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ANNUAL REPORT

of the

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA.

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ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA  
COVERING THE PERIOD FROM 15 JUNE 1949 TO 21 JUNE 1950

Scope of the Report

This report is prepared in accordance with the terms of reference of the Economic Commission for Latin America as laid down in Resolution 106 (VI) of the Economic and Social Council, which provides that "the Commission shall submit to the Council once a year a full report on its activities and plans, including those of any subsidiary bodies....".

This is the Second Annual Report of the Commission and covers the period from the end of the Second Session to the end of the Third Session on 21 June 1950.

The report is divided into two parts: Part I describes the work of the Secretariat during the period between the Second and Third Sessions; Part II gives an account of the work and decisions of the Third Session. Since the Commission has as yet not created any permanent committees or other subsidiary bodies, Part I of the report is necessarily concerned only with the work programme of the Secretariat and its co-ordination activities.

This report has been adopted by the Commission at its Third Session, at the meeting held on 20 June 1950.

/PART I.

PART I. THE WORK OF THE COMMISSION BETWEEN THE SECOND AND  
THIRD SESSIONS

1. INTRODUCTION

The First Session of the Commission, which was held at Santiago, Chile, 7 June-25 June 1948, adopted a series of resolutions setting forth the work programme to be undertaken by the Secretariat between the First and Second Sessions (See Document E/840). The principal studies prepared during this period were the "Economic Survey of Latin America 1948"; the Joint ECLA/FAO Working Party Report on "Agricultural Requisites in Latin America"; "Economic Development in Latin America and its Principal Problems"; "Preliminary Study of Needs for Technical Assistance in Latin America"; and "Prospects for Expansion of Trade". The first three of these studies have been published as United Nations documents, 1/

The Second Session, which was held at Havana, Cuba, 29 May - 14 June 1949, reviewed the work accomplished during the first year of the Commission's existence and adopted a number of resolutions requesting the Executive Secretary to undertake a series of studies. The First Annual Report (E/1330/Rev.1) contains an account of the proceedings of the Second Session; resolutions adopted by the Second Session; terms of reference (Resolution 106 (VI) of the Economic and Social Council; and rules of

1/ Economic Survey of Latin America 1948, United Nations Publications Sales No. 1949.II.G.1; The Economic Development of Latin America and its Principal Problems, United Nations Publications Sales No. 1950.II.G.2; and Agricultural Requisites in Latin America, United Nations Publications Sales No. 1950.II G.1.



procedure (adopted at the First Session and amended at the Second Session).

In carrying out its work during the past year the Secretariat has found it necessary to collect statistical data and make a part of its investigations in the countries themselves. In these circumstances it has been convenient to employ local consultants, most of them on a part-time basis, to collect data and prepare special reports in their own countries. For the most part, these consultants are regularly employed in Central Banks or government departments; those on full-time assignments have been granted temporary leave to assist ECLA. This arrangement has a double advantage: it gives the Commission specialists in the field who have an intimate knowledge of their own national economies and who also have ready access to the best sources of information; for the local economists it provides a stimulus to their work, gives them a broader interest in the problem of economic development and relates their work to that of economists in other Latin American countries. It is our hope that in this way the Commission may not only benefit from their efforts, but may also assist in training Latin American economists—thus furthering the science of economics in the region as a whole.

## 2. COORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES WITH THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTER-AMERICAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

### Specialized Agencies

Food and Agriculture Organization. In order to place the joint endeavours of the two organizations on a more permanent

/basis,



basis, the Executive Secretary of ECLA and the Director General of FAO negotiated an agreement in September 1949 for the establishment of an FAO/ECLA Co-operative Unit at ECLA Headquarters. In accordance with this agreement the Director General of FAO has designated a member of his staff to be Chief of the Unit. The duties and responsibilities of the Unit are stated in fairly broad and flexible terms so that it may serve as the focal point for the joint activities and co-ordination of the work of the two organizations in Latin America. Among other things, the Unit has responsibility for such studies as may be carried out in compliance with the resolution on "Problems of Common Concern to ECLA and FAO", adopted by the Second Session, and for appraising specific agricultural problems and needs for technical assistance for agricultural development in Latin America. The work of the Unit during the past eight months is described below under section d).

ECLA loaned a consultant to FAO to serve as a member of the Committee of Experts, which made a study of world commodity problems during August and September 1949. (See FAO "Report on World Commodity Problems").

ECLA was represented at the FAO Technical Meeting on Agricultural Extension at Turrialba, Costa Rica, 23 August - 3 September 1949; and at the FAO Pre-Conference Meeting on Latin American Food and Agricultural Outlook and Programmes at Quito, Ecuador, 18 - 24 September 1949

/During the

During the visit of the Director General of FAO to Chile in January of this year a series of meetings were held between the Executive Secretary and the Director General and members of their staffs regarding the work of the two organizations. Later the Director General sent a senior officer of his staff to ECLA Headquarters to advise the Secretariat on the agricultural aspects of the studies being prepared by ECLA. Further discussions were also held at this time regarding the future work of the FAO/ECLA Co-operative Unit.

International Monetary Fund. The Director of the ECLA Research Centre has discussed various aspects of the "Annual Economic Survey 1949" and related studies with officials of the Fund from time to time. The Fund has made available its research studies and other basic data in the field of international trade, finance and monetary problems in order to assist the Secretariat in the preparation of its studies; the studies on trade and foreign investments have especially benefited from this source of data.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. There have been frequent consultations with officials of the Bank regarding the work of the Commission. The Bank has provided financial assistance for carrying out the field survey on the productivity of the cotton textile industry in selected Latin American countries.

International Labour Office. The ILO, along with other Specialized Agencies, has collaborated on the study on  
/immigration



immigration which was prepared by the Secretariat. (See section e) below).

A report on vocational training prepared by ILO at the request of and in cooperation with ECLA was submitted to the Third Session. This report presents data on the gainfully employed population in various branches of industry and agriculture for a number of Latin American countries; discusses the basic problems in vocational training; and makes a survey of training facilities in selected countries of Latin America.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. As a result of negotiations between the Director General of UNESCO and the Executive Secretary of ECLA regarding the possibilities of increasing trade in educational, scientific and cultural materials, the UNESCO prepared a memorandum (E/CN.12/172) for the consideration of the Third Session. This memorandum suggested that ECLA collaborate with UNESCO in:

- a) collecting information on availabilities and requirements of the individual countries for educational, scientific and cultural materials; and b) promoting increased production and trade in such materials. It proposed that ECLA should co-operate by:

- a) The creation of a small working party of government experts with the participation of the Secretariats of UNESCO and ECLA;
- b) An analysis of the list of materials, attached to the UNESCO memorandum, in order to suggest appropriate modifications in the list;

/c) Recommendation of



- c) Recommendation of ways in which to stimulate production of these materials; and
- d) Determination of potential buyers and sellers with a view to facilitating procurement agreements.

