



ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA
ANNUAL REPORT

(18 May 1963 – 14 February 1964)

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NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

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ABBREVIATIONS

AID	Agency for International Development
ALALC	Latin American Free-Trade Association
BCIE	Central American Bank for Economic Integration
BNDE	Banco Nacional do Desenvolvimento Economico (Brazilian National Bank for Economic Development)
BTAO	Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations
CECLA	<u>Ad Hoc</u> Committee on Latin American Co-ordination
CELADE	Latin American Demographic Centre
CEMLA	Centre for Latin American Monetary Studies
CIDA	Inter-American Committee for Agricultural Development
CIDE	Investment and Economic Development Commission
CREFAL	Regional Fundamental Education Centre for Latin America
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECAFE	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLA	Economic Commission for Latin America
ESAPAC	Advanced School of Public Administration for Central America
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
IASI	Inter-American Statistical Institute
ICAITI	Central American Institute for Research and Technology
ICAP	Inter-American Committee on the Alliance for Progress
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
ILAFA	Latin American Iron and Steel Institute
ILO	International Labour Organisation

ABBREVIATIONS (continued)

ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities
OAS	Organization of American States
PASB	Pan American Sanitary Bureau
ROCAP	Regional Office for Central American and Panama Affairs
SIECA	Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration
SUDENE	Superintendencia do Desenvolvimento do Nordeste (Superintendency for the Development of the North-East) (Brazil)
TAB	Technical Assistance Board
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

INTRODUCTION

1. This is the fifteenth annual report of the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) and covers the period from 18 May 1963 to 14 February 1964.^{1/} The Commission submits the report to the Economic and Social Council for its consideration, in accordance with paragraph 12 of the Commission's terms of reference, which states 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".

PART I

WORK OF THE COMMISSION SINCE THE TENTH SESSION

General background

2. On 15 August 1963, Mr. José Antonio Mayobre formally assumed his new post as Executive Secretary of the Commission.

3. In view of the many urgent tasks confronting the secretariat as a result of the decisions adopted by the Commission at the tenth session, the work programme has been very carefully reviewed, in order to establish the necessary priorities. This was particularly important in view of the commitments assumed with respect to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the need to concentrate efforts on the research and studies requested by the Commission as part of the preparatory work for that Conference, and the co-operation requested for the studies being prepared for it by Headquarters and the other regional commissions, in particular the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE).

^{1/} The previous activities of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies have been reported to the Economic and Social Council in the following documents: Official Records of the Economic and Social Council: Seventh Session, Supplement No. 13 (E/840/Rev.1); *ibid.*, Eighth Session, Supplement No. 4 (E/1099); *ibid.*, Ninth Session, Supplement No. 14 (E/1330/Rev.1); *ibid.*, Eleventh Session, Supplement No. 9 (E/1717); *ibid.*, Thirteenth Session, Supplement No. 8 (E/2021); *ibid.*, Fourteenth Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/2185); *ibid.*, Sixteenth Session, Supplement No. 3 (E/2405); *ibid.*, Seventeenth Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/2536); *ibid.*, Twentieth Session, Supplements No. 10 (E/2756) and No. 10 A (E/2796/Rev.1); *ibid.*, Twenty-second Session, Supplement No. 10 (E/2883/Rev.1); *ibid.*, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 8 (E/2998); *ibid.*, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 4 (E/3091); *ibid.*, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 4 (E/3246/Rev.2); *ibid.*, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 4 (E/3333); *ibid.*, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 4 (E/3486); *ibid.*, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 4 (E/3582/Add.1); *ibid.*, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplements No. 4 (E/3581/Rev.1) and No. 4 A (E/3649); and *ibid.*, Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 4 (E/3766/Rev.3).

4. In carrying out this work, to which the highest priority has been given in the different substantive divisions and programmes, the secretariat sought the assistance of a panel of high-level experts. This panel held two meetings in October and December 1963, in order to review draft studies prepared by the secretariat and to clarify ideas prior to submitting the finished documents to Governments in preparation for the Meeting of Latin American Government Experts on Trade Policy held at Brasilia from 20 to 25 January 1964. At this meeting, attended by 104 Latin American government experts, the secretariat document was carefully examined and the experts reached a number of conclusions, based mainly on proposals made in that document, with respect to the position that should be adopted by the Latin American countries at the Conference on Trade and Development.

5. Another task to which the highest priority has been given is the work on economic integration, which the secretariat considers to be of basic importance for the economic and social development of Latin America. To this end, studies relating to industrial integration in the region are being carried out and plans made for co-operation with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB).

6. The Central American Economic Integration Programme has entered the operative stage and is being reinforced by the work of the Joint Programming Mission for Central America, which was formed with the co-operation of a number of organizations.

7. The third activity to be assigned high priority during the period under review is the preparation of the next Economic Survey, covering the years 1960-1963. The secretariat expects to complete the Survey in time to submit it to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-eighth session in 1964, and will publish it thereafter on an annual basis.

8. There has been close co-operation with the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning in many aspects of the secretariat's work. In particular, the secretariat has contributed to the work of the Joint Advisory Groups organized by the Institute, and has participated actively in its Training Programme in Santiago and in the intensive courses organized in various countries. Joint research is in progress on a number of projects, with particular reference to economic and social planning.

9. The work undertaken for the Conference on Trade and Development confirms that the deterioration in the rate of growth, which had been evident for some time in the Latin American economy as a whole, became more marked during 1962. To judge from the partial data available for 1963, the situation does not seem to have improved. The rate of growth of the gross domestic product, which had fallen from an average of 5.7 per cent in 1945-1950 to 4.2 per cent in 1955-1960, declined to approximately 3 per cent in 1962. The per caput income growth rate, which in the previous six years had moved up to just over 1 per cent, registered only a very slight increase in 1962. Within these over-all figures, there are differences to be observed between countries. In some the rate of growth has declined to such an extent that the absolute figures for per caput income have dropped, while in others the prevailing situation over the past few years has been one of stagnation. Very few countries have succeeded in maintaining a satisfactory upward trend in their over-all and per caput production.

