administrative and financial terminology and procedures. The new classification of costs would bring the administrative costs definition into line with that of other United Nations programmes. A substantial measure of uniformity prevailed in financial practices. One or two outstanding differences still existed (such as the definition of period of validation of obligations) but efforts were being continued to remove those differences, consistently with the special requirements of the Expanded Programme.
- h) It was expected that the Working Capital and Reserve Fund would reach a total of \$9 million this year, and \$12 million early in 1956. When the total of \$12 million was reached it would be desirable to review the purposes for which the Fund was established.
- i) The TAC considered that, in view of the new country programme planning and approval procedure, it was unrealistic to expect TAB to carry out its responsibilities in two sessions only, as suggested by the Advisory Committee, and endorsed the view expressed by the Executive Chairman that three meetings would be the normal number, except in an emergency.

/j) The TAC

- j) The TAC considered that while the inter-agency responsibility for the supervision of the Expanded Programme should be exercised primarily through TAB and its own working committee, that should not exclude the use of subsidiary organs of the ACC such as the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions and the Consultative Committee on Public Information where appropriate. The role of the ACC is referred to in paragraph 3 below.
- k) With respect to evaluation of the Expanded Programme, the TAC had not requested TAB to undertake any extensive or costly processes. Six country studies and a review of the Fellowship programme had been prepared by the TAB secretariat and the participating organizations, but no additional budgetary provision had been made for that purpose. In view of the primary responsibility of recipient Governments for determining the effectiveness of the programmes, a general questionnaire is also to be addressed to countries to which resident representatives have been accredited.
- l) On the question of administrative co-ordination with other agencies, TAC noted the comments made in the seventh report of TAB to TAC, which states: "The General Assembly has adopted two resolutions, 411 (V) and 672 (VII), which encourage the use of joint administrative services in the field. There are one or two promising developments which may mature in 1955. A more concentrated effort will, however, be required if substantial progress is to be achieved, especially with regard to the smaller offices. In the meantime it must be reported that progress was disappointing during 1954, when no significant improvement could be noted ..." ^{22/}

22/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council,
Twentieth Session, Supplement No. 4 (E/2714), part I, para. 63.

3. The general matters referred to in part II of the report of the Advisory Committee^{23/} were considered by TAC, together with paragraphs 9 to 15 of the report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination.^{24/} The views of TAC with regard to these matters are expressed in the resolution which it adopted on 11 July 1955.^{25/}
4. The TAC will consider at its next session the possibility of studying during next year the establishment of a more effective budgetary control.

III

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR 1956

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the Technical Assistance Committee^{26/} on the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, together with the seventh report of the Technical Assistance Board,^{27/}

Noting the arrangements approved by the General Assembly in resolution 831 B (IX) for review and approval of the programme and allocation of funds for 1956 and subsequent years.

Reaffirming its faith in the Expanded Programme as an effective instrument for promoting the economic development of the less developed countries and strengthening the foundations of a peaceful world,

^{23/} A/2661, paras. 41 to 54.

^{24/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twentieth Session, Agenda item 4, document E/2728, paras. 9 to 15.

^{25/} Ibid., Agenda item 7, document E/2727, para. 27.

^{26/} Ibid., document E/2779, part I, III, IV, V and VI.

^{27/} Ibid., Supplement 4 (E/2714) and E/2714/Add.1.

1. Urges States participating in the Expanded Programme to continue to give their support to the Programme, financially and otherwise, on an expanding basis;
2. Requests that, in order to facilitate the review and approval of the programme for 1956 by the Technical Assistance Committee by 30 November 1955, as laid down in Council resolution 542 B (XVIII), the United Nations Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds, appointed under General Assembly resolution 759 (VIII), undertake negotiations with Governments regarding their pledges to the Special Account for 1956 as soon as possible after the close of the twentieth session of the Council, and that the sixth Technical Assistance Conference be held as early as possible during the tenth session of the General Assembly.

585 (XX) WORLD SOCIAL SITUATION

E

FINANCING OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY PROGRAMMES

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking into account General Assembly resolution 537 (VI) and Council resolutions 434 I (XIV) and 496 (XVI) as well as the resolution on financing of housing and community development adopted by the Social Commission at its eighth session,^{28/}

Recalling that the General Assembly, in its resolution 537 (VI), requested the Council to give urgent attention, inter alia, to assistance to Governments in developing practical methods of financing housing programmes from domestic or external sources,

Having noted the growing interest of Governments in the problems of financing of housing and community improvement programmes and in the adoption in this connexion of national policies and special measures including the establishment of housing agencies and financial institutions,

28/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fourteenth Session, Supplement No. 9 (E/2247), para. 113.

/Considering

Considering further that certain methods of financing successfully used in the housing and community improvement field, including self and mutual help and co-operatives, could prove applicable in the financing of other social development programmes,

1. Reaffirms its belief in the significant role that programmes of housing can play in economic and social development and also in opening avenues of employment in different countries;
2. Requests the Secretary-General:
 - a) To study and assemble in collaboration with appropriate agencies information on the feasibility of financing housing programmes from external sources, for example by means of mortgage, and to include such information in the report prepared in compliance with General Assembly resolution 824 (IX) on the international flow of private capital;
 - b) To convene, at the request of interested Governments, as part of technical assistance activities and in co-operation with regional economic commissions where they exist, the specialized agencies, and the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, regional meetings of experts in order:
 - i) To consider the problems and practical methods of financing housing and community improvement programmes, especially for persons in low-income groups;
 - ii) To prepare material describing (1) existing possibilities and appropriate sources for the financing of housing and community improvement programmes, as part of economic and social development in general, and (2) special methods designed to bridge the gap between the cost of, and the ability of low-income families to pay for, adequate housing;
 - c) To review, in co-operation with regional economic commissions where they exist, developments in the field of financing of housing and community improvement;
 - d) To report to the Social Commission and to the Council the results of the action taken under paragraphs a) to c) above;
3. Urges the Technical Assistance Board to give sympathetic /consideration to

consideration to assistance in organizing the regional meetings of experts as well as to requests by Governments for technical assistance in the field of housing and community improvement.

Resolution adopted at the 883rd plenary meeting, 23 July 1955.

590 (XX) GENERAL REVIEW OF THE DEVELOPMENT AND CO-ORDINATION OF THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS PROGRAMMES AND ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AS A WHOLE

A

The Economic and Social Council,

I

Recalling its co-ordinating functions under Articles 58 and 63 of the United Nations Charter,

Having examined the statement by the Secretary-General on a "General Review of the Development and Co-ordination of the Economic, Social and Human Rights Programmes and Activities of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies as a Whole" ^{29/} and the annual reports of the specialized agencies, ^{30/}

29/ E/2769.

30/ International Labour Organisation, Ninth Report of the International Labour Organisation to the United Nations, Geneva, 1955 (E/2733); Food and Agriculture Organization, Report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to the Twentieth Session of the Economic and Social Council, (E/2753), Report of the Twentieth Session of the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization, Rome, November 1954 (E/2753/Add.1), The State of Food and Agriculture, 1954, Rome, September 1954 (E/2753/Add.2), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Report to the United Nations 1954-55 (E/2735); World Health Organization, The Work of the World Health Organization 1954, Annual Report of the Director-General to the World Health Assembly and to the United Nations: Official Records of the World Health Organization No. 59, Geneva, March 1955 (E/2724), Supplementary Report: Notes on the Report of the World Health Organization for 1954, June 1955 (E/2724/Add.1); International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Ninth Annual Report to the Board of Governors 1953-1954, Washington, D.C. (E/2668),

(contd.)

/Having further

Having further examined the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Reports of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination,^{31/}

Considering that close co-ordination in the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies is indispensable in order to achieve the maximum benefit from their limited resources,

1. Takes note of the above-mentioned reports;^{32/}
2. Notes with appreciation the efforts of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General, to foster greater co-ordination of the programmes and operations of the United Nations and the specialized agencies;
3. Reaffirms:
 - a) the need for continuing concentration of effort on the part of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in order to ensure the most effective use of available resources and, accordingly, the curtailment of less important activities;
 - b) as an over-all objective the economic and social development of under-developed areas;
4. Stresses, in the interest of co-ordination and co-operative action, the importance of early and close consultation among the United Nations and the specialized agencies in the advance planning of programmes of interest to more than one of these bodies, and invites the co-operation of the specialized agencies to this end;
5. Requests the Secretary-General to consider with the

Supplement to the Ninth Annual Report (E/2668/Add.1); International Monetary Fund, Annual Report of the Executive Directors for the Fiscal Year ended April 30, 1954, Washington, D.C. (E/2661), Summary of Activities May 1, 1954 to December 31, 1954 (E/2661/Add.1); International Civil Aviation Organization, Report of the Council to the Assembly on the Activities of the Organization in 1954, Montreal, June 1955, (E/2749), Council's Budget Estimates, 1956, and Information Annex, Montreal, May-June 1955 (E/2749/Add.1), Supplementary Report to the Assembly on the Activities of the Organization, 1 January - 31 May 1955, (E/2749/Add.2); Universal Postal Union, Report on the Work of the Union 1954, Berne (E/2692); International Telecommunication Union, Report on the Activities of the International Telecommunication for 1954 (E/2748);

(contd.)

Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, the various questions raised and suggestions made in the course of the Council's discussions ^{33/} and to prepare for the twenty-second session of the Council a report with particular reference to any methods used and any consultations held relating to the advance planning of programmes and projects;

6. Considers that the appropriate bodies of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies should review from time to time their publications and studies and the use made of them in order to determine the extent to which they are of specific and continuing value;

7. Invites the Secretary-General, the subsidiary bodies of the Council, and the specialized agencies to bear in mind that certain activities might better be undertaken by such bodies as universities, national, private or public institutions, or non-governmental organizations;

8. Expresses the belief that in the interest of better preparation and adequate representation, efforts should be made by the United Nations and the specialized agencies to reduce further the number, frequency, and, if possible, the length of conferences and meetings;

9. Transmits this resolution, together with the records of the discussion in the Council, ^{34/} to the specialized agencies for their consideration and appropriate action;

10. Draws the attention of the subsidiary bodies of the Council to the terms of this resolution.

World Meteorological Organization, Annual Report of the World Meteorological Organization 1954, Geneva, 1955 (E/2722).

31/ E/2659 and E/2728.

32/ Specific action was taken by the Council on the reports of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (E/2668/Add.1) and of the International Monetary Fund (E/2661, E/2661/Add.1) at the nineteenth session by resolutions 561 (XIX) and 562 (XIX).

33/ See E/SR.878 to 882 and 893.

34/ See E/SR.787 to 882 and 893.

/II Considering that

II

Considering that co-ordination at the national level in relation to international organizations operating in the economic and social fields is of paramount importance to the co-ordination of the efforts of these organizations,

Recalling resolution 125 (II) of the General Assembly which inter alia "Calls upon Members to take measures to ensure on the national level a co-ordinated policy of their delegations to the United Nations and to the different specialized agencies in order that full co-operation may be achieved between the Organization and the specialized agencies ...",

Draws the attention of all Governments to the desirability of taking further steps to ensure such co-ordination.

Resolution adopted at the 893rd
plenary meeting, 5 August 1955.

DRAFT RESOLUTION PRESENTED BY THE DELEGATION OF CHILE

THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA:

TAKES NOTE with satisfaction of the Economic Survey of Latin America, 1954 (E/CN.12/362/Rev.1) and of the special issue of the Economic Review of Latin America, both submitted by the secretariat; and MINDFUL of its resolution 44 (V) requesting governments that, through their appropriate agencies, they furnish to the secretariat such available statistical information as the secretariat may require for the Economic Survey:

RECOMMENDS:

1. To governments that they establish within their services an office or dependency responsible for centralizing the required information, so that the information at the disposal of the secretariat, when future editions of the Economic Survey or Economic Review are being prepared, may be both up to date and as complete as possible;
2. To the secretariat that it take into account the observations made in the course of the debate, as well as the data and additional comments that governments may send to it.