World Health Organization. Up to the present time co-operation between ECLA and WHO has been limited to exchange of documents and attendance at each other's meetings. ECLA was represented, and presented a paper on the relationship between economic and health problems of Latin America at the Third Meeting of the Directing Council of the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau, which is the Regional Office of the World Health Organization, held at Lima, Peru, 6 - 12 October 1949.

Inter-American Economic and Social Council.

Through exchange of information and frequent consultations with the Executive Secretary of the IA-ECOSOC, the activities of the Commission have been co-ordinated with those of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council. In accordance with the resolutions passed by the Second Session at Havana, the Executive Secretaries of ECLA and IA-ECOSOC have collaborated on certain studies as indicated below.

As a result of negotiations carried on at Lake Success and Washington, the Secretariat of the IA-ECOSOC participated in the planning and preparation of the study on the legal and economic status of foreign investments in selected Latin American countries. (Documents E/CN.12/166 and E/CN.12/166/Add.1-9).

/The IA-ECOSOC

The IA-ECOSOC also actively participated in the preparation of the studies on agricultural credit in Central America. An IA-ECOSOC expert on agricultural credit joined the FAO/ECLA study group in making a survey on which the reports are based. He also acted in the capacity of an advisor to the Governments of El Salvador, Honduras and Cuba regarding the reorganization and improvement of agricultural credit institutions.

The Executive Secretary of ECLA consulted with the Executive Secretary of IA-ECOSOC regarding the desirability and convenience of having a member of the ECLA professional staff stationed at the IA-ECOSOC Headquarters in Washington.

### 3. THE WORK OF THE SECRETARIAT

During the period under review the Secretariat has prepared the following reports, which were presented to the Third Session of the Commission.

#### a) Economic Survey of Latin America 1949 (E/CN.12/164)

Much of the discussion and most of the resolutions adopted by the Second Session at Havana were concerned in one way or another with the problem of economic development in Latin America. With respect to economic questions, the Fourth General Assembly and the Ninth and Tenth Sessions of the Economic and Social Council - all of which were held since the Second Session of this Commission - adopted resolutions whose principal objective is the furtherance of economic development of the under-developed countries. It was for these reasons as well

/as the fact



as the fact that no analysis of the trends and process of development in Latin America has been made, that it was decided to organize the Survey around the central idea of economic development.

The Survey has been prepared by the ECLA Research Centre which, as indicated above, has utilized not only its own staff in Santiago but also consultants in a number of countries of the region. The central analysis of the Survey is found in Part II, which is devoted to the general problem of economic development in Latin America and attempts to give a theoretical interpretation of the process of development.

Part III of the Survey consists of a series of studies of development in individual countries during the past twenty-five years. The long-term trends and the rate of development in various branches of industry, mining and agriculture are analyzed in relation to population growth, the capacity to export and import, the rate of investment, and the need for capital investment.

In preparing the Survey it was found necessary to have staff economists and consultants make on-the-spot investigations and collection of data in a number of countries. From these data statistical series were compiled for the production of agricultural crops, minerals, individual industries (textile, food, cement, iron and steel, chemical, rubber, paper, energy, etc.); for exports (by commodities) and imports (by numerous well defined categories); and for prices of exports and imports.



Although most of the statistical series have been compiled for a period of twenty-five years, they go back to the beginning of the century for certain items and countries. A considerable portion of these data is presented in special studies on agriculture, industry and mining, which are included as annexes to the Survey. The statistical data which have been collected and tabulated by the Secretariat will, of course, be useful in the preparation of further studies on the economic development and problems of Latin American countries.

b) Trade Trends and Policies of Latin American Countries  
(E/CN.12/165)

This report is divided into two parts. The first part presents data on recent trade trends which show that trade with Europe has not recovered its pre-war level and that there was a decrease both in exports and imports with Europe in 1949 as compared with 1948. The problem of restoring trade between Latin America and Europe is complicated by the fact that there have been structural changes in the trade between the two areas. On the one hand, Europe has become more dependent upon imports of foodstuffs and raw materials from the United States and less on imports from Latin America; and has experienced difficulties in competing with the United States for Latin American markets on the other hand. This paper also presents statistical data on intra-regional trade and discusses the possibilities of increasing such trade in relation to the future development of these countries.

Part II describes the policies of several Latin American countries since 1930 and analyzes their effects on the external trade and on certain aspects of the internal economies of these countries. The maintenance of an overvalued rate of exchange has played an important role in stimulating investment in industries producing for the local market, and in one country at least has had an influence in shifting productive factors from the export sector to the domestic sector of the economy. The report demonstrates that quantitative controls on imports have been made imperative due to world economic conditions during the last two decades and to the need to accelerate economic development. Such controls have contributed to changes in the internal economies which tend to perpetuate the need for controls. The report comes to the conclusion that tariffs and currency depreciation have been less effective as a means for equilibrating balance of payments and protecting local industry than quantitative controls; it points out that in the long run tariffs supported by prohibition of imports of a number of articles and moderate devaluation from time to time might be considered as an alternative to quantitative controls.

c) Economic and Legal Status of Foreign Investments in Selected Countries of Latin America (E/CN.12/166; E/CN.12/166/Add.1-9).

The studies on foreign investments were undertaken by the Secretariat in collaboration with the Department of Economic Affairs at Lake Success, and with the assistance of the



Secretariat of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council. The studies thus far cover Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Mexico, Uruguay, Colombia, Guatemala and Venezuela. However, only for the first six countries mentioned above do the studies include economic as well as legal conditions affecting foreign investments. These studies give the history and present the status of foreign investments, the importance of such investments in the economy of each of the countries, and the policies of the governments toward foreign investments as expressed in laws and administrative measures.

d) Studies on Agricultural Credit in Central America (E/CN.12/167)

The Second Session at Havana adopted a Resolution (E/1330/Rev.1) requesting the Executive Secretary to consult with the Director General of the Food and Agriculture Organization for the establishment by the two organizations of joint study groups to carry out special investigations in the field of agriculture. The Executive Secretary, in agreement with the Director General of FAO, established a Cooperative Agricultural Unit to be headed by a representative of FAO.