10. To this unsatisfactory picture there must be added, in many cases, monetary and price instabilities which are becoming chronic and are keeping both producers and consumers in a state of uncertainty harmful to the development of investment and

the maintenance - not to mention the improvement - of the levels of living. In certain countries, inflation has become extremely serious, endangering social harmony and even economic progress itself, while in others attempts to contain excessive monetary expansion by stabilization plans have led to restrictions on private credit or public expenditure, thereby creating economic tensions and stopping or temporarily slowing down a number of activities.

11. While there are many reasons for this unsatisfactory state of affairs, trade problems have undoubtedly carried considerable weight. Latin America has had no part in the trade expansion which has taken place in other areas of the world. Before the Second World War, its share of world trade was 7 to 8 per cent, but this has now shrunk to about 6.5 per cent. Although the volume of world trade has doubled since 1938, Latin America's exports have grown by only 70 per cent, or by merely 40 per cent if petroleum is excluded. Nor is this all. Over the past ten years the relative prices of Latin America's traditional exports have been falling. If 1954-1955 are taken as base years, it will be seen that, despite a 38 per cent increase in the volume of the region's exports, their purchasing power increased by only 12 per cent. In other words, the deterioration in the terms of trade reduced by two-thirds the effect of the increased volume of exports.

12. Efforts have been made to combat this deterioration in export trade by accelerating import substitution and resorting more intensively to external financing in the form of foreign loans or private investments. The policy of import substitution has resulted in an increase in industrial output which is undoubtedly the most promising sign in the structural change of the Latin American economies. But the fact that this improvement has taken place under the pressure of foreign exchange shortages and negative foreign trade prospects has often led to distortions which have had direct effects on productivity, efficiency and price and cost levels, and have sometimes resulted in monopolistic or privileged situations for some sectors. Even more serious is the fact that, as the substitution process advances, there are fewer possibilities of maintaining a satisfactory rate of industrial growth because of the small size of domestic markets; the industrial sector is thus rapidly approaching the point of stagnation.

13. With regard to external financing, Latin America has in recent years made intensive use of long-term loans for investment, compensatory capital to cover balance-of-payments deficits, and direct private investment. Altogether, external financing represented some 11 per cent of total investment in 1960-1961. In absolute terms expressed in dollars at 1950 prices, net entries of capital into Latin America (excluding Cuba), for all purposes, totalled \$8,000 million in 1955-1961. Under normal conditions, this sum would have made an appreciable contribution to accelerating Latin America's economic development. However, during the same period, the loss suffered by Latin America through the negative effect of the terms of trade was well in excess of \$10,000 million, so that entries of foreign capital have not counterbalanced the losses occasioned by price deteriorations. Added to this is the fact that the already chronic situation of the balance of payments has been aggravated in many countries by the servicing of foreign debts which, excluding Cuba and Venezuela, represented in 1961 some 22 per cent of current foreign exchange revenue from exports of goods and services. It can therefore be seen that, under present conditions, external financing has not proved a satisfactory substitute for foreign trade.

Moreover, Latin America's capacity for indebtedness is seriously limited in relation to its immediate growth requirements.

14. There is no easy way over the barrier to development imposed by the external sector. Although it is true that there have been aggravating factors attributable to the Latin American countries themselves, such as lack of foresight, the want of vigorous national policies and so forth, which are more clearly understood today, it is equally true that external structural factors have also had an important bearing together with certain economic and political conditions prevailing in the world. These are matters which should be examined in detail at the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. Apart from such factors as the lower income elasticity of demand for most basic commodities and the substitution of, and reduced demand for, raw materials as a result of technological advances, serious harm has been inflicted upon Latin America's trading position by policies of protectionism, subsidies, preferences and discriminations, and the quantitative restrictions enforced by the industrialized countries that constitute Latin America's traditional markets. These adverse factors appear to have been intensified by the formation of regional groupings.

15. The conditions just described make the Conference on Trade and Development an event of paramount importance for Latin America. Member Governments of the Commission recognized this at the tenth session, when they decided that it was essential to hold a meeting of government experts in order to devise a common stand for Latin America to take at the Conference. The meeting, which was carefully prepared by the secretariat, was held at Brasilia in January 1964, and its findings are included in this report. The preparations have included the two meetings of the panel of experts referred to before, together with a special meeting of the Central American Trade Sub-Committee at which were discussed the policies to be adopted by the Central American countries in relation to the Conference.

16. It is also in the light of these facts that the work on integration falls into perspective. At its tenth session, the Commission requested the secretariat to concentrate its efforts on problems of integration. Consequently work is being intensified on the various problems connected with the prospects for industrial integration in Latin America as a whole. At the same time, efforts have been made to bring about an even closer working relationship with the Latin American Free-Trade Association (ALALC). With this in mind, the Executive Secretary paid a visit in September 1963 to the headquarters of ALALC at Montevideo in order to discuss with its Permanent Representatives and secretariat ways and means of implementing joint or complementary programmes between ALALC and the ECLA secretariat in order to speed the formation of a Latin American common market. In Central America, where negotiations have been completed and work is proceeding on the implementation of the various agreements and treaties, progress is being made by the five countries concerned in their movement towards economic integration. The institutions and organizations set up by the Economic Co-operation Committee are working actively towards this end, while ECLA, the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning, the Organization of American States (OAS), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration (SIECA) and the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (BCIE) have combined to set up a Joint Programming Mission for Central America which is now in the field. The different sub-committees have also been active, with particular

reference to electricity inter-connexion and the development of road networks. Problems relating to Central American Industrial Integration were discussed at a special meeting in January, with a view to expediting procedures.