CORRIGENDA

The Delegation of Chile proposes that the last paragraph of its draft resolution on Technical Assistance should read as follows:

"Endorses the hope expressed by the Latin American Governments that the decentralization of TAA be established on a permanent basis as soon as possible, in order to further the trend towards the more efficient utilization of resources for the purposes of TAA programmes which has resulted from such decentralization."

DRAFT RESOLUTION PRESENTED BY THE DELEGATIONS OF
URUGUAY AND CHILE

THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA,
MINDFUL of resolutions 20 (IV) and 69 (V),

CONSIDERING that the report of the secretariat presented in document E/CN.12/369 constitutes a very considerable advance in the sphere of research into the problems of inter-Latin-American trade, and, by representing such clear progress in the field of information and analysis, enables an examination of specific resolutions aimed at intensifying such trade to be undertaken,

INASMUCH AS the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade is at present the international instrument for regulating trade relations and that only nine governments of the inter-American system are contracting parties,

BEARING IN MIND that the countries of Latin America are engaged in a broad and increasingly intensive campaign for economic development, essential to a higher standard of living for their peoples, and that this campaign requires the support of both adequate tariff protection and the establishment of common markets for specific branches of production, and

AWARE that the role of the said countries in inter-governmental organizations should be essentially determined by the manner in which such organizations envisage the satisfaction of the above requirements of economic development, by means of tariff policy, common markets and other procedures designed to meet the same end,

RESOLVES:

1. To set up a permanent Trade Committee, formed by the member countries, within the Economic Commission for Latin America, with the aim of promoting the expansion of inter-Latin-American trade and solving the practical problems which prevent or hamper its growth;

/2. That this

2. That this Trade Committee shall primarily concern itself with the preparation of specific formulae designed, with due regard to other bilateral and multilateral commitments of the governments concerned, to bring about an intensification of intra-regional trade, and to this end shall particularly consider the advisability of;

(a) the abolition of all discriminatory treatment between the countries of the region and the prompt and universal application of the most-favoured-nation clause in its unconditional form;

(b) the establishment of a common regional market for given branches of Latin American production, in accordance with specific plans;

(c) the co-ordination of methods and procedures for bilateral clearing accounts and the establishment of bases for the triangular or multilateral utilization of their balances;

(d) the co-ordination of national shipping policies so that a better use may be made of such transport in inter-Latin-American trade;

(e) the preparation of formulae in relation to those of the topics indicated above which are deemed relevant, for submission to the Contracting Parties of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, so that, in the event of their being approved by the said organization, they may lead to a broader participation of the Latin American countries in its activities;

(f) the proposal of solutions to the specific inter-Latin-American trade problems of the land-locked countries of the region, to which item 4 of resolution 69 (V) refers;

3. That the Committee shall be empowered to co-operate with the organizations concerned with which the Commission maintains relations in accordance with its terms of reference;

4. That the Committee shall submit an annual report on its work to the Commission;

/5. That in

5. That in discharging its functions, the Trade Committee shall consider in detail and make full use of the studies, on themes recommended by the present resolution, carried out by the Inter-American Economic and Social Council and other international organizations.

DRAFT RESOLUTION PRESENTED BY THE DELEGATION OF COLOMBIA IN
COMMITTEE IV

THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

CONSIDERING :

1. The importance which the development of the great wealth existing in the Amazon Basin represents for the nations concerned and for this continent, and the benefits for the welfare and progress of humanity to be derived from such progress,

2. That the Amazon area includes several countries which cover approximately half the territory of South America, and has an enormous animal, vegetable and mineral potential,

3. That the size and extent of these areas require joint and co-ordinated action for their utilization by the countries concerned, and

4. That the resolution adopted on June 1949 at the second session of ECLA/E/CN.12/151 attached great importance to the study of this topic,

RESOLVES :

1. To recommend that ECLA and FAO, with the collaboration of the specialized international agencies, carry out a joint preliminary study of the whole Amazon area;

2. To recommend that on the basis of the foregoing study they build up a programme of research aimed at the utilization and development of the said Amazon Basin;

3. To invite the countries concerned

a) to exchange information, through ECLA and FAO, on their experience and research in the area in question;

b) to co-operate fully in the carrying-out of the studies mentioned.

DRAFT RESOLUTION PRESENTED BY THE DELEGATION OF
COLOMBIA IN COMMITTEE IV

THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA:

HAVING EXAMINED with interest the studies submitted by the secretariat on the development of agriculture and stockbreeding, and

CONSIDERING:

1. That droughts and frosts, floods and hurricanes, plant diseases, the ravages of insects, outbreaks of fire, theft and pests frequently inflict considerable losses on those engaged in crop and livestock activities in the Latin American countries;

2. That such losses constitute a serious obstacle to the development of agriculture and stockbreeding in the countries concerned; and

3. That the areas where some of these calamities have been of frequent occurrence cannot be re-incorporated into the economy until adequate safeguards are provided for further investments of capital and labour there,

RECOMMENDS:

That the secretariat prepare a detailed study of the various forms of insurance applicable to capital goods and to products of agriculture and stockbreeding to provide the governments concerned with the capital and insurance facilities covering, in the whole or part of the respective

/territorial area

territorial area, all or some of the risks of loss or deterioration of livestock and crops and of damage to buildings, machinery and material works devoted to the economic exploitation of rural property, occasioned by any one of the causes to which allusion is made in the preamble of this resolution.

AMENDMENT SUBMITTED BY THE DELEGATION OF ARGENTINA TO THE
DRAFT RESOLUTION ON THE ECONOMIC SURVEY OF LATIN AMERICA
1954 (CONFERENCE ROOM PAPER NO. 2) SUBMITTED BY THE CHILEAN
DELEGATION

Add the following paragraph:

3. That, in accordance with norms recommended by the Statistical Commission of the United Nations and Inter-American Statistical Conference, efforts should be made to standardize the elaboration and presentation of economic statistics, particularly those relating to national accounting, to facilitate their comparability.

DRAFT RESOLUTION PRESENTED BY THE DELEGATIONS OF CHILE AND
ARGENTINA IN COMMITTEE I

THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA:

TAKES NOTE with satisfaction of the Economic Survey of Latin America, 1954 (E/CN.12/362/Rev.1) and of the analysis of the economic situation in Latin America during the early months of 1955, contained in the special issue of the Economic Review of Latin America, both submitted by the secretariat; and

MINDFUL of its resolution 44 (V) requesting governments that, through their appropriate agencies, they furnish to the secretariat such available statistical information as the secretariat may require for the Economic Survey,

RECOMMENDS:

1. To governments a) that they establish within their services an office or dependency responsible for centralizing the required information, so that the information at the disposal of the secretariat, when future editions of the annual Economic Survey and other studies are being prepared, may be both up to date and as complete as possible; b) that, in accordance with norms recommended by the Statistical Commission of the United Nations and Inter-American Statistical Conference, efforts be made to standardize the elaboration and presentation of economic statistics, particularly those relating to national accounting, to facilitate their comparability;

2. To the secretariat that it take into account the observations made in the course of the debate, as well as the data and additional comments that governments may send to it.

Conference Room Paper No. 9
7 September 1955

DRAFT RESOLUTION PRESENTED BY THE DELEGATION OF MEXICO
IN COMMITTEE I

THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA:

CONSCIOUS that employment problems in the Latin American countries have been inadequately explored and that they represent a fundamental element in guiding the economic policy of governments in their plans for economic development,

RECOMMENDS to Latin American Governments that the necessary facilities be established or amplified for systematic data and timely information on employment in their respective countries, which the secretariat may include in its periodic analyses of the economic situation in Latin America.

DRAFT RESOLUTION PRESENTED BY THE DELEGATION OF CHILE IN
COMMITTEE IV

THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA:

NOTING with approval the study on the Selective Expansion of Agricultural Production in Latin America and its Relation to Economic Development (E/CN.12/378), submitted jointly by the secretariats of ECLA and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and

CONSIDERING:

that investment in agriculture has been very low in Latin America, particularly in relation to the income accruing from this activity;

that the total of such investment cannot be accurately or precisely assessed since much of it does not appear in official statistics;

that the real possibilities for the utilization of investment resources available for agriculture are not definitely known; and

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

/ RECOMMENDS:

RECOMMENDS:

1. To member governments that, through the appropriate bodies, they initiate or intensify research and studies tending to determine: (a) the quantity and quality of investments in agriculture; (b) the volume and utilization of income accruing from agricultural activities; (c) the possibilities of increasing the rate of investment; and that they should provide this information to the secretariats of ECLA and FAO;

2. To the ECLA secretariat that, in conjunction with FAO, it should begin detailed research on the possibilities of raising the rate of investment in Latin America's agriculture and of a better use of available investment resources.

SELECTIVITY IN AGRICULTURE

DRAFT RESOLUTION PRESENTED BY THE DELEGATION OF BRAZIL
IN COMMITTEE IV

THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA:

CONSIDERING that the expansion of agricultural production is one of the necessary bases for the region's economic development,

BEARING IN MIND the conclusions reached in the joint ECLA/FAO study on the need of selectivity in the expansion of Latin America's agriculture and expressing its satisfaction at the collaboration of the two organizations in this type of study,

HAVING REGARD for the suitability of broadening the scope of such studies in order to complete the basic elements for the effective programming of agricultural development, and

APPRECIATING that fundamental knowledge enabling conclusions to be reached on problems of labour productivity and the profitability of agricultural investment is an indispensable prerequisite for the success of such programming,

RECOMMENDS:

1. That FAO and ECLA continue to collaborate and broaden the scope of their joint studies on the selective expansion of agricultural production in Latin America;
2. That ECLA and FAO jointly proceed with their research on the productivity of labour and capital in Latin America's agricultural activities.

DRAFT RESOLUTION PRESENTED BY A WORKING GROUP COMPOSED
OF THE DELEGATIONS OF ARGENTINA, COLOMBIA, FRANCE,
HAITI AND MEXICO, TO COMMITTEE II

THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA:

CONSIDERING:

- a) that the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance has successfully completed its fifth year and that it has led to appreciable results in the countries of Latin America;
- b) that the present world situation provides favourable prospects for the continuation and further development of this Programme;
- c) that the Latin American countries, through the experience they have obtained in utilizing technical assistance services, are convinced of the need for such programmes to be more closely linked with plans for economic and social development;
- d) that Latin America's experience also shows that technical assistance projects of a regional character have enabled extremely valuable objectives to be achieved through the joint efforts of governments and of organizations participating in such multi-national activities; and
- c) that the same experience further suggests that consideration should be devoted to the possibility of more effectively satisfying the technical assistance needs arising from economic development in the Latin American countries, and of giving greater flexibility to the system of allocation and application of technical assistance resources;

/RESOLVES:

RESOLVES:

1. To take note with satisfaction of:
 - a) the reports submitted by the Secretariat of the Technical Assistance Board and the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration on their respective activities in Latin America (document E/CN.12/371, 372 and 372/Add.1);
 - b) the report on the joint economic development training programme carried out by the ECLA secretariat and the Technical Assistance Administration (document E/CN.12/376);
 - c) the support given by the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance to the Central American economic integration project under the auspices of ECLA's Central American Economic Co-operation Committee; to study and the meeting of experts on the pulp and paper industry carried out jointly by ECLA, FAO and TAA, and to the study of the expert working group on the iron and steel transforming industry now in preparation by ECLA and TAA;
2. To reaffirm its interest in the activities of the organizations participating in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and to express its satisfaction at the increasing efforts they have made to meet governmental requests;
3. To recommend to the Secretariat and to the appropriate technical assistance authorities that they take the necessary measure to make available the materials used in the ECLA-TAA economic development training programme, referred to in paragraph 1 b) above to individual countries, through seminars, selected readings and special courses, using as far as possible graduates of that programme.