The Unit, assisted by an expert from the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, has made a study of agricultural credit in each of the Central American countries. The primary purpose of these studies was to assess the credit facilities available to the farmers. A study of credit institutions and of the principal crops produced in each country was made, with

/special



special attention being given to types of credits that had proved successful in assisting agricultural producers.

Each of the studies contains conclusions and suggestions for action by the individual governments and by the international organizations concerned. The principal suggestions are as follows:

- 1) That steps should be taken to develop personnel in the field of agricultural credit administration.
- 2) That governments, through their banking institutions, should consider the desirability of making larger sums available for agricultural credit, especially where the credit system is already on a sound basis;
- 3) That steps should be taken to develop the credit-worthiness of small producers; and
- 4) That an endeavour should be made to establish uniform procedure in credit administration.

With respect to international co-operation a suggestion was made that the Executive Secretary of ECLA and the Director General of FAO should be authorized by the Third Session of ECLA to call a meeting of agricultural credit experts in Central America with a view to considering ways and means of carrying out the suggestions made in the report.

At the request of the Government of El Salvador the study group prepared a memorandum containing specific recommendations for the reorganization of the agricultural credit institutions of the country. The Government of Honduras also requested the

/assistance of

assistance of the study group in planning the establishment of a Banco Nacional de Fomento. The expert on loan to the study group from the IA-ECOSOC has worked in close collaboration with representatives of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in advising the Honduran Government on agricultural credit procedures and techniques. This expert has also been acting in the capacity of an advisor on agricultural credit matters to the Banco Nacional de Cuba at the request of the Cuban Government.

e) Immigration (E/CN.12/169: E/CN.12/169/Add.1-3)

The study of immigration has been prepared in accordance with Resolution E/CN.12/152 adopted by the Second Session.

In planning the study, the Executive Secretary consulted with Executive Secretary of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, in order to prevent any duplication of work in this field. The Executive Secretary has secured the assistance of the Department of Social Affairs of the United Nations, ILO, FAO, WHO and UNESCO in preparing this study.

The report on immigration is limited to three countries: Brazil, Chile and Venezuela. A more comprehensive survey was originally contemplated, but after taking into consideration the limited resources of the Secretariat, it was decided to include only the countries named above. Two specialists were employed as consultants and visited the three countries in order to collect data and make a first-hand investigation of the problem involved.



This study gives an account of the role of immigrants in the economic development of these countries, the government policies and plans for future immigration, and the needs of each of the countries for immigrants according to broad occupational classifications.

f) Note by the Executive Secretary on Transport and Communications: Decisions of the Transport and Communications Commission of Interest to ECLA (E/CN.12/173)

The Executive Secretary submitted a statement to the Third Session on the decisions of the Transport and Communications Commission regarding matters of interest to ECLA. This statement gives a brief account of the resolutions and action taken on problems of maritime shipping affecting Latin American countries. The most important decision of the Transport and Communications Commission at its Fourth Session was a recommendation to the Economic and Social Council that the subject "Problems of Maritime Shipping Affecting Latin America" should be withdrawn from the Agenda of that Commission and left to other competent bodies such as ECLA or some other appropriate American inter-governmental organization.

With respect to problems of inland transportation, it may be recalled that the Economic and Social Council at its Seventh Session referred the study of inland transport to ECLA. The Second Session of ECLA at Havana adopted a resolution requesting the Executive Secretary to secure the services of economic and technical experts in the field of transport for the purpose of undertaking, with the co-operation of the Governments, the

Specialized Agencies and other international organizations, a study of transport problems in Latin America. Thus far, despite continued search and negotiations with other agencies, the Executive Secretary has not been able to secure the services of qualified experts to carry out these studies on a scale envisaged by the resolution.

The Economic Survey of Latin America 1948 contains a chapter on transportation which presents data and defines the principal problems in the various branches of transportation in Latin America. It was felt that any further study to be of practical value would involve field surveys and a detailed analysis of transport systems in relation to economic development. In planning a study such as contemplated by the resolution it was found that a comprehensive study not only would require highly qualified experts but also funds beyond the resources of the Commission.

However, the Secretariat has, upon request from the Ecuadorian Government, made a limited study of problems of railway and highway transport in that country. This study was originally undertaken in order to determine the degree of efficiency of the Empresa de Ferrocarriles del Estado - its organization, financial position and costs of operation. The condition and adequacy of the repair shops at Duran and Riobamba were studied. Warehouse facilities and handling of merchandise by the Central Guayaquil-Quito line and its feeder lines were also surveyed. The principal highways and roads were studied with respect to construction,  
/maintenance,



maintenance, costs and traffic density with a view to recommendations for a better co-ordination and administration of the highway system. The first draft of the report by the ECLA expert has been prepared; the final report will not be produced as a Commission document since it is intended for the exclusive use of the Ecuadorian Government.

ECLA's experience on this project would indicate that the problem of inland transport in Latin America might better be dealt with through combined economic-technical surveys made under the technical assistance programme, since the funds of the Commission are not adequate for exhaustive studies throughout the region and the problems to be dealt with are usually of a highly technical as well as economic nature. The Secretariat could then assist the individual governments or groups of governments in appraising their needs for technical assistance in this field, and participate in the surveys and studies to be made pursuant to the request for technical assistance in accordance with the relevant General Assembly and Economic and Social Council resolutions.

g) Technical Assistance (E/CN.12/171)

The paper on technical assistance gives a brief account of the action taken pursuant to Economic and Social Council and ECLA resolutions. The Secretariat has collaborated with the United Nations Department of Economic Affairs in defining the nature and scope of problems to be studied by United Nations technical missions to Latin American countries. The Secretariat is also

/collaborating

collaborating in the 1950 Programme of Economic Development Fellowships under General Assembly Resolution 200 (III) and Public Administration Fellowships and Scholarships under General Assembly Resolution 246 (III). The report shows that twenty-seven fellowships were granted in 1949 to nationals of Latin American countries and that up to 5 May 1950, 115 nominations for fellowships had been received under the 1950 Programme. The report also gives an account of technical assistance to Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Mexico and Venezuela.

h) The following studies are being prepared by the Secretariat and are scheduled for publication during the latter part of 1950:

1) Study of Cyclical Fluctuations

This study will give a description of the economic cycle in selected Latin American countries since 1925 and will advance an explanation of the cycle in these countries within the framework of a general cyclical theory. The problem of an anti-cyclical policy from the standpoint of the Latin American countries will also be discussed. A major portion of the data required for this study has already been collected and partially analyzed. It is expected that the report on cyclical fluctuations, which was requested in the resolution on economic development (E/1330/Rev.1) adopted by the Second Session, will be ready for publication towards the end of this year.