17. The current situation in Latin America and the efforts being made by several Governments to introduce or draw up development plans were described by the Executive Secretary at the meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council at the Ministerial Level held at São Paulo, Brazil, in November 1963. The ECLA secretariat also participated in the meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council at the Expert Level which preceded the other. A meeting of the ECLA/OAS/IDB Ad Hoc Committee on Co-operation was held immediately afterwards, at which a number of joint projects were discussed.

18. Trinidad and Tobago became a member of ECLA in October 1963. Jamaica had joined earlier, in April 1963. The secretariat is fully conscious of its obligations towards these newly independent countries and is anxious to undertake more intensive research into problems affecting them, but is finding difficulty in doing so for budgetary reasons. However, the Executive Secretary plans to visit these new members of the Commission early in 1964, in order to establish initial contacts with their Governments and discuss ways and means of including studies on this area in the secretariat's work programme.

19. In November 1963, a formal agreement was signed at Bogotá between the Government of Colombia and the United Nations, providing for the establishment at Bogotá of an ECLA office, the area of jurisdiction of which comprises Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela and British Guiana, as authorized by the Commission in resolution 212 (IX). With the establishment of this new office, ECLA hopes to follow more directly the process of development in that part of the continent and to co-operate even more closely with the Governments of the countries concerned.

20. The secretariat has been considerably strengthened over the past year by the assignment to it of some fifteen regional advisers, provided through the United Nations Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations (BTAO) as part of the regional technical assistance programme for Latin America. Steady progress is being made in the decentralization of technical assistance activities in the region, with the result that the Commission has been able to make a greater contribution to them.

21. Work on the United Nations building in Santiago is proceeding satisfactorily. In November 1963, the General Assembly agreed to provide additional funds to offset the rise in costs which had taken place since the original estimates had been prepared. In addition, gifts of cash or materials have been received from several Governments.

22. One issue of the Economic Bulletin for Latin America has been published since the tenth session of the Commission. Volume VIII, No. 2, which appeared in October 1963, contained revised versions of several short documents submitted to the tenth session, such as "Some aspects of the Latin American economic situation in 1962" (E/CN.12/679); "Progress in planning in Latin America" (E/CN.12/677); "Agriculture in Latin America: Problems and prospects" (E/CN.12/686); and "A measurement of price levels and the purchasing power of currencies in Latin America, 1960-62" (E/CN.12/653). This issue also included

an informative note on the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, a brief summary of recent ECLA activities and methodological notes by Mr. Mario Movarec on the adoption of machine tabulation for national foreign trade statistics, with reference to Ecuador. Volume IX, No. 1, is due to go to press during the first quarter of 1964. It will include the report of the Governing Council of the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning, signed articles on tax incentives and on protectionism, a study on import substitution in Brazil, and a review of recent activities.

A. ACTIVITIES OF SUBSIDIARY BODIES

23. The ECLA Trade Committee has not met since the tenth session; however, two meetings of experts and a seminar of government experts were held in preparation for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and are described under "Meetings and seminars" later in this report. This section of the report is therefore confined to the activities of the Central American Economic Co-operation Committee and its sub-committees.

CENTRAL AMERICAN ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION COMMITTEE

24. With the completion of the stage of drawing up treaties and designing the framework for Central American economic integration, 2/ work was concentrated, during the period under review, on the operative stages of the programme and on the problems to be solved in integrating the economies of the countries in the area. In this connexion, a Joint Programming Mission for Central America was set up early in 1963 under the co-sponsorship of ECLA, OAS, IDB, SIECA and BCIE, which formed an Advisory Committee under the chairmanship of the Director of ECLA's Mexico Office. The Mission has started work in the different countries on the over-all and sectoral diagnoses of their economies and on projections for the next ten years.

25. Another important aspect of the work in the last few months of 1963 and early 1964 has consisted in the preparations for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the analysis of the problems of Central America's external sector in relation to the Conference. For this purpose an extraordinary session of the Central American Trade Sub-Committee was held from 6 to 11 January 1964, to examine these problems at the technical level and make recommendations to Governments on Central America's policy for the Conference. The report of this meeting was, in turn, made available at the Meeting of Latin American Government Experts on Trade Policy convened by the ECLA secretariat and held at Brasilia from 20 to 25 January 1964.

26. With respect to trade, work has also continued on the possible incorporation of Panama in the Central American common market and on problems relating to the customs union.

2/ See the annual report of ECLA for 1962-1963 (E/3766/Rev.3), paras. 24-31.

27. Among the practical achievements of 1963, particular mention should be made of the progress in the electric power and transport fields. The agreements reached at the second session of the Central American Electric Power Sub-Committee constitute a step towards the co-ordinated utilization of regional electric power resources. It was clear from that meeting that the integration of the electricity sector will come about through the joint development of electricity services rather than through co-ordination of the respective national policies. The projects for the interconnexion of the central systems of El Salvador and Honduras and the combined development of the systems serving the frontier regions of Chiriquí (Panama) and Golfito (Costa Rica), which were discussed and approved at the meeting, are at the stage of feasibility and financing studies, and represent a decisive advance towards the integration of the sector.

28. With respect to transport, the decisions taken by the Central American Transport Sub-Committee at its second session lay the foundations for the preparation of regional plans for the economic integration of the sector. They will also facilitate the completion of the Central American road network within the time required for the operation of the common market in conditions adequate for the needs of the whole area. Moreover, these decisions at the technical level were subsequently endorsed by the Ministers of Economic Affairs and Public Works at their meeting in Guatemala in August 1963, so that work is now progressing on the construction of a road network of regional scope, which goes far beyond the possibilities offered by national programmes.

29. The meeting of Ministers of Economic Affairs and Public Works examined certain aspects of industrialization within the Central American common market, and decided to pursue the matter further at a meeting to be held in January 1964 for the purpose, inter alia, of analysing the main problems presented by a policy of economic integration for the manufacturing sector.