/4. To recommend

4. To recommend particularly to the Latin American Governments that in formulating their technical assistance programme they bear in mind in this connexion the conclusions derived from the analyses and projections of economic development which have been or are being carried out by economic programming organizations in the countries themselves, or by the ECLA secretariat;
5. To recommend to organizations participating in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, that they likewise bear in mind the said conclusions in their negotiations on the national technical assistance programmes formulated by individual countries;
6. To call the attention of Latin American Governments to resolution 542 (XVIII) of the United Nations Economic and Social Council and to suggest to them that, in formulating their national programmes, and in order to intensify the utilization of national and international technical assistance, and to co-ordinate requests for such assistance, they should consider, with due regard to their own circumstances, the possibility of creating, if they have not already done so, a specific national technical assistance organization or service which would have among its objectives, the following:
 - a) to integrate technical assistance at the national level in terms of the country's objectives in respect of economic and social development;
 - b) to determine adequately the number and type of experts, as well as the other forms of technical assistance, which an over-all or specific plan of economic and social development may require for its full formulation and execution;
 - c) to evaluate those national technical resources which can be used for the economic development of other countries of the region;

/7. To call

7. To call the attention of governments to resolution 584 B-III (XX) of the Economic and Social Council which urges states participating in the Expanded Programme to give their support to the Programme, financially and otherwise, on an expanding basis;
8. To suggest to the appropriate authorities of the Expanded Technical Assistance Programme;
 - a) that they recognize the long-term character of those technical assistance projects which countries request within the framework of their general economic development plans, in accordance with the established system for drawing up national technical assistance programmes;
 - b) that they also take into account those regional projects of a long-term character which are of fundamental importance to the Latin American countries as a whole, or to specific groups of countries;
 - c) that they give due consideration to the types of projects mentioned in a) and b) above in the allocation of funds available under the Expanded Programme;
 - d) that they study the possibility of more effectively satisfying the technical assistance needs arising from economic development of the Latin American countries and of giving greater flexibility to the system of allocation and application of technical assistance resources.

8 September 1955

DRAFT RESOLUTION PRESENTED BY THE DELEGATIONS OF COLOMBIA AND
CHILE IN COMMITTEE IV

THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA:

RECOGNIZING:

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

That in consequence of this slow rate of increase, a considerable decline in per capita meat consumption has been registered during the last seven years in several countries, to the serious detriment of nutritional standards of the population.

That a greater encouragement of production 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,

That a lack of accurate over-all information on the factors retarding the progress of stockbreeding and of production of animal origin in the region,

That the need to accelerate the development of production of animal origin in Latin American has been the object of special resolutions at a number of international meetings, particularly the Third FAO Regional

Meeting on Food and Agricultural Programmes and Outlook in Latin America, held at Buenos Aires in September 1954,

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 on the possibilities of accelerating the development of stockbreeding and on the measures to be adopted for this purpose, and

That close and satisfactory collaboration and understanding exists 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, to accord the highest possible priority, to the study on the development of stockbreeding to which reference is made in the above-mentioned resolution adopted at the Third FAO Regional Meeting;
2. That this study include, inter alia, the following basic aspects:
 - a) An analysis of the technical and economic factors hindering livestock production and improved supplies of animal origin in Latin America, thus obstructing better dietary standards;
 - b) The possibilities and outlook for developing livestock activities in the Latin American countries;
 - c) The measures to be adopted to promote the development of stockbreeding and the consumption of products of animal origin;
3. That for the above ends typical areas be chosen which are representative of the different ecological and economic conditions in which stockbreeding activities are carried out in Latin America.

COMMITTEE III

SPECIFIC POINTS ARISING FROM THE CONCLUSIONS OF THE STUDY
ON INTER-LATIN-AMERICAN TRADE (Doc.E/UN.12/369)

I. Problems of Inter-Latin-American payments

1. Co-ordination of clearing accounts
 - a) Bases for the triangular or multilateral use of balances;
 - b) Maintenance of cross-rates;
 - c) Uniform procedure in operating accounts, particularly in its division by essential and indispensable goods and the methods of liquidating balances;
2. Criteria for classifying merchandise and services at differential exchange rates;
3. Liquidation of operations between countries with or without exchange controls;

II. Trade Policy

1. Discrimination existing in inter-Latin-American trade.
 - a) System of trade policy applied to Latin American countries, for example, double column tariff, special surcharges, customs requirements, etc.;
 - b) Measures to eliminate discrimination, for example, general establishment of the most-favoured-nation clause;

2. Possible creation of free trade areas
 - a) Free trade areas for specific goods;
 - b) Bilateral or multilateral agreements for free trade;
3. Compatibility between general trade policy and inter-Latin-American trade policy;

III. Specific problems in the trade of given products

IV. Ocean transport

1. Co-ordination of inter-Latin-American agreements on freight distribution by flag;
2. Elimination of discrimination in the treatment of inter-Latin-American shipping;
3. Transport costs;
4. Measures to improve shipping services, including the establishment of routes between zones which are as yet not served.

COMMITTEE II

SOCIAL OBSTACLES TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

DRAFT RESOLUTION PRESENTED BY A WORKING GROUP INTEGRATED BY THE
DELEGATIONS OF CHILE, CUBA, ECUADOR, FRANCE, MEXICO, NETHERLANDS,
UNITED STATES AND URUGUAY

THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

CONSIDERING:

a) that the improvement of human conditions and the standard of living and welfare of the peoples of the American continent is of fundamental concern to the member governments;

b) that experience has shown that there are social factors which tend to accelerate or retard economic progress, and, vice versa, economic factors which tend to accelerate or retard social progress, and that these problems are of fundamental importance for the formulation of an integrated and balanced economic and social development;

c) that there is a close interdependence between economic progress and the social welfare of a country;

d) that notwithstanding the work carried out by both international and national institutions, a broad field of social phenomena in Latin America in their relationship to economic development, still remains to be explored, since social conditions in Latin America have peculiar characteristics which demand special studies;

e) that resolution 155 G(VII) of the Economic and Social Council, bearing in mind the close interdependence existing between economic and social problems, **recognizes** the possibility that the economic problems for which the Regional Economic Commissions are responsible may present social aspects of
/great interest;

great interest;

TAKES NOTE with satisfaction: a) of the Progress Report on the Study on Social Conditions of Economic Development (Doc.E/CN.12.374) submitted by the secretariat; and b) of the statement by the Secretary-General at the present session of his aim to reinforce the secretariat of the Commission with specialists in social affairs; and

RECOMMENDS:

1) to the Latin American Governments that they encourage studies aimed at research into the reciprocal influence between social phenomena, conditions, legislation and policies, on the one hand, and economic development, on the other;

2) to the secretariat that in co-operation with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations, the specialized agencies concerned and the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, continue the study of these matters, giving special attention to those aspects which have practical importance, and make every effort to undertake an exchange of information and, as far as possible, co-ordination between institutions concerned with this type of problem.

Conference Room Paper No. 16/Rev.1
8 September, 1955

COMMITTEE II

MANPOWER

DRAFT RESOLUTION PRESENTED BY A WORKING GROUP COMPOSED OF DELEGATIONS
OF CHILE, CUBA, ECUADOR, FRANCE, MEXICO, NETHERLANDS, UNITED STATES
AND URUGUAY

THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA:

BELIEVING

a) That the study of demographic problems and analyses of the situation and projections of manpower are fundamental elements for a knowledge of the economic situation and for establishing programmes of economic development, as apparent in many of the reports prepared by the secretariat; and

b) That for a better utilization of this type of study, they should be carried out in close relation with reports referring to economic development problems in specific areas or countries and, particularly, with analyses and projections made for purposes of programming, WELCOMES the Progress Report on the Manpower Study of Latin America (E/CN.12/375) submitted by the secretariat, and

Recommends to the secretariat that, in consultation and with the co-operation of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations and in collaboration with the specialized agencies concerned, it continue the work begun on manpower in Latin America and organize these studies, particularly, in relation to the analyses and projections which the secretariat may carry out for the whole of Latin America and for individual countries.

DRAFT RESOLUTION ON AGRICULTURAL SURPLUSES ADOPTED BY
A WORKING GROUP FORMED BY ARGENTINA, CHILE, FRANCE,
HAITI, MEXICO, UNITED STATES AND URUGUAY

THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA:

BEARING IN MIND

- a) that the accumulation of agricultural surpluses is a current economic fact;
- b) that the disposal of a considerable part of such surpluses is being effected by their sale on foreign markets;
- c) that some of the countries exporting agricultural commodities have stated that the accumulation of surpluses and the procedures employed in disposing of them have, in some cases, caused disturbances in their normal trade patterns, and,
- d) that such procedures could cause disturbances in the future by limiting sales possibilities of traditional exporters, heavily dependent upon the exportation of foodstuffs and raw materials; and

HAVING REGARD TO

- a) the most recent resolutions adopted with reference to the problems and prospects of agricultural surpluses, the statements and intentions evidenced by the countries having those surpluses, and the efforts made by FAO to reduce to a minimum the unfavourable effects of the agricultural surplus problem; and
- b) the "Principles of Surplus Disposal" recommended by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and already accepted by thirty-four countries, and the "Guide Lines for Dealing with Agricultural

/Surpluses"

Surpluses" formulated by the Committee on Commodity Problems of the said organization at its twenty-third session,

RESOLVES:

1. To recommend to the governments of member countries, and particularly to those forming part of the American system, on account of resolution 38/54 approved at the Meeting of Ministers of Finance or Economy as Fourth Extraordinary Meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council:
 - a) that in determining and adjusting their agricultural production and surplus disposal policies, they particularly bear in mind the repercussions which such policies may have on the trade of the countries of this hemisphere characterized by the dependence of their dependence on exports of agricultural products; and
 - b) that they strengthen the existing consultative procedure to make the greatest and most effective contribution possible to the satisfactory execution of an orderly agriculture surplus disposal policy, designed to prevent this process from interfering with the normal patterns of trade;
2. To request the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations:
 - a) that appropriate measures be adopted 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 for the enrolment of countries which have not yet subscribed;
 - b) that likewise the necessary measures be adopted 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 the application of practicable procedures for the general disposal of existing

surpluses on an over-all plane;

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

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.

DRAFT RESOLUTION ON INVESTMENT PRESENTED BY THE DELEGATION
OF COLOMBIA IN COMMITTEE I

THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA :

BELIEVING :

1. That the rate of economic development is basically dependent both on investment derived from national savings and on the volume of foreign investment which the Latin American countries are able to attract.

2. That neither domestic nor foreign investment in the said countries has attained proportions sufficient to meet their needs and that the latter had not made full use of the opportunities offered by our countries, and

3. That it is advisable to investigate the causes of the inadequate investment in Latin America and to determine the incentives which might increase it,

RECOMMENDS :

1. That the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Latin America supplement studies on foreign investment with the aim of demonstrating the opportunities for such an investment offered by these countries; and

2. That the secretariat establish appropriate facilities for individual studies in countries which request them, aimed at determining which sectors of their economies offer the best prospects for foreign investment and what incentives to the increase of such investment should be provided in their countries, and that such studies be strictly confidential if the countries concerned so desire.