/b) Productivity of



2) Productivity of the Cotton Textile Industry in Selected Latin American Countries

Although this study was not specifically called for by a resolution, it is being undertaken as a special project in an effort to establish the facts and to analyze one of the basic problems of economic development - that is, the factors affecting productivity in under-developed countries. A group of three highly qualified textile experts have made investigations in the following countries: Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico and Peru.

The findings of this study are based upon comprehensive data secured directly through surveys of individual mills. The sampling in each country has been large enough to give results which are representative of the industry as a whole. Productivity is measured by quantity produced per man-hour for a number of types and qualities of goods (e.g. yarn count for spinning). Mills are classified according to age of machinery: new, old and old-new. Productivity for hypothetical new and old mills in which optimum conditions would prevail have been established so that the actual productivity of mills studied may be measured against fixed standards.

PART II. THIRD SESSION OF THE COMMISSION

A. Membership, Attendance, Organization of Work, etc.

1. Opening and Closing Meetings

The first meeting of the Third Session was held at the House of Representatives, National Capitol, Montevideo. Addresses were delivered by the Hon. Cesar Charlone, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Uruguay (E/CN.12/175); by Sr. Hernán Santa Cruz, President of the Economic and Social Council (E/CN.12/176); by Mr. David Owen, Assistant Secretary-General for Economic Affairs of the United Nations (E/CN.12/177); by Dr. Luis Machado, President of the Second Session of the Economic Commission for Latin America (E/CN.12/174); and by Sr. Gustavo Martínez Cabañas, Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America (E/CN.12/178).

The closing meeting of the Third Session was held on 21 June. The Commission adopted its Annual Report to the Eleventh Session of the Economic and Social Council.

Addresses were delivered by the Hon. Nilo R. Berchesi, Minister of Finance of Uruguay and Chairman of the Commission (E/CN.12/208); Mr. Alberto Baltra Cortés, Representative of Chile (E/CN.12/209); General Anapio Gomes, Representative of Brasil (E/CN.12/210); and by the Hon. Luis Batlle Berres, President of the Republic of Uruguay (E/CN.12/211).

/2. Membership and



## 2. Membership and Attendance

The terms of reference of the Commission provide in Paragraph 3a that

"Membership of the Commission shall be open to Members of the United Nations in North, Central and South America, and in the Caribbean area, and to France, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. Any territory, or part or group thereof, within the geographic scope of the Commission's work, may, on presentation of its application to the Commission by the Member responsible for the international relations of such territory, part or group of territories, be eligible for admission by the Commission as an associate member of the Commission. If it has become responsible for its own international relations, such territory, part or group of territories, may be admitted as an associate member of the Commission on itself presenting its application to the Commission."

### a) Report of the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen on Examination of Credentials

The Chairman, in accordance with paragraph 14 of the Commission Rules of Procedure, reported to the Plenary Meeting held on 20 June 1950, that credentials of the delegations to the Third Session as presented to the Executive Secretary have been examined by the Chairman and the Vice-Chairmen and found to be in order.

### b) List of Delegations

Argentina:	Representative:	Luis H. Irigoyen Ambassador to Uruguay
	Alternates:	Bernardo Mayantz Juan Scarpati Adolfo P. Lacú Alberto A. R. Signanini Leonardo A. Vartalitis

/Bolivia:

Bolivia: Representative: Julio Alvarado  
Under-Secretary of  
Foreign Affairs

Alternate: Guido Valle Antelo

Brazil: Representative: General Anapio Gomes  
Director, Department of  
Imports and Exports,  
Banco do Brazil

Alternates: Julio Agostinho de Oliveira  
José de Campos Melo  
Antonio Azevedo Da Silveira  
Avelardo Pinheiro Villas Boas  
Rui Barbosa de Miranda Silva

Chile Representative: Alberto Baltra Cortés  
Former Minister of Economy

Alternates: Sergio Montt  
Rodrigo González Allende  
Raúl Fernández Longé  
Raúl Elgueta  
Omar Saavedra  
Pedro Daza  
Sergio Chaparro  
Carlos Rosa

Colombia: Representative: Rafael Azula Barrera  
Minister to Uruguay

Cuba: Representative: Luis Machado  
Ambassador in Washington

Alternates: Antonio Valdés Rodríguez  
Rufo López Fresquet  
Pedro Saavedra Alemán  
René Montserrat Andreu

Dominican Republic: Representative: J.M. Sanz-Lajara  
Acting Chargé d'Affaires  
in Montevideo

Ecuador: Representative: Leopoldo Benítez Vinuesa  
Minister to Uruguay

Alternates: Cristóbal Pallares Zaldumbide  
Arturo Scarone

/El Salvador:



- El Salvador:** Representative: José Avilés  
Economic Advisor to the  
Government of El Salvador
- Alternate: Rafael Glower
- France:** Representative: Pierre Mendés-France  
Member of the National  
Assembly, Former Minister  
of Economy
- Alternates: André Leprevost  
Jean-Felix Charvet
- Guatemala:** Representative: Marco Antonio Ramírez  
Under-Secretary of Economy
- Haiti:** Representative: Raoul Meillet  
Consul in Montevideo
- Honduras:** Representative: René Cruz  
Vice-President of the  
Banco Nacional de Fomento
- Mexico:** Representative: Fernando Zamora  
Director General of Economic  
Studies, Ministry of Economy
- Alternates: Gonzalo Mora Ortiz  
Alonso Aguilar Monteverde
- Netherlands:** Representative: L. Lichtveld  
Minister of Education and  
Public Health of Surinam
- Alternates: H. Riemens  
A. S. Senior  
Eduard de la Parra
- Nicaragua:** Representative: Ivan Argüello Gil  
Ambassador to Argentina
- Panama:** Representative: Arturo González  
Acting Chargé d'Affaires  
in Montevideo
- Paraguay:** Representative: Victor A. Pane  
Director, Banco de la  
Republica del Paraguay
- Alternate: Juan Luis Herrero Céspedes

United Kingdom

United Kingdom: Representative: H. M. Phillips  
Counsellor to the  
Ministry of Labour

Alternates: D. R. Roper  
A.J. Williams

United States  
of America: Representative: Christian M. Ravndal  
Ambassador to Uruguay

Alternates: H. Gerald Smith  
James F. Green  
John P. Hoover  
George Kalmanoff

Uruguay: Representative: Nilo R. Berchesi  
Minister of Finance

Alternates: Fernando Fariña  
Pedro Chouhy Terra  
Miguel A. Rognoni  
Ariosto González  
Alfredo L. Weiss  
Adolfo Tejera  
Marcos Brondi  
Hugo García  
Eduardo Varela

c) List of Representatives of Specialized Agencies:

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE: Mr. S.D. Collet  
Mr. E. Garbarini Islas

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION: Mr. Raymond Etchats  
Mr. Alfredo Saco  
Mr. Pierre Terver

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND: Mr. Octavio Paranaguá  
Mr. George F. Luthringer  
Mr. Alexandre Kafka

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC  
AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION: Mr. Angel Establier

INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION: Mr. C. O. Wendling

/d) List of Consultants



d) List of Consultants of Non-Governmental Organizations:

Category A:

INTER-AMERICAN COUNCIL FOR TRADE AND PRODUCTION:

Mr. Carlos Sanguinetti

Mr. Luis A. Faroppa

INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE: Mr. Jorge Peirano Facio

INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF FREE TRADE UNIONS:

Mr. Gualberto Damonte

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF TRANSPORT WORKERS:

Mr. J.C. Mason

WORLD FEDERATION OF UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATIONS:

Mrs. Ellinor L. Salmon

Mrs. C. Aparicio

Category B:

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS (U.S.A.):

Mr. R.A. Hummel

e) Representatives of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council:

Dr. Jorge Mejía Palacio

Dr. Amos E. Tylor

f) Representative of the Caribbean Commission:

Mr. H. Riemens

3. Organization of the Work of the Third Session

The following officers were elected at the second meeting:

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Nilo R. Berchesi (Uruguay)

FIRST VICE-CHAIRMAN: Mr. Luis H. Irigoyen (Argentina)

SECOND VICE-CHAIRMAN: Mr. Leopoldo Benítez Vinueza (Ecuador)

RAPPORTEUR: Mr. Pierre Mendés-France (France)

/The Chairman

The Chairman delivered an address (E/CN.12/181) outlining the work of the Commission since its First Session at Santiago, Chile.

The Provisional Agenda was then adopted with the understanding that additional items might be added later.

The Progress Report (E/CN.12/170) submitted by the Executive Secretary was considered at the Third Meeting.

After a general discussion regarding the number and kinds of ad hoc committees to be established, it was agreed that the Chairman of the Commission, taking into consideration the points of view presented in the discussion, should assign the Agenda items to four committees and should appoint the chairmen. The following committees and officers were appointed:

COMMITTEE I (Economic Development, Technical Assistance, Immigration)

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Alberto Baltra Cortés (Chile)  
RAPPORTEUR: Mr. Fernando Zamora (Mexico)

Documents assigned as working papers:

Economic Survey of Latin America 1949 (E/CN.12/164)  
Technical Assistance (E/CN.12/171)  
Training Problems in Latin America (E/CN.12/185)  
Immigration (E/CN.12/169; E/CN.12/169/Add.1-3)  
Note by International Labour Office (E/CN.12/179)

COMMITTEE II (Foreign Investments and Agricultural Credit)

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Luis Machado (Cuba)  
RAPPORTEUR: Mr. Marco Antonio Ramírez (Guatemala)

Documents assigned as working papers:

Economic and Legal Status of Foreign Investments in Selected Countries of Latin America (E/CN.12/166; E/CN.12/166/Add.1-9)  
Studies on Agricultural Credit in Central America (E/CN.12/167; E/CN.12/167/Add.1-5)



COMMITTEE III (Foreign trade)

CHAIRMAN: General Anapio Gomes (Brazil)

RAPPORTEUR: Mr. A. S. Senior (Netherlands)

Documents assigned as working papers:

Trade Trends and Policies of Latin American Countries  
(E/CN.12/165)

Executive Secretary's Note on Trade Studies and Meetings  
of Trade Experts (E/CN.12/168)

COMMITTEE IV (Coordination with Inter-American Economic and  
Social Council and Specialized Agencies; UNESCO proposal; Others)

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Julio alvarado (Bolivia)

RAPPORTEUR: Mr. José Avilés (El Salvador)

Documents assigned as working papers:

UNESCO Memorandum on Measures to Increase the Availability  
of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials in the  
Region of the Economic Commission for Latin America  
(E/CN.12/172)

Each of the Committees submitted a report of its proceedings  
(E/CN.12/186; E/CN.12/187; E/CN.12/188/Rev.1; and E/CN.12/189)  
and draft resolutions to the plenary meetings of the Commission.

B. Agenda of the Third Session (E/CN.12/163/Rev.1)

1. Opening Addresses.
2. Election of Officers.
3. Adoption of the Provisional Agenda (Document E/CN.12/163/R)
4. Economic situation and basic economic development problems  
in Latin America.  
Economic Survey 1949 (Document E/CN.12/164).
5. Foreign Trade Problems.  
Report of the Secretariat on Trade Trends and Policies  
in Latin America (Document E/CN.12/165).

Executive Secretary's Note on Trade Studies and Meetings of Trade Experts (Document E/CN.12/168).

6. Conditions affecting Foreign Investments in Latin America.

Economic and Legal Status of Foreign Investments in Selected Latin American Countries - Report by the Secretariat. (Documents E/CN.12/166, E/CN.12/166/Add.1 to E/CN.12/166/Add.9).

Background documents prepared by the United Nations Secretariat:

a. International Capital Movements during the Inter-War Period, 1949 (United Nations Publications Sales No. 1949.II.D.2).

b. Methods of Financing Economic Development of Under-developed Countries (Document E/1614/Rev.1)

7. Report of the ECLA-FAO Cooperative Unit on Agricultural Credit in Central American Countries. (Documents E/CN.12/167, E/CN.12/167/Add.1 to E/CN.12/167/Add.5).

8. Report of the Secretariat on Situation and Prospects of Immigration in Selected Latin American Countries (Documents E/CN.12/169, E/CN.12/169/Add.1 to E/CN.12/169/Add.3).

9. Coordination between the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Inter-American Economic and Social Council.

10. Annual Report to the Eleventh Session of the Economic and Social Council.

11. Date and place of Fourth Session.

C. Proceedings and Resolutions

1. Account of Proceedings

a) Economic Development

Preliminary Draft of the Economic Survey of Latin America

1949. The discussion in the Commission turned on the central thesis of the Survey which is concerned with problems of disequilibrium, internal and external, created by the growth and expansion of Latin American economies and their



vulnerability to world economic fluctuations. The Survey underlines, in particular, the failure of exports to rise at a rate equal to that of national income and population growth, which has led to the tendency on the part of Latin American countries to resort to exchange controls, quotas, devaluation, etc. in order to reduce the propensity to import.