30. At its sixth special session, held at San José, Costa Rica, from 29 January to 1 February 1964, the Central American Economic Council considered industrial policy problems within the integration programme and the broad outline of a new policy in that field. Also examined were the creation of a mechanism to promote industrial development and the bases for a protocol on assembly activities within the Central American Agreement on Fiscal Incentives to Industrial Development. Discussion centred on a document prepared jointly by the ECLA secretariat and SIECA. 3/

31. The studies carried out in this field represent a new approach within the Central American programme. In the two years that have elapsed since the common market was established by the Governments of the area, it has become clear that it is vital to determine, as soon as possible, the extent to which the integration targets are being reached in the field of industrial development. It is particularly necessary to determine how far the Central American common market is acquiring its own productive capacity on the basis of the incentives and possibilities offered by free trade, the common tariff and other instruments adopted for this purpose.

3/ See "Los problemas de la política industrial centroamericana", Nota conjunta de las secretarías de la CEPAL y la SIECA (SIECA/CEC-111/Prov.30).

32. With respect to agricultural problems, the secretariat has worked with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), SIECA and BCIE on a study of demand and supply conditions for maize, rice, beans and sorghum in Central America, with a view to establishing a regional policy for maintaining producers' prices, and for regulating the grain trade to ensure that it is completely free among the countries of the area. The study recommends the establishment of more storage facilities and the expansion of existing grain purchasing programmes on the part of the regulating institutions, and lays stress on the importance of certain mechanisms of a regional nature to facilitate free trade arrangements.

33. Preparations are also being made for the first meeting of the Central American Agricultural Development Sub-Committee to be held during the third quarter of 1964, which will undertake a broad review of the present stage of Central American agriculture and consider the problems that the common market arrangements represent for agricultural commodities. The background material for the meeting is being collected by the secretariat and by FAO, and is based on the answers to special questionnaires which have been distributed to the Ministries of Agriculture, agriculture credit banks, development and price stabilization institutions, land settlement and reform agencies and agricultural extension offices.

34. In addition to the work of the secretariat directly related to the Programme, ECLA's Mexico Office is completing a study on the economic development of Nicaragua and is carrying out a similar study on the development of Central America as a whole.

Central American Housing, Building and Planning Sub-Committee

Second session: 13-19 May 1963

Chairman: Mr. Edgardo Napoleón Delgado (El Salvador)

Rapporteur: Mr. Carlos Paniagua (Costa Rica)

35. At its second session, held at San Salvador, El Salvador, the Housing, Building and Planning Sub-Committee examined the studies prepared in accordance with the requests made at its first session and at the eighth session of the Economic Co-operation Committee (San Salvador, El Salvador, 21-29 January 1963), for which assistance was obtained from experts of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and OAS.

36. The Sub-Committee was particularly concerned with the need for housing policies and programmes, and recommended that national housing institutions should prepare integrated projects and programmes within the framework of economic and social development plans, co-ordinating their action with that of the planning offices. Such programmes, whether long, medium or short-term, should be carried out at an investment rate compatible with the development process and preferably cater to the needs of lower-income groups, using building materials of Central American origin with a view to the complete elimination of imported materials. The Sub-Committee was also concerned with the need for concentrating greater efforts on rural housing, and urged that experimental houses should be built with a view to reducing costs as much as possible. At the same time, it urged Governments to provide national housing

institutions with adequate legal instruments for lowering the price of land and facilitating its purchase for social purposes.

37. In addition, the Sub-Committee stressed the importance of self-help and mutual aid for building purposes and of further experimental projects on a pilot basis. National treatment should be given to Central American building companies, in keeping with the integration programme.

38. The report of the Working Group on Modular Co-ordination in Housing in Central America (San Salvador, El Salvador, 15-23 August 1962) was examined, and it was decided to adopt the basic criteria on modular co-ordination set out in it.

39. Finally, the Sub-Committee undertook a thorough revision of its own programme of activities, in the light of the recommendations made at the eighth session of the Economic Co-operation Committee, for subsequent submission to that Committee. 4/

Central American Electric Power Sub-Committee

Second session: 27 May-1 June 1963

Chairman: Mr. Hugo A. Ordóñez (Guatemala)

Rapporteur: Mr. Jorge Mandas Chacón (Costa Rica)

40. The Central American Electric Power Sub-Committee held its second session at Guatemala City, Guatemala. It agreed that complete feasibility studies should be started immediately, if possible with BCIE financing, on the project for interconnecting the central electricity systems of El Salvador and Honduras. This is the first positive step towards common and co-ordinated use of the region's electricity resources.

41. At the same time the Sub-Committee approved a broad programme for research on water resources and their evaluation in terms of different uses; decisions were taken concerning the extension of electricity services to new rural and urban areas, and the foundations were laid for expanding the Sub-Committee's field of activities to the entire energy sector.

42. The Sub-Committee also examined the conclusions reached by a specially constituted working group to study the prospects for joint development of the electricity systems of Chiriquí (Panama) and Golfito (Costa Rica) in the respective frontier zones, and requested the ECLA secretariat and the Central American Electric Power Mission to continue to co-operate in work on this project.

43. Recommendations were also made on the regulation of the electric power industry, the co-ordination of national electric power agencies with the central planning offices and the desirability of assistance in that connexion from the Central American Joint Programming Mission, and the establishment of a uniform system of accounts, cost studies and statistics for the electric power industry. 5/

4/ See the relevant report (E/CN.12/CCE/305).

5/ See the relevant report (E/CN.12/CCE/306).