DRAFT RESOLUTION PRESENTED BY THE DELEGATION OF ECUADOR IN COMMITTEE IV

THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA:

CONSIDERING:

that the need to raise the standard of living of the population of Latin America calls for an expansion of agricultural production,

that this expansion should be carried out in accordance with organic programmes adjusted to the structural conditions of the economy, to domestic requirements, to a suitable distribution of the factors concerned among the various activities and to the situation and prospects for foreign markets,

that the formulation of an organic programme of agricultural development requires prior preparation by a technical expert in this branch of programming, whose standards are integrated with the general methodology of economic programming, as well as the availability of a complete statistics and basic studies,

that the document The Selective Expansion of Agricultural Production in Latin America and its Relationship to Economic Development (Document E/CN.12/378) jointly prepared by ECLA and FAO, represents a valuable contribution to the progress of work on the technique of agricultural programming, and

that resolution 64 (V) of the Economic Commission for Latin America requests the secretariat, FAO and the Inter-American Statistical Institute to undertake research into the structure of the system of agricultural statistics of the Latin American countries.

/ RESOLVES: To

RESOLVES:

To recommend to the ECLA secretariat and the Food and Agriculture Organization that they collaborate in carrying out the study of a technique of agricultural programming, with special reference to the economic structure and the over-all development requirements of the Latin American countries;

To recommend to the ECLA secretariat, to FAO and to the Inter-American Statistical Institute that they provide the advice and assistance required by the governments of the member countries for the thorough preparation and compilation of the statistics and basic studies which are essential for the programming of agricultural development; and

To recommend to the governments of member countries, that, in accordance with the indications and advice of the entities mentioned in the foregoing recommendation, they organize, wherever necessary, the Centres of Statistical Economic and Social Research necessary for this purpose.

DRAFT RESOLUTION PRESENTED BY THE DELEGATION OF CHILE IN
COMMITTEE III

THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA,

CONSIDERING: First: the secretariat study on Maritime Transport in South America (document E/CN.12/369/Add.3);

Second: that its conclusions bring to light innumerable cases of deficiencies in the working methods, management and installations of Latin American ports, which have a serious and adverse influence on the region's trade;

Third: the beneficial role that a programme of technical assistance could play in this field;

RESOLVES:

To request the Technical Assistance Administration to consider the possibility of granting technical assistance, at the regional level, to the Latin American countries, enabling them to provide adequate training for the personnel involved and to correct the present deficiencies in port management.

ECONOMIC INTEGRATION OF CENTRAL AMERICA

DRAFT RESOLUTION PRESENTED BY THE DELEGATIONS OF COSTA RICA,
EL SALVADOR, GUATEMALA, HONDURAS AND NICARAGUA IN
COMMITTEE II

THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA,

TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION that, in compliance with resolution 9 (IV), the Central American Economic Co-operation Committee has submitted a report on its activities from October 1953 to May 1955, comprising the resolutions adopted at its second session, held at San José, Costa Rica, and at the extraordinary session held at San Salvador, El Salvador,

BEARING IN MIND that the programme for the progressive and gradual economic integration of Central America has enjoyed the continued support of the Expanded Programme for Technical Assistance of the United Nations, in accordance with the requests submitted to the Technical Assistance Board by the Governments of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, and

RECOGNIZING that the implementation of this programme has helped to co-ordinate the economic development of Central America, to enlarge the regional market and to strengthen the bases for increasing income and raising the standard of living,

TAKES NOTE with satisfaction:

1. Of the report submitted by the Central American Economic Co-operation Committee (document E/CN.12/366);
2. Of the support given to the work of this Committee through the Expanded Programme for Technical Assistance and especially by the Technical Assistance Administration, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Labour Organisation and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and
/Cultural Organization.

Cultural Organization, as well as of the collaboration of agencies of the Organization of American States;

REAFFIRMS its desire that the Central American Economic Co-operation Committee should pursue its endeavours to facilitate the economic integration of Central America, and

RECOMMENDS to the secretariat that it continue to carry out the studies and practical tasks required by this programme.

THE PROGRAMMING OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
DRAFT RESOLUTION PRESENTED BY THE DELEGATIONS OF
BRAZIL AND COLOMBIA IN COMMITTEE II

THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA,

CONSIDERING:

That Latin American Governments are attempting to accelerate the rate of growth of the economies of the region;

That the different aspects of the development problem - improvement in the utilization of productive factors, elimination of bottlenecks in basic sectors, increase in the rate of saving, attraction of external resources, etc. - should be considered jointly and in terms of the general objectives of development policy;

That over-all studies of national economies, based on the technique of analyses and projections, represent a departure point for the elaboration of integrated development programmes;

That the instruments for applying a programme, such as monetary and fiscal policy, foreign trade, training of specialized man-power, technological research, etc., all require careful study as an integral part of the technique of programming;

That it is desirable to guide the use of national budgets as effective instruments for carrying out programmes for economic and social development;

That development programming demands that existing administrative mechanisms be adapted and supplemented, as regards their capacity both to formulate long-term development policy and prepare programmes, and to carry out these latter, supervise their implementation and modify them if necessary;

That experience accumulated both within and outside the region be borne in mind when elaborating and applying development programmes;

/RESOLVES:

RESOLVES:

TO TAKE NOTE with approval of the reports submitted by the secretariat on the technique of analyses and projections of development and its application to the economies of Brazil and Colombia (documents E/CN.12/363, 364 and 365);

TO REAFFIRM its recommendation to governments on the desirability of employing the technique of analyses and projections in drawing up their development policies;

RECOMMENDS to the secretariat:

THAT in its special studies on the different sectors of economic activity, and in particular in the field of industrial and agricultural productivity, the advisability be borne in mind of directing such studies towards the formulation of general development programmes;

THAT research be continued with the aim of extending the technique of programming to the sphere of the application of development policy, in particular as regards the use of monetary, fiscal and exchange instruments in terms of the objectives of a programme;

THAT such research include the possibility of establishing techniques on the best use of national budgets for the purposes of implementing development programmes;

THAT, in co-operation with the Technical Assistance Administration, a study be made of the structure and operation of the bodies existing in the Latin American countries for elaborating and applying economic development programmes; that such a study include public and private agencies directly concerned with the implementation of such programmes; and

THAT the needs and methods of co-ordination between programming bodies and the agencies referred to above be examined;

THAT, based on the research recommended above a study be presented, as an integral part of the technique of programming, on the administrative aspects of setting forth and applying development programmes, with due regard to the characteristics of the Latin American countries.

DRAFT RESOLUTION PRESENTED BY THE DELEGATION OF ECUADOR
IN COMMITTEE II

THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA,

CONSIDERING:

That the secretariat has submitted the report on the Introduction to the Technique of Programming and the Analyses and Projections of Economic Development in Brazil and Colombia (documents E/CN.12/363, 364 and 365);

That where studies are of particular interest for the Latin American countries and, as stated by a number of delegations, are of great assistance to governments in drawing up their policies of economic development and in their programming;

That various delegations have expressed special interest because these studies deal with their countries;

That, in addition to the study of economic development in individual countries, it is necessary to examine the problems and implications of the inter-relation and complementation of economic development in groups of Latin American countries, of economic activities considered on a broad regional basis, and of the economic development of the region as a whole;

That the need for increasing and diversifying production and inter-regional trade, especially for manufactures, is imperative to accelerate the growth of the capacity to import and to reduce the size of the import substitution problem in the process of industrialization and economic growth;

RESOLVES:

TO TAKE NOTE with satisfaction of the studies prepared by the secretariat on the analyses and projections of economic development;

TO RECOMMEND to the secretariat that, with the collaboration of the governments concerned, these studies be continued and their scope extended to cover the largest possible number of Latin American countries, when necessary in co-operation with TAA;

/TO UNDERTAKE

TO UNDERTAKE a study of the problems and implications of the co-ordination and integration of the economic development in groups of Latin American countries, of economic activities considered on a broad regional basis, and of the economic development of the region as a whole;

TO CONTINUE the analyses and projections of the possibilities of accelerating the increase and diversification of production and of inter-regional trade, as a logical step in the processes of industrialization and import substitution, and as means of guaranteeing production on an economic scale for a large variety of commodities, in the greatest possible number of Latin American countries.

Conference Room Paper No.24
September 9, 1955

DRAFT RESOLUTION PRESENTED BY THE DELEGATION OF MEXICO IN COMMITTEE III

THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA:

TAKING NOTE of resolution 579 (XX) of the Economic and Social Council, whereby it is the unanimous desire of the member countries that its sessions should yield practical results for the development of Latin American trade,

CONSIDERING that it is desirable to achieve the development of Latin American trade on more effective bases,

HAVING REGARD to the necessity for international and especially Latin American trade to develop on bases of absolute co-operation,

BEARING IN MIND that for the purposes of trade practice, information as to the measures adopted by each government with respect to foreign trade must be available in due form and course,

TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION the limitations imposed by the lack or shortage of convertible currencies, inter alia, on the development of inter-Latin-American trade in particular and Latin American trade with other regions in general, and

MINDFUL of the need to establish a contractual technique for the conclusion of bilateral or multilateral trade agreements more in accordance with reality,

RESOLVES:

a) To recommend to the ECLA secretariat that efforts be made to obtain the appropriate data on customs tariffs and measures related to international trade from all Latin American governments;

/b) To request

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b) To request that such information be duly and promptly published and distributed for the use of official organizations dealing with foreign trade in each country, including some private organizations; and

c) To invite the ECLA secretariat to study possibilities and measures for overcoming the present contractual difficulties restricting the expansion of Latin American trade.

9 September 1955

DRAFT RESOLUTION PRESENTED BY THE DELEGATION OF
ECUADOR IN COMMITTEE III

THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA:

CONSIDERING:

That the economy of the Latin American countries is fundamentally dependent upon export of certain basic commodities;

That, without disparaging the exhaustive research on the conditions of production and trade in basic commodities, the programming and economic development policy of the Latin American countries demands a timely and adequate knowledge of the situation and prospects of the markets for such products;

That the report of the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Latin America entitled Economic Survey of Latin America, 1954 (E/CN.12/362/Rev.1) and the first issue of the Commission's Economic Review contains valuable data on some of these basic commodities which are noted with approval;

RESOLVES:

TO RECOMMEND:

1) that the analysis of the markets for such commodities in the publications referred to above be continued and research be amplified to include all those products which have decisive significance for the economy of the Latin American countries;

2) that the Economic Review of Latin America be issued

/as a

as a regular and periodic organ of information, so that, through the article on Recent Trends in the Export and Prices of Some Products, the required information on the markets for basic commodities may be opportunely supplied.

STUDIES CONCERNING COFFEE PROBLEMS

DRAFT RESOLUTION PRESENTED BY THE DELEGATIONS OF BRAZIL, COLOMBIA,
COSTA RICA, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, EL SALVADOR, HAITI,
HONDURAS, MEXICO, NICARAGUA, PANAMA AND THE UNITED STATES

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering, that the meeting of Ministers of Finance or Economy, which convened in Quitandinha, Brazil, in November, 1954, unanimously approved a resolution providing that the Special Commission on Coffee of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council should make, through a special committee appointed from among its members, a detailed study of the world coffee situation and its prospects for the future; and that if this study should show the possibility of adopting measures of international co-operation capable of appreciably reducing the range of fluctuations in the price of coffee and keeping them within limits satisfactory for producers and consumers, the Special Committee should prepare draft texts suitable for attaining that objective, to be submitted for consideration to the member countries affected by the problem;

Considering the great importance of the coffee industry not only to the coffee producing countries where its rate and state of development is a fundamental element in determining economic stability, but also for many coffee consuming countries, since it is a major factor in international trade and enables the coffee producing countries to purchase manufactured goods from the coffee consuming countries;

Considering that Resolution 63 of the Fifth Session of the Commission recommended that the secretariat study, in collaboration with FAO and other intergovernmental bodies, in specified areas where coffee is the

/main source

main source of income, these economic and technical aspects of coffee production which exert the greatest influence on economic development;

Considering that the progress report on this study, which has been made to the Sixth Session of the Commission, indicated that the completed study would provide information of considerable value to the governments of countries interested in the production and consumption of coffee;

Requests that the Secretariat and the FAO 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;

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 in 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.