The delegations were generally highly pleased with the quality of the work produced and were stimulated by the thought-provoking nature of its analysis. Some delegations, however, thought that there should be a clear definition of the goals of economic development of Latin America before they could agree upon the means of such development. They considered that the question of development of Latin American countries should be discussed in terms of the basic features of their internal economic organization rather than of foreign trade and foreign balance. They drew the attention of the Commission to certain fundamental internal deficiencies, and stated that the vicious circle of low productivity, low income and low capitalization had to be broken before economic progress could be accelerated.

Others stressed the dependence of the Latin American countries on the foreign market and their sensitiveness to variations in economic conditions abroad. The problem, it was pointed out, was especially acute for countries which relied on a limited number of exportable commodities to meet the rather inelastic demand for imports. Violent changes in the demand of industrial countries

the low standard of living of their peoples. There was, however, a general feeling among Latin American delegations that the structure of both imports and domestic production of their countries had to be consciously modified in order to reduce the magnitude of the external disequilibrium and to increase the resilience of the internal economies to the impact of outside forces, in particular through increased domestic production of the basic necessities of life.

Some delegations pointed out that the under-developed countries were specially sensitive to cyclical fluctuations. But they could easily aggravate the impact of such fluctuations abroad on their internal economies by imperfectly thought-out fiscal measures that tended to produce or increase inflation and render the problem of balance of payments more difficult to solve. These delegations stressed that the proper method to raise the standard of living of the peoples of the Latin American countries was not to aim at autarchy, but to bring about a greater diversification of their economies and a fuller integration with the world economy. Latin American countries had, in fact, achieved substantial progress during the last decade. In the opinion of one delegation those at United Nations Headquarters and elsewhere who were concerned with the study of problems of full employment should keep in view the possible effect of measures that the Latin American countries may adopt to solve their balance of payments difficulties.

Several delegations expressed concern that economic



development in Latin American countries may be adversely affected by measures taken by countries purchasing Latin American exports, which tends to reduce such exports or worsen the terms of trade.

The basic conclusions and recommendations of a number of Latin American delegations were put forth in a draft resolution which with certain modifications was adopted by the Commission. Certain members pointed out that the Survey had not been received by them early enough to enable them to study it carefully and arrive at a considered judgement. The United States delegation approved the resolution subject to further study by its Government to determine whether any provisions of the resolution were contrary to its economic policy or international commitments.

The Commission requested the Executive Secretary to prepare an Economic Survey for 1950 emphasizing economic development and cyclical fluctuations (E/CN.12/194).

b) Technical assistance

The discussion on technical assistance dealt principally with the manner whereby the Commission might participate more directly in the United Nations' Programmes of Technical Assistance. As a basis for discussion, the Commission made use of the document presented by the Secretariat, "United Nations Programme of Technical Assistance for Economic Development" (E/CN.12/171), which contains a general summary of the programme in Latin America under Resolution 200 (III) of the General Assembly.

The Commission welcomed the expanded programme of Technical Assistance established by Resolution 304 (IV) of the General Assembly and expressed its satisfaction with the favourable response to the call for voluntary contributions to the Official Account opened by the Conference on Technical Assistance which recently met at Lake Success.

It was agreed that the Secretariat of the Commission should participate fully and actively in programmes of technical assistance within this region. It was also agreed to recommend that the Secretary General should utilize the Secretariat of the Commission, especially in order that the latter may assist the Member States to define clearly their needs for technical assistance, to present their requests for such assistance, and, finally to implement its execution.

The Commission decided that the Secretariat, in accordance with Resolution (E/CN.12/192) should participate in the programme by distributing to the Governments a list of national and international technological organizations, and also a list of experts to be obtained from the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies concerned.

The Commission expressed its desire that the programmes of Technical Assistance to Latin America be fully coordinated and noted with satisfaction the steps which have already been

/taken in



taken in this direction by the Secretary General in setting up the Technical Assistance Board. In granting technical assistance to the Latin American countries, it was deemed of great importance that their aspirations for economic development be taken into consideration and it was therefore agreed to request the Secretary General that in implementing such programmes account should be taken of the Commission's conclusions contained in the resolutions on Economic Development at this and other Sessions.

During the course of the deliberations, one of the delegations stressed that it was necessary to note in connection with programmes of technical assistance, that in some of the under-developed or moderately developed countries there were often experts and resources which could profitably be utilized by countries with similar ecological and economic conditions. Some of the delegations from Central America pointed to the need for including in the technical assistance programmes, whenever necessary adequate facilities for scholarship students to improve their knowledge of the language of the country in which they are to pursue their studies.

/c) Immigration

c) Immigration

In its consideration of the problem of immigration the Commission had before it the study prepared by the Secretariat (see e), page 18) and a Note by the International Labour Office on the conclusions and recommendations of the Preliminary Migration Conference, Geneva, April-May 1950 (E/CN.12/179).

Although the discussion was of a general character, the delegates stressed the role which immigration might play in the economic development of Latin American countries. The conclusions reached were in general agreement with those of the Preliminary Migration Conference. It was felt that international collaboration both technical and financial, could best be directed towards particular development projects which would create opportunities for immigration and give a broad impetus to economic activity in the countries concerned.

The Commission decided, because of the close relationship of economic development to immigration, that the Executive Secretary should set up in cooperation with the ILO and other Specialized Agencies concerned a Working Committee at the Secretariat level. The objectives of the Working Committee would be to study the relation between economic development of Latin America and immigration; to provide the Latin American countries, at their request, with surveys which would ascertain their economic capacity to receive immigration; to advise and assist these countries regarding the manner in which economic development may be promoted by immigration, and on the possibility of

/adopting specific



adopting specific plans and projects for economic development involving immigration for which financial and technical assistance may be needed from international organizations.

The Commission noted with satisfaction the action of the ILO in setting up a Manpower Field Office in Sao Paulo, Brazil. It also noted with satisfaction the participation of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in the Preliminary Migration Conference and the statement contained in document E/CN.12/179 regarding the position of the Bank on this question. The Commission therefore decided to recommend that the Executive Secretary invite the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to participate at the appropriate stage in the work of the Committee to be set up in accordance with Resolution E/CN.12/194.

d) International Trade

The Commission paid particular attention to the role of trade in economic development; an account of the general conclusions reached and the decisions taken by the Third Session in this respect are given in section a) on "Economic Development", page 32.