Central American Transport Sub-Committee

Second session: 17-21 June 1963

Chairman: Mr. Manuel Amaya Leclair (Nicaragua)

Rapporteur: Mr. Napoleón María Carrillo (Costa Rica)

44. The Central American Transport Sub-Committee held its second session at Managua, Nicaragua, and agreed at the technical level to carry out a number of measures for accelerating the construction of a Central American road network in 1963 and 1964. For this purpose a co-ordinated approach was taken to different aspects of a road system of direct regional interest, the construction of which had formerly depended on the possibilities offered by national programmes. The Sub-Committee also specified the studies and projects to be carried out in each country during the two years in question and decided that the countries should negotiate the necessary financing on a joint basis.

45. Two ad hoc working groups, one formed by the delegations of Honduras and Nicaragua and the other by the delegations of El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras, were set up within the Sub-Committee to examine certain projects for regional highways, to set priorities and to establish the general characteristics of the projects within the Central American road programme.

46. The Sub-Committee laid the foundations for drawing up regional economic integration plans in the transport sector, and took decisions concerning inter-country co-ordination in terms of priorities, joint work schedules, uniform specifications and characteristics for the projects, joint negotiations for financing and multi-national mechanisms for action.

47. The Sub-Committee recommended, among other things, that the Governments of the area should carry out a number of specific projects in 1963-1964 in connexion with the road network. Recommendations were also made on road maintenance, technical and administrative training in road organization, and the adaptation of road construction techniques and designs to Central American requirements and conditions. The Central American Governments were urged to strengthen sectoral planning bodies within the Ministries of Public Works so that the study and programming of the transport sector could be co-ordinated with the activities of the central planning offices.

48. A work programme was drawn up for submission to the Central American Economic Co-operation Committee, and the Sub-Committee agreed to hold its third session in El Salvador during the fourth quarter of 1964.

Central American Trade Sub-Committee

Special session: 6-11 January 1964

Chairman: Mr. Gustavo A. Guerrero (Nicaragua)

Rapporteur: Mr. Rodolfo Trejos (Costa Rica)

49. During this session, held at ECLA's Mexico Office, the Sub-Committee examined the documents prepared by the secretariat for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, with a view to helping the Central American countries establish a position in relation to the Conference. The Sub-Committee thus began the work tending towards the formulation of a Central American trade

policy of economic links with the rest of the world. This was the first stage in the Sub-Committee's new programme of activities since, at its twelfth session, it had been clearly established that there was a need for the Central American countries - following the establishment of the common market - to pay increasing attention to the problems which arise in the realm of their economic and trade relationships with countries and groups of countries outside the region.

50. The Sub-Committee emphasized that the Conference on Trade and Development provided an important opportunity for the industrialized and developing countries to adopt, on a joint basis, immediate solutions to problems and to lay the foundations for a new international system of economic and trade relations which would solve the external problems of developing countries and provide strong incentives for their future growth. In that respect, active participation by the Central American countries in the work of the Conference was of particular interest since that new system would determine the prospects opened up for integration by the advantages to be offered by a world economic structure based on a rational division of labour between countries and regions; it would at the same time provide the framework for solutions, standards and principles on which the future trade policy of the common market should be based.

51. Similarly, the Sub-Committee considered that the participation of the Central American countries in the Meeting of Latin American Government Experts on Trade Policy (Brazilia, January 1964) would help in the formulation of Latin American points of view on the problems affecting the region's international trade.

52. Finally, the Sub-Committee stressed the urgent need for member Governments to reinforce their work in relation to the Conference and to give it the highest priority and, after the Conference, to continue on a systematic basis activities tending towards the formulation of a unified trade policy, with the co-operation of the secretariats of ECLA and SIECA in respect of technical and research work needed.

Seminar on Housing Programming

Chairman: Mr. Edgardo Napoleón Delgado (El Salvador)

Rapporteur: Mr. Andrés Pérez Maliaño (Nicaragua)

53. A Seminar on Housing Programming was held at ECLA's Mexico Office from 2 to 7 December 1963, convened jointly by the secretariat and BTAO in compliance with resolutions adopted in May 1963 by the Housing, Building and Planning Sub-Committee, which recommended that several working groups should be formed to explore different aspects of the problems relating to the sector. Experts from all countries represented on the Economic Co-operation Committee participated, together with experts from Panama and representatives of OAS, IDB and BCIE. BTAO specialists on housing, and others from the Joint Programming Mission for Central America, co-operated with the secretariat.

54. The main purpose of the Seminar was to study preliminary bases for the adoption of a uniform housing policy and for joint housing programming in the context of Central American economic integration and planning. The discussions centred on three main subjects: (a) the relationship between the housing

programme and the economic and social development plan; (b) a review of the housing problem; and (c) the adaptation of programming techniques to the needs of this economic sector. Several recommendations were made, which will be submitted to the Sub-Committee for consideration at its third session and to the national housing institutions. 6/

Other meetings and activities connected with the work of
the Central American Economic Co-operation Committee

55. Several other meetings took place during the period under review which were connected directly or indirectly with the Central American Economic Integration Programme, and in which the ECLA secretariat played a very active part. A brief report on them is given below:

Meeting of development and price stabilization institutes (Guatemala City,
6-10 May 1963)

56. The secretariat co-operated with FAO, SIECA and BCIE in the preparation of a document for the meeting on basic grains in Central America and Panama.

Working Group on Foreign Trade Statistics (Guatemala City, 23 September through
October 1963)

57. This was convened by SIECA in response to a request from the Sub-Committee on Statistical Co-ordination. Experts from Guatemala, El Salvador and Costa Rica participated in the work throughout the whole period, while others from Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama did so as and when problems relating to their countries arose. The group was advised by the ECLA secretariat and staff of the Inter-American Statistical Institute (IASI) and the Regional Office for Central American and Panama Affairs (ROCAP).

Working Group on Agricultural Statistics (San José, Costa Rica, 11-14 December 1963)

58. During its second session, held at San José, Costa Rica, the Working Group on Agricultural Statistics emphasized the need for an integral system of statistics on which would be based national and regional studies on agricultural development and planning, within the Central American Economic Integration Programme. The conclusion was reached that more background information was needed before the system could be outlined and that preparation of the basic study required more time than was available at the session. The Working Group therefore concentrated on the formulation of a minimum programme of agricultural statistics and on discussion of the broad structure upon which the system might be established.