THE PROGRAMMING OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
DRAFT RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY WORKING
GROUP 2 OF COMMITTEE II.

(Based on Draft Resolutions presented by the Delegations
of Brazil, Colombia, and Ecuador, in Committee II.)

THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

CONSIDERING:

That Latin American Governments are attempting to accelerate the rate of growth of the economies of the region;

That the different elements of the development problem - improvement in the use of productive factors, elimination of bottlenecks in basic sectors, increase in the rate of saving, utilization of external resources, etc. - should be considered together and in terms of the general objectives of development policy;

That over-all studies of national economies, based on appropriate techniques of programming, represent a point of departure for the preparation of integrated programmes of economic development;

That it is necessary to continue the study of structural conditions of the Latin American economies which affect their development potential and that it is necessary, further, to analyse the co-ordination and integration of economic development, taking into account the structural conditions of groups of countries on a broad regional basis.

That the instruments for the implementation of a programme, such as monetary and fiscal policy, foreign trade, training of specialized personnel at all levels, scientific and technological research, and others complementary

/ to these

to these, require careful examination and co-ordinated and efficient use as integral parts of the technique of programming;

That it is desirable to use national budgets as effective instruments for carrying out programmes for economic and social development;

That development programming requires that existing administrative organs be adapted and supplemented, as regards their capacity both to formulate policies and prepare programmes, and to carry them out, supervise their implementation and modify them if necessary;

That experience accumulated both within and outside the region should be borne in mind when formulating and applying development programmes;

RESOLVES:

1. TO TAKE NOTE with satisfaction of the progress attained in the completion of the reports submitted by the secretariat on the Technique of Analyses and Projections of Development and its application to the economies of Brazil and Colombia (documents E/CN.12/363, 364 and 365);

2. TO REAFFIRM the recommendation to governments contained in resolution 48 (V) on the desirability of employing the technique of projections in drawing up their development policies;

3. TO RECOMMEND to the secretariat:

a) That in its special studies on the different sectors of economic activity, and in particular in the field of industrial and agricultural productivity, the advisability be borne in mind of directing them towards the formulation of general development programmes;

b) That research be continued principally on the monetary, fiscal exchange and trade instruments necessary for the execution of development programmes;

/ c) That such

c) That such research include the possibility of establishing techniques on the best use of national expenditure budgets for the implementation of development programmes;

d) That the analysis of structural conditions of the economies be continued, as well as the study of the integration and co-ordination of economic development, taking into account the structural conditions of groups of countries on a broad regional basis;

e) That, in co-operation with the Technical Assistance Administration, a study be made of the structure and operation of the organizations existing in the Latin American countries for elaborating and applying economic development programmes; that such a study include public and private agencies directly concerned with the implementation of such programmes; and that the needs and methods of co-ordination between programming organizations and the agencies referred to above be examined, taking into account the relevant experience of countries within and outside the region.

f) That a report be presented on the research recommended above.

Conference Room Paper No 28
10 September 1955

DRAFT RESOLUTION PRESENTED BY THE DELEGATION OF ECUADOR
IN COMMITTEE V

THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

CONSIDERING:

That the efficacy of the industrialization process and the feasibility of such programmes suggest, in certain countries, the development of industries engaged in transforming domestic agricultural products without requiring a major investment effort; and

That resolutions 67 (V) and 68 (V) of the Economic Commission for Latin America referred to the industrialization of bananas and hard fibres, respectively, and made specific recommendations on these subjects;

RESOLVES:

To recommend to the secretariat that, in addition to the studies on bananas and on hard fibres, research be carried out, to the fullest extent possible, on the industrialization of certain agricultural products essential to the economy of the Latin American countries, bearing in mind in view of the special situation of some of them, the desirability of adopting processes which do not involve a high density of capital per unit of product.

DRAFT RESOLUTION ON THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES ADOPTED

BY THE INDUSTRY SUB-COMMITTEE OF COMMITTEE V

THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

CONSIDERING:

- a) the importance of iron and steel 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 (doc.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 related transforming industries, to meet at Sao Paulo, Brazil, in 1956,
1. EXPRESSES APPROVAL of the report mentioned above;
 2. RECOMMENDS to the secretariat:
 - a) that research related to the iron and steel industries be continued and extended to other Latin American countries concerned;
 - b) that, in co-operation with the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration and other institutions concerned, the preparations be advanced for the Meeting of Experts to be held at Sao Paulo, Brasil, in June 1956; and
 - c) that in collaboration with the 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.

DRAFT RESOLUTION ON THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY ADOPTED BY THE INDUSTRY

SUB-COMMITTEE OF COMMITTEE V

THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

CONSIDERING:

- a) that the secretariat, in accordance with resolution 59 (V), has undertaken a preliminary study on the chemical industry,
- 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,

RESOLVES:

To recommend to the secretariat:

- a) that the studies begun on the chemical industry be continued and extended to as many countries as possible; and
- b) that, when justified by the work programme, with the co-operation of the Technical Assistance Administration of the United Nations and other specialized agencies concerned, a Meeting of Experts on the chemical industry be convened to pronounce on the reports and to consider, in general, the technical and economic aspects relating to the development of this industry.

DRAFT RESOLUTION ON PRODUCTIVITY ADOPTED BY THE INDUSTRY SUB-COMMITTEE
OF COMMITTEE V

THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA :

TAKING NOTE of resolutions 406 E (XIV) and 560 (XVIII) of the
Economic and Social Council, and

CONSIDERING:

a) that the Latin American countries need to curtail as far as possible the wastage of resources of every kind, in order to place the region's future development on a firmer basis, and

b) that it is, however, essential that in the pursuit of this aim due regard be paid to the protection of employment and wage levels, as well as of standards of living and working conditions in the countries concerned,

RECOMMENDS to the secretariat:

a) that at the moment it deems opportune, a pioneer study be prepared containing a specific analysis of various technical, economic and social factors affecting productivity in the Latin American economy;

b) that in carrying out this study an attempt be made to deduce guiding principles as to those sectors of economic activity whose importance to over-all economic development is such that they should be granted priority when measures designed to increase productivity are implemented;

c) that in any future studies on specific industries which may be undertaken, the secretariat devote special attention to the problems

/ of productivity

of productivity and the measures advisable for its improvement through joint action on the part of the state, the entrepreneur and the worker; and

d) that the findings of the pioneer study referred to above be submitted, in collaboration with other national and international organizations, to committees of experts on this subject so that action may be taken at both the national and international levels.

DRAFT RESOLUTION ON PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRIES ADOPTED BY THE
INDUSTRY SUB-COMMITTEE OF COMMITTEE V

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 Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, with the Technical Assistance Administration of the United Nations and with 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 from 19 October to 2 November 1954 and submitted a report on this subject (document E/CN.12/370),

b) That the importance of the pulp and paper industry for economic development and the need for additional research were demonstrated 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 advise on the solution of such problems to Latin American governments requesting 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

TAKES NOTE with satisfaction:

a) Of the **report** presented by the secretariat on the Latin American Meeting of Experts on the Pulp and Paper industry; and

b) Of the formation of the Group of Experts mentioned above.

DRAFT RESOLUTION ON NUCLEAR ENERGY ADOPTED BY THE ENERGY
SUB-COMMITTEE OF COMMITTEE V

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 utilization of nuclear energy and derived products,
- b) The anxiety of the United States to extend the uses of nuclear energy, expressed at the International Conference on the Pacific 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 report on nuclear energy submitted by the secretariat to the Commission (doc.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 and

/ by other

by other means, chiefly with the aim of training a larger number of technical experts on the various aspects of the generation and utilization of nuclear energy and its by-products (such as radioactive isotopes); and

3. To request the secretariat that, in complying with resolution on energy, adopted at this same session, special attention be devoted to the development of nuclear energy and the possibilities of its application on the basis of various sources of nuclear fuels and their utilization, that the relevant economic questions be studied, and that the Commission be kept informed of progress in this field.

DRAFT RESOLUTION ON ENERGY ADOPTED BY THE ENERGY SUB-COMMITTEE
OF COMMITTEE V

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 its use;
- c) that, to this end, information and statistics are required on the availability and utilization of energy resources, including the capacity 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, evaluation, integrated development, efficient use and protection of energy resources;
- e) that, specialized technical co-operation, of sufficient magnitude, between the Latin American countries, between their institutions dealing with energy resources and between such institutions and those of more industrialized countries, may contribute to a solution of the problem of meeting the energy needs of this region through an increase in technical knowledge and skills; and
- f) bearing in mind resolution 38 (AC.16)

RESOLVES:

1. To take note with approval of the preliminary report on the Production and Utilization of Energy in Latin America. Possibilities and Problems

(docs. E/CN.12/373/Rev.1 and E/CN.12/384 and Add. 1 and 2) and the Report of the Secretary-General entitled Development and Utilization of Water Resources (doc. E/2603) and of 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";

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, the advisability be borne in mind of creating and perfecting both institutions to formulate policy in this sphere and organizations responsible for compiling information and statistics and for evaluating the potential mineral and water resources, as well as other resources, and their final utilization;

b) they co-operate with the secretariat in drawing up a uniform energy nomenclature as well as in improving studies and direct activities of the secretariat relating to the promotion of the supply and utilization of energy;

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

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 and the other regional economic commissions of the United Nations and with other agencies and institutions concerned:

/ a) Pursue

a) Pursue the study of the traditional and new sources of energy, particularly the present and future availability, utilization and needs of the different energy sources in Latin America and proceed with research on the efficiency with which energy resources are being used, to this end convening study groups on the subject, whenever advisable;

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

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

d) aid governments, when they so request, in defining 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 it be necessary, to foster the purposes of this resolution; and

f) carry out a preliminary examination of the situation of water resources in Latin America, their present utilization insofar as possible for multiple purposes and their prospects for future use,

12 September 1955

DRAFT RESOLUTION PRESENTED BY THE DELEGATION OF PERU IN

COMMITTEE VI

DIFFUSION OF ECLA'S WORK

THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA,

CONSIDERING

That to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic and social character, is one of the fundamental purposes expressed in the Charter of the United Nations;

That, for its part, in accordance with the Charter of the Organization of American States, the Member States agree to co-operate with one another, as far as their resources may permit and their laws may provide, in the broadest spirit of good neighbourliness, in order to strengthen their economic structure, develop their agriculture and mining, promote their industry and increase their trade;

That ECLA is carrying out for the attainment of identical objectives, particularly efficient work, the merit of which has been recognized on repeated occasions;

That, despite the importance of the tasks it is discharging, ECLA can hope for more efficacious results, if it is to broaden the scope of its influence, through a more intense diffusion of its reports;

That the knowledge and utilization of the work of the Economic Commission for Latin America, by a greater number of individuals, will contribute effectively to the progress and technical advance of its member nations;

That , this

That, this greater knowledge will strengthen the spirit of mutual understanding which is indispensable for a solution of the numerous economic problems confronting the region;

RESOLVES:

To recommend to the governments of the countries concerned that they facilitate and encourage, by every means at their disposal, the diffusion of the studies carried out by ECLA, in such a way that their knowledge and their benefits may be extended and may reach, not only determined specialized circles, but also every section of public opinion.