The Commission also considered the factors of world trade disequilibrium which have affected Latin American trade. It was agreed that one of the most serious obstacles to expansion of trade with Europe was the inconvertibility of currencies outside the dollar area. Certain delegations thought that the Latin American countries might be brought into a system of multilateral

compensation of payments with Europe; others believed that the problem is more complex and needs thorough investigation.

A number of delegations expressed the opinion that the Commission should direct its attention in the field of trade to action which might lead to practical results. In this connection it was agreed that the possibility of trade expansion with Europe should be studied by the Secretariat with a view to the recommendation of measures which might bring about such an increase of trade. The Executive Secretary was therefore requested to consult with the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Europe in order to undertake a joint ECLA/ECE study of ways and means by which trade between the two regions might be expanded.

The Executive Secretary was also requested to make a study of the prospects of increasing trade within the region. It was understood that the study of intra-regional trade would be based on a very limited number of products for the purpose of exploring the possibility of widening the market for such products and thus facilitating complementary development.

The Commission agreed with the suggestion contained in Document E/CN.12/168 that authorization to convene informal meetings of trade experts, if and when the Executive Secretary considers it desirable, should be continued.

A number of delegations expressed satisfaction with the studies on commercial policies of Latin American countries (E/CN.12/165) but noted that because of time limitation only



a few countries were included in the study. The Executive Secretary was requested to continue these studies.

E/CN.12/200 and E/CN.12/201.

e) Foreign Investments and Other Means of Financing Economic Development

During the present Session the Commission examined the reports on "Economic and Legal Status of Foreign Investments in Selected Latin American Countries" (E/CN.12/166 and E/CN.12/166/Add.1 to 9), prepared by the Executive Secretary in cooperation with the Inter-American Economic and Social Council. Two documents prepared by the United Nations Secretariat at Lake Success were also taken into account as background material - namely "Methods of Financing Economic Development of Under-developed Countries" (Document E/1614/Rev.1) and "International Capital Movements during the Inter-War Period" (United Nations Publications Sales No. 1949.II.D.2). The report of a group of experts on "National and International Measures for Full Employment" (E.1584) which was presented to the United Nations Economic and Social Council was distributed to the delegations for their information.

It was generally agreed that Latin American countries required an adequate and stable flow of foreign capital as a means of continuing their economic development, and it was considered that in order to increase this flow it was essential to continue the research begun by the Secretariat. Furthermore, it was decided that the Executive Secretary should continue the compilation and analysis of the data dealing with this question /which would

which would systematically and periodically be supplied by the Member Governments.

The Commission, besides noting the reports prepared by the Secretariat of the United Nations on the financing of plans of economic development, decided to request the Economic and Social Council that the aforesaid Secretariat continue the work begun in these reports, making a separate analysis of the data available for Latin America. At the same time, it expressed the desire that in considering the obstacles in the way of an adequate flow of capital for investment in the under-developed areas, the problem of double taxation be specially reviewed.

The Commission noted with satisfaction the policy adopted by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development with respect to the under-developed areas and suggested that it should seek to intensify its application so far as possible.

Domestic financial resources for economic development were also taken into consideration by the Commission and two resolutions dealing with this topic were passed (E/CN.12/197 and E/CN.12/198). These, besides recognizing the present inadequacy of such domestic resources, contain a recommendation that the Executive Secretary undertake research on domestic capital availabilities and include on the Agenda for the Fourth Session the problem of meeting the expenses payable in domestic currency arising from projects which are partly financed abroad by international organizations.

/f) Agricultural



f) Agricultural Credit

The Commission studied with interest the Report of the ECLA/FAO Cooperative Unit on agricultural credit in Central America (Document E/CN.12/167/Add.1 to 5). The Delegations of the Central American countries expressed the view that the report was constructive and that it would help their respective governments in their endeavour to better the conditions of their rural population and to foster agricultural production through an expansion of farm credit. They agreed in principle with the general conclusions contained in the report. The view was also expressed that the technical help given by the ECLA/FAO Cooperative Unit to the governments that had requested it on problems related to agricultural credit had led to practical results in the countries concerned, and the Commission was of the opinion that that kind of assistance should be given priority.

The Commission noted with satisfaction that FAO and ECLA had collaborated closely in making studies and in preparing the report, and emphasized the importance of maintaining the closest cooperation between the two organizations. The Commission also expressed its gratitude to the Organization of American States for having loaned an expert in this field for the completion of this task.

Great importance was given to the question of technical training of agricultural credit personnel; particular emphasis was laid on the granting of scholarships and fellowships. The view was expressed that in granting these it was essential to

take into account environmental conditions. Whenever possible students should be sent to countries where conditions are similar to those in their own countries.

The Commission also felt that knowledge of the institutions dealing with agricultural credit in Latin America had not been adequately disseminated up to now. The Executive Secretary of ECLA in collaboration with FAO should start enquiries forthwith to make available to the Member Governments, to the FAO/Montevideo Conference and to subsequent meetings of ECLA, detailed information on the structure and functioning of Latin American farm credit institutions.

The Commission approved the joint proposal of the Director General of FAO and of the Executive Secretary of ECLA to call a meeting of experts in Central America, and authorized the Director General of FAO and the Executive Secretary of ECLA to call such a meeting. The Delegation of Panama expressed the desire to have its Government represented at this meeting. Other delegations felt that they could gain experience and make useful contributions to the gathering of experts. It was therefore agreed that any country which manifested interest in the above-mentioned meeting could send experts to collaborate with the Central American countries in the solution of their problems.

The Commission requested the FAO/ECLA Cooperative Unit to continue this type of study and activity. (Resolution E/CN.12/196).

/g) Transport Problems



g) Transport Problems

The question of transport was not included as an Agenda item but was brought to the attention of the Third Session in the "Progress Report" of the Executive Secretary (E/CN.12/170) and a "Note by the Executive Secretary on Decisions of the Fourth Session of the Transport and Communications Commission of Interest to ECLA" (E/CN.12/173).

During the discussion on maritime transport it was pointed out that differential maritime freight rates affected prices, supply and demand in Latin American markets and that ocean shipping costs constituted an important element in the balance of payments of these countries. The proposal was made that the Executive Secretary should make an exhaustive study of the problems of transport, including maritime freight rates. But in view of the fact that the Commission on Commercial Cooperation of the Organization of American States is undertaking a study of maritime freight rates, the Commission decided to request the Executive Secretary, pending a decision by the Economic and Social Council and in order to avoid duplication of work, to consult with the Executive Secretary of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council with a view to assist in the study being undertaken by the latter organization (E/CN.12/202).