59. As a result of the debate, the Working Group recommended that the Sub-Committee on Statistical Co-ordination should adopt the minimum programme formulated and submit it for the consideration of the Central American Governments

6/ See the provisional report (SC.4/SPU/I/2).

in order that it might be duly implemented. It further suggested that the ECLA secretariat should, with the co-operation of other international and regional agencies, prepare a preliminary draft of an integral system of agricultural statistics, for submission to the Sub-Committee at its next session. 7/

Sixth special session of the Central American Economic Council (San José, Costa Rica, 29 January-1 February 1964)

60. In accordance with a recommendation made at the Meeting of Ministers of Economic Affairs and Public Works, held in Guatemala in August 1963, SIECA convened this special session of the Central American Economic Council mainly for the purpose of considering Central America's industrial policy. The ECLA secretariat took an active part in the meeting and prepared, with SIECA, a joint paper on industrial policy problems (see para. 30 above).

Courses and seminars by the Advanced School of Public Administration for Central America (ESAPAC)

61. ESAPAC organized, with financial assistance from BTAO, a number of seminars on different aspects of the Central American Economic Integration Programme. These seminars, together with the two training courses described below, all took place at ESAPAC headquarters, San José, Costa Rica:

(a) Seminar on Administration for Development (12-17 August 1963)

62. The purpose of this Seminar was to examine the functions of the public agencies in charge of economic development policy, as well as the relationships and interaction of the political, administrative and technical bodies, in order to ensure compatibility between economic policy and Government action. ECLA's Mexico Office was responsible for the item on the agenda relating to economic and social planning.

(b) Workshop on Budgetary Classification and Management in Central America and Panama (18-30 September 1963)

63. This Workshop was sponsored by ECLA, the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning, and the Fiscal and Financial Branch of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, and held under the direction of the Co-ordinator of Studies of ECLA's Mexico Office. The Workshop reviewed the progress made on budgetary questions in Central America since 1953, when the first budget workshop for Latin America was held. Attention was drawn to the progress that had been achieved in the adoption of performance budgeting by several countries in the area, and an analysis made of the relationship between medium and long-term development plans and the Government budget. 8/

7/ See the report of the meeting of the Working Group in document E/CN.12/CCE/313.

8/ See the report of the Workshop (E/CN.12/BRW.3/10), which is to be published in the Economic Bulletin for Latin America, vol. IX, No. 1.

(c) Seminar on Customs Administration (25-30 November 1963)

64. The ECLA secretariat participated in the preparations for this Seminar, which was originally scheduled for May 1963.

(d) First Central American Course on Planning Techniques and Project Evaluation (19 August-15 November 1963)

65. This course was sponsored jointly by ESAPAC, BTAO, the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning, ECLA, IDB and SIECA. Thirty fellowships were provided by IDB, and national organizations in Central America and Panama financed the attendance of thirty additional participants. They included seventeen fellows from Costa Rica, twelve from El Salvador, five from Guatemala, ten from Honduras, seven from Nicaragua and eight from Panama. The teaching staff were supplied by the Institute, ECLA's Mexico Office (which was responsible for directing the course), and the Joint Programming Mission for Central America. The curriculum for the course was divided into three stages: the first dealt with social accounting and the preparation and evaluation of projects; the second with general programming and financing; and the third with economic integration and performance budgeting, covering, in addition, specialized courses on agricultural, industrial, public sector and transport programming.

(e) Regional training course on administration for development (14 October-13 December 1963)

66. ECLA's Mexico Office provided a lecturer to analyse the Central American Economic Integration Programme.

B. OTHER ACTIVITIES

67. This section deals with the activities of the secretariat not directly related to the work of the Commission's subsidiary bodies. Meetings and seminars organized or co-sponsored by the Commission are included here, and are followed by the separate divisional reports.

MEETINGS AND SEMINARS 9/

Working Group on Classification of Manufactured Products (Santiago, Chile, 4-15 November 1963)

68. The ECLA secretariat convened a working group of experts from seven Latin American countries with a view to revising a standard list of manufactured products in Groups 201 to 399 of the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC). The revised list prepared by ECLA's Statistical Division is to be used in the industrial censuses and

9/ In addition, the secretariat participated in a number of meetings organized by other agencies; these are mentioned in the paragraphs relating to the different substantive divisions.

surveys which the Latin American countries are preparing in connexion with the world programme sponsored by the United Nations and IASI. Experts from the United Nations Statistical Office and IASI attended, together with five advisers from ECLA's Industrial Development Division and the staff of the Statistical Division.

69. During the eighteen working sessions, the Group undertook an exhaustive revision of each product on the draft uniform list of manufactured products, eliminating those which were not particularly representative and adding others which, because of their present or possible future importance, should be emphasized. Although some countries use different names for a given product, the Group preferred to use the common Spanish name and suggested the possibility of preparing a list of equivalents for internal use in the Statistical Offices. Stress was laid on the need for standard units of measurement, preferably based on the metric decimal system, for the presentation of physical production data, as well as standard units of power and capacity for generating equipment, motors and other specific types of machinery.

70. The Group also discussed a proposed sub-classification of Groups 201 to 399 of the ISIC. Although it was generally agreed that a more detailed classification was urgently needed, it was recognized that recent production data would have to be obtained from the Latin American countries in order to make a classification that would be useful to them and at the same time ensure comparable figures for the region. It was also agreed that for a proposed sub-grouping to have any significance, the goods produced by establishments included in it ought to represent at least 75 per cent of the total output of those goods.