DRAFT RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE WORKING GROUP FORMED BY ARGENTINA, CHILE,
HAITI, MEXICO AND URUGUAY IN COMMITTEE IV

THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA:

CONSIDERING:

1) That a satisfactory co-ordination of national agricultural development programmes would be desirable, so that available resources might be more fully utilized and inter-Latin-American trade intensified,

2) that this improved co-ordination of agricultural production among the Latin American countries would help to avoid the drawbacks of exaggerated policies of national self-sufficiency,

3) that in the selective expansion of agricultural production due regard should be paid to the ecological characteristics of the various regions of Latin America, and likewise to the economic and social conditions prevailing in each of them,

4) that the selective expansion of agricultural production should be complemented by a suitable increase in consumption and an improvement in standards of nutrition, and

5) that a faulty distribution mechanism hinders the full utilization of agricultural production for the purposes of domestic consumption and foreign trade,

RECOMMENDS:

1) To Member Governments:

a) That in formulating their agricultural development programmes they bear in mind both the ecological, economic and social factors affecting their respective countries, and the corresponding programmes of other countries, especially those of Latin America;

/b) That as

b) That as a fundamental aspect of their programmes for agricultural development and the improvement of consumption, they take into account the need to solve existing distribution problems;

2. To the secretariat and FAO:

That, with the same active co-operation on the part of Member Governments as they have been able to rely upon hitherto, they continue to provide information on the agricultural development programmes of the various countries of the region, and to carry out analyses of the relationships between those programmes, with a view to the better co-ordination and integration of such economic development in groups of countries on a regional basis.

DRAFT RESOLUTION SUBMITTED BY THE
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC DELEGATION TO
COMMITTEE III

THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

TAKING NOTE of Resolution 579-A and B (XX) of the Economic and Social Council on the expansion of world trade and on inter-regional trade consultations, which, inter-alia, requests the Regional Economic Commissions to "continue their efforts to facilitate concerted action to maintain and strengthen the economic relations of the countries in their respective regions both among each other and with other countries of the world";

REQUESTS the Executive Secretary, with a view to further consideration of inter-regional trade consultations, to report to the Commission on developments in this subject, and to forward to the Secretary-General, for transmittal to the Economic Commission for Europe and the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East the text of this resolution.

PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES, 1955-56
Annotated List of Projects

Section I. CURRENT ECONOMIC SITUATION

(a) Continuing projects and activities of high priority.

1. The Annual Economic Survey of Latin America - Resolutions 44 (V), ^{1/}
and (VI).
2. Economic Review - Resolutions 32 (IV), and (VI).
(To be published twice yearly)

Section II. ECONOMIC GROWTH AND TECHNIQUE OF PROGRAMMING

(a) Continuing projects and activities of high priority.

3. General Problems of Economic Development and Technique of Programming - Resolutions 48 (V) and (VI).

a) Analysis and projections of economic growth in individual countries - Resolution (VI).

The provisional reports on the analysis of economic data and projections of economic growth of Brazil and Colombia will be revised and published in a printed edition in the first half of 1956.

Several governments have requested similar studies; and the Secretariat expects to initiate work on at least two or three such studies after the Sixth Session.

b) Analysis and projections of economic growth for the region as a whole, taking into account the possibilities of complementary development - Resolution (VI).

Work on this study may not start before several more country studies have been completed, since much of the material for an over-all regional study must be derived from the analysis and projections of economic growth of individual countries.

^{1/} The numeral in brackets following the resolution number refers to the Session of the Commission. Thus Resolution 44 was adopted at the Fifth Session. See Document E/2405, Annual Report to the Sixteenth Session of the Council, for texts of resolutions of the Fifth Session of the Commission.

- c) Study of monetary and fiscal policies for programming economic development - Resolution (VI).

Analysis of government income and expenditure, taxation and other sources of revenue, and the influence of government fiscal, credit, trade and exchange policy upon consumption and investment in the different economic sectors.

- d) Study of administrative organization and procedures for planning and execution of economic development programmes - Resolution (VI).

This project will be carried out with the co-operation of the Technical Assistance Administration.

- e) Study of social factors affecting economic development - Resolution (VI).

This resolution requests continuation of the present work, as described in Document E/CN.12/374, and also requests the Secretariat to concentrate on the practical aspects of this problem.

- f) Study of population growth and manpower requirements in relation to economic development - Resolution (VI).

See Document E/CN.12/375 for description of work on this project.

4. Economic Integration and Reciprocity in Central America - Resolutions 24 (IV), 55 (V) and (VI).

Work is proceeding in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the Commission and with those of the Committee on Economic Co-operation in Central America. The programme as a whole is carried out, besides the Secretariat studies, with the co-operation of the Expanded Technical Assistance Programme, under requests made by the Governments of the Central American Republics. A meeting of the Committee is scheduled for the last quarter of 1955 and a further meeting will be held in 1956.

- a) Industrial and agricultural studies - Resolutions 2 (AC.17), 1 (CCE), 2 (CCE) and 8 (CCE).

/With the

With the co-operation of TAA and FAO experts, studies are under way and are scheduled on forest industries, pulp and paper production, oils and fats, cotton and textiles, and livestock and dairy products. A general re-evaluation of the programme, with reference to industrial priorities, is being undertaken, in accordance with Resolution 8 (CCE).

- b) Research and training institutes - Resolutions 6 (AC.17), 23 (AC.17), 5 (CCE) and 6 (CCE).

The Advanced School of Public Administration - TAA project -, established in Costa Rica in 1954, is continuing its activities under its programmes. Special courses are being included on subjects which will assist governments in the implementation of reports of technical assistance experts participating in the economic integration programme.

The Central American Institute for Research in Industry - also a TAA project - is being established in Guatemala and will be in operation in 1956. A close relationship will be maintained with the Secretariat.

- c) Transportation - Resolutions 4 (AC.17) and 21 (AC.17).

Work continues by TAA experts on implementation of recommendations contained in the 1953 ECLA/TAA report on transport in Central America, with reference to maritime transport, international highway traffic and co-ordination of road plans.

- d) Central American Trade Sub-Committee - Resolutions 9 (AC.17), 18 (AC.17), 19 (AC.17), 4 (CCE), 7 (CCE) and 11 (CCE).

Work will proceed, in co-operation with TAA experts where appropriate, on the implementation of the Central American Standard Customs Nomenclature, on a uniform customs code and regulations, on uniform weights and measures, on inter-Central American trade and trade policy, and on comparative tariff levels. Meetings of the Sub-Committee will be scheduled according to the progress of the studies under way.

/e) Statistical

- e) Statistical Co-ordination Sub-Committee - Resolutions 20 (AC.17) and 3 (CCE).

In co-operation with the United Nations Statistical Office and the IASI, preparatory work is being carried out for this Sub-Committee, which will meet according to requirements.

- f) Financing of development - Resolutions 10 (AC.17) and 22 (AC.17).

A report is in progress on the capacity of Central American tax systems to finance economic development, in co-operation with the United Nations Fiscal Division.

- g) Electric power - Resolution 3 (AC.17).

A TAA mission report has been submitted to the Committee for consideration at its forthcoming meeting.

5. Joint ECLA/TAA Training Programme for Economists - Resolutions 4 (IV), 48 (V) and (VI).

This is a continuing training programme wherein groups of selected Latin American economists work with the ECLA economists on practical and theoretical problems of economic development and programming - Resolution (VI) calls for an expansion of this programme with the co-operation of member governments.

A special three-months course for Colombian economists and officials will be held in Bogota from September to December 1955. The regular annual course in Santiago, which began in April 1955, is this year limited to seven trainees.

A manual dealing with the evaluation, preparation and presentation of development projects is being prepared for the Training Programme.

6. Study of Transportation Problems - Resolutions 38 (AC.16), 69 (V) and (VI).

Transport problems and the obstacles to economic development which they constitute are dealt with in the Central American Integration Programme and in studies on the economic development of Brazil and Colombia.

/A preliminary

A preliminary report on certain aspects of maritime transport in relation to inter-Latin American trade has been completed and is embodied in Document E/CN.12/369.

A Transport Section has recently been organized in the Secretariat. It is planned that work in this field will be principally concerned with transport problems and requirements in relation to economic development in individual countries, as well as transport problems related to inter-Latin American trade.

(b) Ad hoc projects of high priority.

7. Expert Conference on Problems of Economic Growth and the Technique of Programming - Resolution 48 (V).

It is planned to hold this meeting in 1957.

8. Preliminary Survey of Organization and Structure of Capital Markets in Latin America - Resolution 3 (IV).

This project was given a low priority at the Fifth Session. However, the meeting of the Committee of the Whole held in Santiago in May 1955 requested the Secretariat to place it in the high priority category.

(c) Other projects.

9. Study of Technical, Economic and Social Factors Affecting Productivity in the Latin American Economy -- Resolution (VI).

Some of the elements of this problem are being analysed in other studies being carried out by the Secretariat, especially in agriculture, industry, energy and the social factor of economic development. Although important, it is suggested that the general study of factors affecting productivity may be delayed until it can draw on the material being brought together in the present studies.

10. Study of Technical Research and Training in Latin America ^{1/} - Resolutions 13 (IV) and 53 (V).

^{1/} Listed as a high priority project in the Annual Report submitted to the Twentieth Session of the Economic and Social Council. (See Document E/CN. .)

/This project

This project would require substantial financial resources and technical personnel not available to the Secretariat. It is suggested that at a future date this project might be carried out in collaboration with TAA and the specialized agencies.

11. Relation of Migration to Economic Development - Resolution 6 (IV).

It was originally intended to make an intensive study based on a field investigation in a selected area which is in process of rapid economic growth, with particular reference to its capacity for absorption of migrants, especially from foreign countries.

Work on certain aspects of migration as a source of manpower and the problems arising therefrom are being analysed in the study of population growth and manpower requirements in relation to economic development.

12. Influence of Taxation on Private Capital Exports ^{1/} - Resolutions 3 (IV) and 52 (V).

This study is being continued under General Assembly Resolution 825 (IX) by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at United Nations Headquarters.

13. Cyclical Fluctuations in Latin America - Document E/CN.12/190.

Section III. ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF AGRICULTURE (WITH THE COLLABORATION OF FAO)

(a) Continuing projects and activities of high priority.

14. Selective Expansion of Agricultural Production and Co-ordination of Programmes between Countries - Resolutions and (VI).

These resolutions call on the FAO/ECLA Secretariats to continue studies of this problem. In part this will be carried out in conjunction with project 3 b).

^{1/} Listed as a high priority project in the Annual Report submitted to the Twentieth Session of the Economic and Social Council. (See Document E/CN. .)

/15. Agricultural

15. Agricultural Development, Programming in Individual Countries and Technique of Agricultural Programming - Resolutions 62 (V) and (VI).

This project is being carried out in part through the studies of economic development of individual countries. The technique of agricultural programming will be carried out in conjunction with project 3 a).

(b) Ad hoc projects of high priority.

16. Study of Productivity and Costs of Coffee Production in Relation to Economic Development - Resolutions 63 (V) and (VI).

See Document E/CN.12/379 for description of work being done on this project.

17. Study of Factors Affecting Development of Livestock Industry in Latin America - Resolution (VI).

Discussions will be held with the Secretariat of FAO in order to agree on a programme of work for this project.

18. Study of Productivity of Labour and of Capital in Agricultural Production - Resolution (VI).

This study is closely related to the coffee study referred to above and will not be started until that study is completed.

19. Study of Possibilities of Increasing Investment in Agriculture - Resolution (VI).

It is hoped that in accordance with the resolution, the International Bank will co-operate with the ECLA and FAO Secretariats on this project.

(c) Other projects.

20. Preliminary Study for Establishment of a Research Programme on the Amazon Region - Resolution (VI).

/21. Agricultural

21. Agricultural Credit ^{1/} - Resolutions 14 (IV) and 65 (V).
22. Factors Affecting Agricultural Production ^{1/} - Resolution 61 (V).

The objectives of this project are covered to a considerable extent in projects 14 to 19, above.