With respect to inland transportation, the Commission expressed agreement with the suggestion of the Executive Secretary that because of their technical nature, inland transport problems may better be dealt with through technical-

economic surveys carried out under the technical assistance programme. It is understood that Latin American governments desiring to have surveys made of their transport systems in order to stimulate economic development, may request the Secretary General to send technical missions to their countries for this purpose (E/CN.12/192).

h) Relations with the Inter-American Economic and Social Council

The Executive Secretary of ECLA and the Executive Secretary of the IA-ECOSOC presented a Joint Statement (E/CN.12/212) to the Commission, which reaffirmed the principles laid down in the Joint Statement (E/CN.12/120) presented at the Second Session at Havana during 1949 - namely, that the problems of coordination should not be viewed in a narrow sense and that the best results could be achieved by giving the Executive Secretaries certain discretionary authority in the development of procedures which would make possible a cooperative approach to the study of Latin American economic problems.

It was pointed out that during the past year the Executive Secretaries of the two organizations had consulted each other frequently regarding their work and the Secretariats had collaborated on two important studies - "Agricultural Credit in Central America" (E/CN.12/167) and "Economic and Legal Status of Foreign Investments in Selected Countries of Latin America" (E/CN.12/166; E/CN.12/166/Add.1-9).

The Executive Secretary of ECLA stated that there had

/been no



been no duplication of work. This was also the opinion of the Executive Secretary of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council. One of the representatives of the IA-ECOSOC, after emphasizing the need to avoid duplication of effort, commended the two Secretariats for their close collaboration and assured the Commission of the continued cooperation of his organization. The Commission adopted a Resolution (E/CN.12/203) reaffirming the Resolution (E/CN.12/153) adopted at the Second Session and commending the Executive Secretary for his efforts to coordinate the activities of the Commission not only with the Inter-American Economic and Social Council but also with other international agencies.

i) Relations with Specialized Agencies

It should be noted that a number of resolutions adopted by the Third Session provide for cooperation and coordination of work with the Specialized Agencies. Of particular interest are the resolutions on immigration; agricultural credit; distribution, markets, and prices of agricultural products; foreign investments; and domestic capital markets. The first three of these resolutions call for joint studies; that is, the Joint ECLA/ILO Working Committee on Immigration and FAO/ECLA Cooperative Unit on Agricultural Studies. The above resolutions also anticipate the cooperation of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and other Specialized Agencies, whenever the projects have reached appropriate stages.

/It is also

It is also understood that the Executive Secretary will continue to receive assistance in the form of statistical data and other information from the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank, the Food and Agriculture Organization and other Specialized Agencies in the preparation of the Economic Survey for 1950, Trade and other studies.

The Commission adopted Resolution E/CN.12/204 requesting the Executive Secretary, within the means at his disposal, to collaborate with the Director General of UNESCO in facilitating trade in supplies of educational, scientific and cultural materials among the Latin American countries and between them and other countries of the world. The Resolution envisages a meeting at ECLA Headquarters of a small working group to carry out the provisions of the resolution. The Commission also adopted a resolution (E/CN.12/193) renewing one section of Resolution E/CN.12/143 adopted at the Second Session at Havana, which provides that ECLA, in collaboration with FAO and other international organizations, make selective studies on distribution, markets and prices of certain agricultural products in Latin America.

The resolution on technical assistance contemplates close cooperation and coordination with the Specialized Agencies and other international bodies. In this connection particular mention may be made of the establishment by ILO of a Manpower Field Office in Sao Paulo, Brazil. The Field Office, which will deal with aspects of the ILO's manpower programme in Latin



America, will serve as a centre from which technical assistance will be given in regard to migration as well as vocational training and employment service problems. It is expected that the ECLA Secretariat will collaborate with ILO with respect to the economic aspects of the latter's work in Latin America.

j) Amendment to the Rules of Procedure

The Commission considered a proposal to amend the Rules of Procedure to include Portuguese as an official language in order to facilitate the work of the Brazilian delegation. The Commission approved the resolution unanimately, with the exception of the United States' delegation who, though in agreement with the reasons put forward in advocating this proposal to adopt Portuguese as an official language, could not, in view of the expenses involved, give its approval without further instructions from its Government. The expenses for this purpose were estimated by the Executive Secretary to be from 4,000 to 5,000 U.S. dollars for each Session.

The following amendment of the Rules of Procedure was adopted by the Commission at the Third Session;

For Rule 42 as it now reads substitute the following:

"The final text of the Commission's Report to the Economic and Social Council and of its Resolutions shall be prepared in Spanish, French, English and Portuguese, which shall be the official languages of the Commission.

/The first

The first three languages mentioned shall be the working languages of the Commission."

k) Date and Place of Fourth Session

It was unanimously decided that the Fourth Session should be held in Mexico City, Mexico, in May 1951.

2. Resolutions Adopted

The resolutions have already been circulated as document E/1762.

E/1717  
E/CN.12/190  
page 52

Studies in preparation, to be published when completed:

- 1) Productivity of the Cotton Textile Industry in Selected Latin American Countries.
- 2) Cyclical Fluctuations."

The Commission adopted Resolution E/CN.12/206 endorsing the order of priorities suggested by the Executive Secretary.



D. STATEMENT ON WORK PROGRAMME AND PRIORITIES

The Executive Secretary, at a Plenary Meeting held on 20 June 1950, presented the following statement on the work programme necessary to implement the resolutions adopted at the Third Session.

"STATEMENT OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY ON THE WORK PROGRAMMES AND  
PRIORITIES

The Third Session of the Commission has adopted resolutions requesting the Executive Secretary to undertake a series of studies and other activities. In view of the limitations of resources and time and in order to complete as much of the work programme as possible before the Fourth Session, the Executive Secretary, therefore, suggests that he proceed with the studies in accordance with the following order of priority:

- 1) Economic Survey of Latin America 1950 (E/CN.12/194)
- 2) Study of Ways and Means to Expand Latin American Trade with Europe; to be undertaken in cooperation with the Economic Commission for Europe. (E/CN.12/200).
- 3) Intra-regional Trade Study (E/CN.12/201).
- 4) Studies of economic aspects of immigration (E/CN.12/191).
- 5) Studies on agricultural credit and distribution of agricultural products (E/CN.12/196 and E/CN.12/193).
- 6) Foreign investment studies (E/CN.12/198).
- 7) Domestic Capital Markets Study (E/CN.12/197).
- 8) Studies to be undertaken in cooperation with UNESCO.

/Studies in

Studies in preparation, to be published when completed:

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