71. Finally, the Working Group urged the ECLA secretariat to proceed with a number of tasks, including: (a) the tabulation of physical production by detailed activities for as many Latin American countries as possible; (b) the preparation, on the basis of these data, of a new draft sub-classification of the ISIC; and (c) the convening, if possible in 1964, of a new meeting of the Working Group in order to examine: (i) the experience obtained while using the list of products in the preparation and execution of industrial censuses and surveys, (ii) the experience obtained in the use of the ISIC and national classifications of activity, (iii) the new draft sub-classification indicated in (b) above.

Consultative meetings on trade policy (First session, Santiago, Chile, 9-16 October 1963; Second session, Santiago, Chile, 9-16 December 1963)

72. A group of consultants was convened by the secretariat, with funds from BTAO, in order to seek advice on Latin America's trade problems at the highest level of experience, as part of the preparatory work for the Meeting of Latin American Government Experts convened in January 1964. The consultants who attended the first session were Mr. Eduardo Figueroa, Mr. Plácido García Reynoso, Mr. Carlos Lleras Restrepo, Mr. Marcio do Rego Monteiro and Mr. Jorge Sol. Mr. Raúl Prebisch, the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, participated in these consultations, together with the Executive Secretary, the Director of the Mexico Office and the directors of ECLA's substantive divisions and programmes. Mr. Julio Lacarte Muro and Mr. Adalberto Krieger Vasena, who were unable to attend, visited the secretariat before and after the meeting respectively, to give advice and comments on the

work being done in preparation for the Conference on Trade and Development. The second session in December was attended by Mr. Figueroa, Mr. García Reynoso, Mr. Krieger Vasena, Mr. Lacarte, Mr. Lleras Restrepo, and Mr. do Rego Monteiro, as well as a new member, Mr. Enrique Gastón Valente. Mr. Sol was unable to attend.

73. The agenda for the first session included the following topics: a brief review of Latin America's economic development and foreign trade within the world framework; the influence of the external sector in the weakening of Latin America's economic growth; the reduction in Latin America's share of world trade; the changes in the pattern of imports; the external financing situation; the trends followed by some of Latin America's traditional exports; trade restrictions in the industrialized countries which affect the export of Latin American products; the impact on Latin America's trade of the policies followed by some industrialized countries in relation to domestic subsidies; the differences between the f.o.b. export price and the final price paid by consumers of Latin America's exports; a study of efforts to regularize prices and income and proposals currently under consideration; the supply of industrial products in terms of export possibilities; prospects for exporting manufactured and semi-manufactured goods from Latin America to the major world markets; an examination of some invisible items on the balance of payments that have a bearing on the capacity to import; transport problems affecting Latin America's foreign trade; prospects for trading with the centrally-planned economies; prospects for trade with other developing areas; efficacy of existing international mechanism for adjusting the trade imbalances from which the developing countries are systematically suffering; financing and balance-of-payments problems; preliminary conclusions on the position that Latin America might adopt at the Conference on Trade and Development and the basic areas on which ECLA should concentrate its future studies, etc.

74. The only working paper presented at the meeting contained some general suggestions for a programme of action by Latin America in the light of its trade problems. However, a verbal statement in connexion with each item on the agenda was made by the corresponding ECLA staff member. On the basis of these statements, the consultants, the Secretary-General of the Conference and the Executive Secretary put forward their ideas. Other questions were raised, and various possibilities suggested for subsequent analysis by the secretariat, with a view to proposing solutions in the document, to be completed for presentation at the second session of the working group.

75. At the second session, the group of consultants examined several working papers constituting the first draft of the report to be presented by the secretariat at the Conference on Trade and Development. They suggested a number of changes, which have been taken into account in the final draft of the report. This was submitted to the Meeting of Latin American Government Experts (Brasilia, January 1964) and has since been revised. 10/

10/ See "Latin America and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development" (E/CN.12/693) and the report on the Brasilia meeting (E/CN.12/694).

Meeting of Latin American Government Experts on Trade Policy (Brazilia,
20-25 January 1964)

76. At the tenth session of ECLA (held at Mar del Plata) the secretariat was asked to organize a meeting on the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in advance of the Conference, to be attended by experts designated by all the Latin American countries, in order to promote more efficient preparation and fuller mutual knowledge of the Latin American problems to be discussed at the Conference. In accordance with this directive the meeting was held at Brazilia from 20 to 25 January 1964. It was attended by 104 experts, representing the Governments of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela. Observers from a number of international organizations attended by special invitation.

77. The experts based their discussions on the ECLA document entitled "Latin America and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development" and on the following agenda: (1) measures for solving primary commodity trade problems; (2) diversification of the composition of exports; (3) policy with respect to the geographical diversification of trade; (4) trade financing and economic development; and (5) organizations and measures for the promotion of world trade.

78. The general conclusions reached indicated the need to establish a new structure of international trade as an essential condition for ensuring its more rapid orderly and steady growth; within this new structure the trade of the developing countries should reach levels compatible with the attainment and maintenance of growth rates sufficient to ensure a substantial reduction in the gap that separated their income levels from those of the developed countries; to that end the developed countries should grant the developing countries preferences without extending them to other developed countries, in addition to recognizing the right of the developing countries to other exceptions to the most-favoured-nation clause. These principles, and others relating to the institutional organization of world trade, were explicitly stated by the experts.

79. With respect to primary commodities, the Meeting agreed in opposing the policies pursued by the developed countries which, through restrictions, protectionism, excessive internal taxation, export subsidies, etc., have distorted the patterns of world production and trade and have had a detrimental effect on the exports of the developing countries. The effect of the distortions caused by the industrial countries should be progressively eliminated within relatively short periods. Conclusions were reached with special reference to tropical products, temperate-zone products, and mineral ores and fuels.

80. With respect to manufactured and semi-manufactured products, the industrial countries should make available to the exports of the developing countries a share of up to 5 per cent of the domestic market for the product concerned, by means of preferences involving a complete abolition of import duties, such preferences not to be applied to the other developed countries.