23. Investigation of Agricultural Statistical Systems and Methodology in Latin America ^{1/} - Resolution 64 (V).

Work in this field is being done by the Inter-American Statistical Institute (IASI), and it could represent a duplication if this work were undertaken by ECLA. However, the Secretariat has had preliminary discussions with both IASI and FAO in order to assist in efforts being made to improve agricultural statistics in Latin America.

24. Study of Economic and Technological Problems of the Banana Industry - Resolutions 65 (V) and (VI).
25. Study of Production, Industrialization and Export Markets of Hard Fibres - Resolution 68 (V).

FAO is making a study of hard fibres which effectively fulfils the objective of this resolution.

Section IV. INDUSTRY AND MINING

(a) Continuing projects and activities of high priority.

26. Iron and Steel Making and Transforming Industries - Resolutions 10 (IV), 57 (V) and (VI).

a) Study of iron and steel transforming industries in individual countries.

^{1/} Listed as a high priority project in the Annual Report submitted to the Twentieth Session of the Economic and Social Council. (See Document E/CN. .) These and the other projects listed under (c) of Section III are beyond the resources of the ECLA/FAO Joint Programme for 1955-56.

Studies on the transforming industries in Brazil, Chile and Colombia will be revised and completed, to be used as background documents for the meeting of experts in Brazil. The resolution adopted at the Sixth Session requests the Secretariat to extend these studies to other countries.

- b) Expert conference on steel making and transforming industries to be held in Sao Paulo, Brazil, in 1956.
- c) Committee of experts on specifications and standards in iron and steel industries.

This committee will be constituted with the collaboration of the interested industries if the results of the Sao Paulo meeting of experts warrant it.

27. Study of Chemical Industries - Resolutions 59 (V) and (VI).

Study on this project, which includes studies of the existing industry in Latin America, an analysis of imports of chemical products and possibilities for substituting imports by the establishment of domestic industries, the availability of raw materials in the region and the technical and economic problems affecting their utilization, was begun in July 1955.

28. Joint FAO/TAA/ECLA Expert Advisory Group to Assist Countries in the Development of the Paper and Pulp Industries - Resolutions 58 (V) and (VI).

Two experts have been selected to constitute the expert team and will start their work at ECLA Headquarters in Santiago in November 1955.

29. Development of Energy Resources - Resolution (VI).

a) Revision of the provisional study on energy resources, utilization and projections of requirements, to be published in a printed edition in 1956. (Document E/CN.12/384.) The Secretariat will continue the collection, compilation and analysis of statistical data in the field of energy.

/b) Appraisal,

b) Appraisal, based on field investigation, of hydro-electric resources in selected areas with a view to define its potential and optimum utilization. In accordance with the resolution, this work should be carried out in co-operation with appropriate governmental agencies and the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration.

c) It is proposed to have expert teams make field surveys on efficiency of production and utilization of various forms of energy in the most important economic activities in selected countries.

d) Circulation of information of interest to Latin American governments on the developments in the field of nuclear energy.

30. Preliminary Examination, Based on Existing Information, of Multiple-Water Resources Utilization in Latin America.

This project will be undertaken in conjunction with the studies on energy.

(b) Ad hoc projects of high priority.

31. Meeting of Experts on Problems of Energy Development - Resolution (VI).

This conference will have as background documents the Secretariat papers listed under 29 b) and c), above, and special technical papers prepared by experts on efficiency of production and utilization of energy resources.

(c) Other projects.

32. Mining^{1/} - Resolution 57 (V).

Compilation of data on estimated reserves of ores of non-ferrous metals and study of economic and technical problems related to mining.

^{1/} Listed as a high priority project in the Annual Report submitted to the Twentieth Session of the Economic and Social Council. (See Document E/CN. .) The staff of the Industry Division will be fully occupied in projects 26, 27 and 28 during 1955 and 1956; and it will therefore be impossible to start work on any projects listed under (c).

33. Collection and Classification of Data Available on Non-Agricultural Resources in Latin America ^{1/} - Resolution 60 (V).
34. Studies of Possibilities of Establishing Processing Industries Utilizing Domestically Produced Raw Materials ^{1/} - Resolutions 46 (V) and (VI).
- This project is being partially fulfilled by the studies of economic development of individual countries and the industry studies listed under projects 26, 27 and 28, above.
35. Food Processing Industries - Resolutions 10 (IV) and (VI).
36. Textile Industry - Resolution 11 (IV).

Section V. INTERNATIONAL TRADE

(a) Continuing projects and activities of high priority.

37. Trade Committee - Resolution (VI).

The Committee will be primarily concerned with study and preparation of measures for expansion of inter-Latin American trade. The Committee will be specially concerned with:

- a) promoting the extension to all member countries of the principle of the most-favoured-nation clause;
- b) working for the establishment of a common regional market for goods and services in Latin America;
- c) preparing the bases to co-ordinate the methods and procedures for bilateral clearing accounts and the triangular or multilateral utilization of their balances;
- d) arranging co-ordination of national shipping policies so that such transport may be better used in inter-Latin American trade;
- e) proposing solutions to the specific inter-Latin American trade problems of the land-locked countries in the region, to which item 4 of Resolution 69 (V) refers.

The first meeting will be called as soon as the preparatory work by the Secretariat has been completed.

^{1/} Listed as a high priority project in the Annual Report submitted to the Twentieth Session of the Economic and Social Council. (See Document E/CN . .) The staff of the Industry Division will be fully occupied on projects 26, 27 and 28 during 1955 and 1956; and it will therefore be impossible to start work on any projects listed under (c).

38. Trade Between Latin America and the Rest of the World - Resolution 45 (V).

a) Possibility of expanding production of Latin American products for export. A limited study on this subject is in progress and will be published in 1956.

b) Study of future trends of demand for products exported by Latin America - Resolution (VI).

c) Study of changes in composition of Latin American imports from industrialized countries - Resolution 5 (V).

39. Studies of the Terms of Trade and its Influence on the Rate of Economic Development - Resolution 46 (V).

This subject is covered periodically in the Annual Economic Survey of Latin America. A special study on this subject is in progress and will be published in 1956.

(b) Ad hoc projects of high priority.

40. Study of Multilateral Compensation Settlements Among Latin American and European Countries - Resolution 47 (V).

The Secretariat will continue to study this problem and will follow developments in multilateral arrangements affecting Latin American countries and report these to member governments.

(c) Other projects.

41. Collection and Circulation of Information on Changes in Custom Duties and Trade Treaties of Latin American Countries - Resolution (VI).

13 September 1955

COMMITTEE VI

DRAFT RESOLUTION OF THE DELEGATION OF URUGUAY ON CO-ORDINATION
BETWEEN ECLA AND IA-ECOSOC

THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

BELIEVING that for the maximum efficacy of the secretariats of ECLA and IA-ECOSOC it is appropriate to intensify co-ordination at the governmental level as much as possible;

INVITES the secretariat to prepare and maintain up to date a systematized collection of the resolutions adopted so far by IA-ECOSOC so that member governments may have at their disposal the required background information on topics under discussion at any meeting;

DRAWS the attention of member governments of the American Continent to the advisability that delegations to ECLA sessions include their representatives to IA-ECOSOC.

COMMITTEE VI

DRAFT RESOLUTION PRESENTED BY THE DELEGATION OF ARGENTINA

THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

MINDFUL of the joint secretariat Statements of ECLA and IA-ECOSOC on co-ordination at secretariat level (doc. E/CN.12/381); and

TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION the satisfactory co-ordination achieved in the work of the two organizations;

RESOLVES:

1. To take note with satisfaction of the joint statement of ECLA and IA-ECOSOC contained in doc. E/CN.12/381;
2. To express its appreciation of the co-ordination achieved at the secretariat level; and
3. To recommend to the secretariat that it continue to make a maximum effort to ensure continued co-ordination in the future work of ECLA.

DRAFT RESOLUTION FOR ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

"THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

"TAKES NOTE of the Report of the Sixth Session of the Economic Commission for Latin America;

"CONSIDERS that the work programme of the Commission as established at the Sixth Session of the Economic Commission for Latin America held in Bogotá, Colombia, from 29 August to 16 September 1955 is of primary importance for the economic development of Latin America; and

"ENDORSES the priorities allocated by the Commission to the individual work projects."

Conference Room Paper No. 42
16 September 1955

DRAFT RESOLUTION ON THE DATE AND
PLACE OF SEVENTH SESSION

THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA
BEARING IN MIND rules 1 and 2 of its Rules of Procedure,
EXPRESSING its thanks to the Government of the Republic
of Bolivia for its generous invitation to hold the seventh
session of the Commission in La Paz,
RESOLVES that the seventh session be held in La Paz, at a
date not later than the month of May.

ORDAY/1
27 August 1955

UNITED NATIONS
Economic Commission for Latin America
Sixth Session.

ORDER OF THE DAY

Sunday, 28 August 1955

11 a. m. Salon Nº 1 of the Hotel Tequendama
Meeting of the Heads of delegation.

Monday, 29 August 1955

3 p. m. Preliminary plenary meeting for the
election of the Chairman, two Vice-Chairmen
and the Rapporteur.

4.30 p. m.

Inaugural Meeting

1. Inaugural address by his Excellency
Mr. Gustavo Rojas Pinilla, President
of the Republic of Colombia.
Ellyptical Hall of the Capitolium.
2. Address by the Secretary General of
United Nations, Mr. Dag Hammarskjold.
3. Speech by the delegate chosen to represent
the delegations.

ORDAY/2
29 August 1955

U N I T E D N A T I O N S
Economic Commission for Latin America
Sixth Session,

ORDER OF THE DAY

Monday, 29 August 1955

- 3 p.m. Preliminary plenary meeting for the election of the Chairman, two Vice-Chairmen and the Rapporteur ,
- 4.30 p.m. Inaugural Meeting
1. Inaugural address by his Excellency Mr. Gustavo Rojas Pinilla, President of the Republic of Colombia. Rotunda of the Capitol Building.
 2. Address by the Secretary General of United Nations, Mr. Dag Hammarskjold.
 3. Speech by Mr. Guillermo del Pedregal, Head of the Delegation of Chile, in representation of all the Delegations.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA
Sixth Session.

ORDER OF THE DAY

Tuesday, 30 August 1955

Rotunda of the Capitol building.

10 A.M. Plenary Meeting

1. Speech by the Chairman of the Commission,
His Excellency Mr. Carlos Villaveces.
2. Statement by the Executive Secretary of the Commission.
3. Discussions and adoption of the agenda.
4. Beginning of discussions.

3 P.M. Plenary Meeting

Continuation of general discussions.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA
Sixth Session

ORDER OF THE DAY

Wednesday, 31 August 1955

Rotunda of the Capitol building.

10. A.M. Plenary Meeting

Continuation of General discussion

Delegations registered:

Venezuela

Panama

Chile

France

Ecuador

Argentina

Uruguay

Cuba

3 P.M. Plenary Meeting

Continuation of general discussions.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA
Sixth Session

ORDER OF THE DAY

Thursday, 1 September 1955

Rotunda of the Capitol building.

10 A.M. Plenary Meeting

Continuation of general discussions.

Delegations registered: Chile
 Haiti
 Cuba
 El Salvador, in the name of
 the Central American Republics
 Bolivia
 Mexico
 Peru
 Brazil
 United Kingdom
 Paraguay
 Dominican Republic

3 P.M. Plenary Meeting

End of general discussions.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA
Sixth Session

ORDER OF THE DAY

Friday, 2 September, 1955

10. a.m. Committee I (Rotunda)
Economic trends and prospects
Committee III (Conference Hall No.1)
International trade
- 3 p.m. Committee II (Rotunda)
Economic development and technical assistance
Committee IV (Conference Hall No.1)
Economic problems of agriculture
(in co-operation with FAO)

ORDAY/7

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA
Sixth Session

ORDER OF THE DAY

Saturday, 3 September 1955

10 A.M. Committee I (Salón Elíptico)
Economic trends and prospects

Committee V (Conference Hall No.1-2nd floor)

Problems of energy and industrial
development.

NOTE: There will be no other Committee sessions
until Monday, 5 September.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA
Sixth Session

ORDER OF THE DAY

Monday, 5 September 1955

10 a.m. Committee II. (Salón Elíptico)

Technical assistance

Committee III (Conference Hall No. 1)

Inter-Latin-American trade

3 p.m. Committee I (Salón Elíptico)

Continuation of the discussion of the
Economic Survey 1954 and of the
economic situation in 1955

Committee IV (Conference Hall No. 1)

Continuation of the general discussions on
the economic problems of agriculture and
study of the documents presented by ECLA
and FAO

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA
Sixth Session

ORDER OF THE DAY

Tuesday, 6 September 1955

- 10 a.m. Committee III. (Salón Elíptico)
Inter-Latin-American Trade
- Committee V. (Conference Hall No.1)
1. Problems of energy
 2. Iron and steel industries
- 3 p.m. Committee II. (Salón Elíptico)
1. Technical assistance
 3. The programming of economic development
- Committee IV. (Conference Hall No.1)
1. Continuation of the general discussion on the economic problems of agriculture.
 2. The situation of agricultural surpluses.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA
Sixth Session

ORDER OF THE DAY

Wednesday, 7 September, 1955

10 a.m. COMMITTEE I (Salón Elíptico)

Economic trends and prospects

Draft resolution presented by the Delegation of Chile (Conference Room Paper No. 2) and an Amendment submitted by the Delegation of Argentina (Conference Room Paper No. 7).

COMMITTEE V (Conference Hall No. 1)

Continuation of general discussions on problems of energy and industrial development.

3 p.m. COMMITTEE II (Salón Elíptico)

1. Technical Assistance
2. The programming of economic development

COMMITTEE IV (Conference Hall No. 1)

1. Continuation of general discussions on the economic problems of agriculture.
2. Draft resolution submitted by the Delegation of Colombia (Conference Room Papers Nos. 5 and 6)

SUB-COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY OF COMMITTEE V (Conference Hall No

Problems of industrial development

NOTE: Committees II and IV will hold a joint meeting to deal with the programming of agricultural development. The meeting will take place in the Salón Elíptico at a time to be announced in each Committee.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA
Sixth Session

ORDER OF THE DAY

Thursday, 8 September, 1955

10 a.m. COMMITTEE II (Salón Elíptico)

1. Technical assistance

Draft resolution presented by the working group composed of representatives of Argentina, Colombia, France, Haiti and Mexico (Conference Room Paper No. 12)

2. Continuation of general discussions on programming and general problems of economic development.

COMMITTEE V (Conference Hall No.1)

Continuation of general discussions on problems of energy and industrial development.

3 p.m. COMMITTEE III (Salón Elíptico)

Inter-Latin-American trade

Draft resolution presented by the delegation of Uruguay (Conference Room Paper No.4)

COMMITTEE IV (Conference Hall No. 1)

1. The situation agricultural surpluses (continuation)

2. National policies for production and trade, and the situation of the various products.

3. Programming and agricultural development

SUB-COMMITTEE ON ENERGY OF COMMITTEE V (Conference Hall No. 3)

Energy problems

IMPORTANT NOTE: Delegates are kindly requested to submit draft resolutions to Committee Secretaries during the course of the present week.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Sixth Session

ORDER OF THE DAY
Friday, 9 September

9.30 a.m. (Dr. Prebisch's office)

Meeting of the Chairman and Rapporteurs of the Committees

10 a.m. COMMITTEE II (Salón Elíptico)

1. Continuation of the general discussion on the programming and general problems of economic developments.
2. Economic integration programme in Central America.
3. Technical Assistance (draft resolution).

COMMITTEE V (Conference Hall No.1)

Continuation of the discussion on problems of energy and industrial development.

Working party on agricultural surpluses of Committee IV (Conference Hall No.4)

Argentina, Chile, France, Haiti, Mexico, United States and Uruguay.

Working party on the proposal of Chile and Uruguay on the Creation of a Trade Committee (documents Conference Hall No.4) (Conference Hall No.3)

Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, France, Honduras, Mexico, United States and Uruguay.

3 p.m. COMMITTEE III (Salón Elíptico)

Inter-Latin-American trade

COMMITTEE IV (Conference Hall No.1)

1. Continuation of the discussion on the situation of coffee.
2. Agricultural programming and development.
3. Miscellaneous topics.

/Working Party

Working Party on programming of Committee II (Conference
Hall No.3)

Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, United States
and Venezuela.

Working Party on social conditions of economic
development of Committee II (Conference Hall No.4)

Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, the Netherlands and Uruguay.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA
Sixth Session

ORDER OF THE DAY

Saturday, 10 September

9.30 a.m. COMMITTEE I (Salón Elíptico)

Draft resolution on

1. Economic trends and prospects
2. Statistics of employment
3. Foreign investment

COMMITTEE IV (Conference Hall No. 1)

Draft resolution

SUB-COMMITTEE ON ENERGY OF COMMITTEE V

4. p.m. COMMITTEE II (Salón Elíptico)

Draft resolution on:

1. Economic integration of Central America
2. Programming of economic development
3. Social obstacles to economic development
4. Labour

ORDAY/14

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA
Sixth Session

ORDER OF THE DAY
Monday, 12 September

9.30 a.m. COMMITTEE VI (Conference Hall No.1)

1. Co-ordination with the Inter-American Economic and Social Council.
2. Programme of work and priorities for 1955-1956.
3. Miscellaneous topics.

3 p.m. COMMITTEE V (Salon Elíptico)

Draft resolutions adopted by the Energy and Industrial Development Sub-Committees.

COMMITTEE III (Conference Hall No.1)

Draft resolutions on :

1. Trade Committee.
2. Maritime transport.
3. Analysis of commodity markets.
4. Information on customs tariffs.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Sixth Session

ORDER OF THE DAY
Tuesday, 13 September

10 a.m. COMMITTEE III (Salon Elíptico)

Draft resolution on the creation of a Trade Committee

WORKING GROUP ON AGRICULTURAL SURPLUSES (Conference Hall No.3)

3 p.m. COMMITTEE VI (Salon Elíptico)

1. Draft Resolution on co-ordination with IA-ECOSOC
2. Draft Resolution on the dissemination of ECLA studies
3. Programme of work and priorities for 1955-56

COMMITTEE IV (Conference Hall No.1)

Draft resolutions on:

1. Agricultural surpluses
2. Industrialization of agricultural products
3. Regional agricultural integration

ORDAY/16

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA
Sixth Session
Bogota, Colombia

ORDER OF THE DAY

Wednesday, 14 September

- 9:30 a.m. COMMITTEE III (Salon Elíptico)
Draft resolution on the creation of a
Trade Committee
- 3:00 p.m. COMMITTEE VI (Salon Elíptico)
Programme of work and priorities for 1955-56
(Conference Room Paper No. 38)

NOTE: Owing to the fact that the Committees were unable to finish their work on Tuesday, the plenary meetings of the Commission will be held on Thursday, 15 September, when the reports of the Rapporteurs of the respective Committees and the draft resolutions in their final form will be presented.

The closing meeting of the Conference will be held on Friday at 11:00 a.m.

ORDAY/17

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Sixth Session

ORDER OF THE DAY

Thursday, 15 September

9.30 a.m. PLENARY MEETING (Salón Elíptico)

1. Report of the Rapporteur of Committee I
2. Report of the Rapporteur of Committee II
3. Report of the Rapporteur of Committee IV

3.00 p.m. Meeting of Heads of Delegations (Dr. Prebisch's Office)

4.00 p.m. PLENARY MEETING (Salón Elíptico)

1. Report of the Rapporteur of Committee III
2. Report of the Rapporteur of Committee V
3. Report of the Rapporteur of Committee VI
4. Report of the Committee on Credentials

ORDAY/18

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA
Sixth Session

ORDER OF THE DAY

Friday, 16 September 1955

11 a. m. FINAL MEETING OF THE SIX SESSION
(Salón Elíptico)

1. Report of the Rapporteur, H. E. M. Georges Picot
2. Place and date of seventh session
3. Draft resolution for action by the Economic and Social Council
4. Address by the Chief Delegate of Bolivia Dr. Arnando Arce
5. Address by the Vice-Chairman, Dr. Alberto Domingo Perez-Villamil
6. Address by the Chief Delegate of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Sir Keith Jopson
7. Address by the Executive Secretary of the Commission, Dr. Raul Prebisch
8. Address by the Chief Delegate of Colombia, Dr. Manuel Archila Monroy.

He paid a warm tribute to the work of the Executive Secretary of ECLA, Dr. Raúl Prebisch, and his collaborators. The studies carried out by ECLA had already attained world-wide prestige and its reports had earned the gratitude of all the Latin American countries. A number of the reports were, however, based on figures furnished by the various statistical services of the American republics, and not all the figures were sufficiently accurate to serve as a basis for conclusions that might be of vital importance for the economic development of the Latin American nations. It would be well to review those services and to provide them with such technical assistance as they might require. Another point worth careful consideration was that comparisons between the economies of the various American republics, and still more, between the Latin American economies and those of the more developed countries of the world should be avoided. A solution that might serve one country might not serve another, and what might be beneficial for a country at one time might not be beneficial at another.

With regard to the reports themselves, it was encouraging to see that in the past twenty years the Latin American countries, despite obstacles such as the depression of 1930, the Second World War and the post and pre-war difficulties which affected all economies, had been able to increase the flow of goods and services to their peoples. That fact was all the more encouraging in that it had been achieved almost through their own unaided efforts.

/The reports

The reports showed that Latin America had started to diversify its production, to become less dependent on one or two products, and to increase trade within the zone. Another noteworthy point made in the reports was that if the development of the Latin American countries was to be speeded up, they would require technical assistance and foreign capital.

All the republics were aware of the importance for their future development of capital from the more developed countries; and little by little, favourable conditions were being created. But it was a process that must not be undertaken hastily, or the inflow of capital might do more harm than good. Capital should not take the form of almsgiving, but either on the basis of loans or in association with private interests, foreign capital must take root in the countries concerned and gradually merge with national capital, in accordance with the capacity of particular economy to benefit from such co-operation. It was to be hoped that Latin America would cease to be told - "Put your house in order first and then we will help you" and would begin to hear instead - "Let us all help one another to put our houses in order". ECLA recognized this as the right approach to such collaboration - the system used to help an impoverished and divided Europe after the war.

The current session would have to draw up a programme of future work, and the Latin American countries hoped that the coordination of their economic development, especially in its industrial aspects, would be intensified. In that direction, ECLA had an almost unlimited field of action, in that it

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involved not only technical assistance, but also specific studies of the various phases of industrialization. Ten years previously, at Chapultepec, he had submitted a Chilean proposal to that effect, but unfortunately it had not been properly appreciated. Now, in ECLA, the idea could bear fruit, with great advantages for the future.

Another project that ECLA should undertake was the study of the enormous potential resources of Latin America, many of them as yet unexplored or undiscovered. There were still many people who doubted the great possibilities of the Latin American countries, and no doubt many difficulties stood in the way; but once an atmosphere of confidence in the future was created and the world was told of all the resources of those territories that could be exploited for the benefit not only of the continent but of all mankind, a big step would have been taken towards overcoming Latin America's problems. He realized that in that respect ECLA had a great task to carry out. Yet it should not prove difficult. All ECLA had to do was to state the truth concerning the potentialities of Latin America. For that reason the delegations had come to the present session full of optimism and with the conviction that their combined efforts would culminate in a series of resolutions which would enable them to face the future with greater confidence and with better prospects.

The meeting rose at 5:25 p.m.