81. With respect to the geographical diversification of trade, the first question dealt with was the promising possibility of expanding trade with the countries with centrally-planned economies, providing that they agreed to establish quantitative

targets in their long-term plans, to make their payments systems more flexible, and to grant the developing countries preferences comparable to those being asked from the industrialized market economies.

82. As regards regional economic integration movements, it was agreed that such movements should be encouraged among the developing countries, with due regard for the special features of the various countries concerned, and that mechanisms should be promoted whereby payments could be facilitated, and trade between the countries concerned could be financed; the scope of such integration movements should be fully understood by the industrial countries, and they should not take any action to hinder or counteract those movements. The developed countries that undertook regional economic integration thereby assumed special responsibilities in relation to the developing countries: the over-all incidence of the barriers established by such regional groupings on the trade of the developing countries should not be higher than that of the tariffs existing before their formation.

83. Development financing, combined with the maximum domestic savings effort, must be sufficient to permit the growth rates that were essential if the difference between the income levels of the developed and developing countries was to be reduced. Financing should be multilateral, and adjusted to development programmes. The servicing of development financing should be adjusted to the real capacity of the developing countries in the light of existing commitments, once the terms of those commitments had been revised to provide long maturity periods and low interest rates. It was also considered essential to establish mechanisms whereby the developing countries could be compensated for any future losses resulting from the deterioration of their terms of trade.

84. With respect to the institutional structure needed for the reorganization of world trade, it was proposed that an organization within the United Nations system should be set up, with a membership open to all countries and sufficient authority to guarantee implementation of the decisions adopted. Proposals were also made with respect to the machinery that should operate during the transition period between the Geneva Conference and the effective establishment of the permanent organization.

85. The conclusions of the experts, which reflect their unanimous agreement and cover a number of matters of interest in addition to the basic questions referred to above, will be examined at the political level at the meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee on Latin American Co-ordination (CECLA) convened by the Inter-American Economic and Social Council of OAS, to be held at Alta Gracia, Argentina, beginning 24 February 1964.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH DIVISION

86. Since the tenth session, the Economic Development and Research Division has been engaged in three main tasks: (a) the revision, prior to printing, of the studies on "The economic development of Latin America in the post-war period" (E/CN.12/659 and Add.1) 11/ and "The role of external financing in the economic development of Latin America" (E/CN.12/649); 12/ (b) the preparation of material

11/ United Nations publication, Sales No. 64.II.G.6.

12/ To be printed in 1964.

for the consultative meetings on trade policy and for the preparatory meeting of Latin American government experts in connexion with the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; and (c) co-operation with the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning in connexion with Advisory Groups and training programmes. The last two activities will be described in greater detail below.

87. In the midst of these high-priority tasks, some thought has been given to another urgent project for the domestic financing of economic development, with particular reference to the provision of incentives to private capital to participate more fully in the economic development of the region. It is anticipated that more intensive work will be undertaken on this project 13/ in 1964 in relation to the industrial integration studies.

88. The Director of the Division represented the secretariat at the third session of the United Nations Expert Group on Planning for Economic Development, held at Geneva from 5 to 16 August 1963. At that meeting the Group approved the final draft of a report on planning systems and methods in different countries, from the developing nations through the private enterprise countries to the centrally-planned economies. ECLA's contribution consisted in bringing to the fore the work on planning techniques that had been carried out in the ECLA region, and in suggesting the inclusion in the report of more material on the problems encountered in the organization of planning, since country reports tended to stress only the positive aspects and to gloss over the difficulties that had had to be overcome or that still existed.

Preparations for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

89. The Division has concentrated the bulk of its efforts during the period under review on the preparations for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. A comprehensive statement was prepared for the first consultative meeting of high-level consultants on trade policy convened by the secretariat in October, and a working paper on the relationship between trade and development in Latin America was drafted for the second meeting in December. The findings of this paper are summarized below.

90. The slackening of the growth rate in the Latin American countries has been largely due to the unfavourable trend of the external sector. This is demonstrated in an analysis of the slow growth of Latin American exports in relation to the world total and their displacement by expanding production and exports from other areas. The main external factors which have tended to limit the potential demand for Latin American exports are: structural factors deriving from the income-elasticity of demand for primary commodities and from technological progress and change; the repercussions of the policy followed by the industrial countries; and, finally, the part played by other developing areas which have entered the world market on a competitive basis. The net result has been that, whereas in 1953 - when the growth rate of Latin America's

13/ This project includes the studies and research requested by the Commission in its resolution 228 (X) of 16 May 1963.

exports had already declined - the region supplied 20.2 per cent of the industrialized countries' requirements of basic commodities (excluding fuel), it was providing only 15.1 per cent by 1960. Had Latin America maintained its 1953 level, its export earnings in 1960 would have increased by \$1,500 million.

91. If Latin America's growth is considered in relation to foreign trade, three different patterns can be distinguished. For one group of countries, exports constituted the dynamic factor of growth, whereas for another group, with a low import coefficient, it was industrialization or import substitution. The third group is at a stage midway between these other two.

92. However, the substitution process is limited if external purchasing power does not expand. The structural vulnerability of countries which have gone ahead with import substitution is revealed by the statistics on rates of development, growth of purchasing power and the composition of imports by countries. The economic series included in the study also show the effects of the unfavourable development of the external sector on the balances of payments and on the tempo of growth of the product and income. This analysis is completed in the next chapter of the study, which deals with the evolution of the balance of payments, capital movements and the critical financial situation of the region. The origin of the growing balance-of-payments deficits is described, together with the share of capital movements in external financing, the increasing importance of long-term credits as compared with direct investment and the use which has had to be made of monetary reserves and balance-of-payments loans. Tables are included to show the reduction in the purchasing power of exports, despite the rapid growth in the volume of sales abroad in recent years, and data are given on the deficit in Latin America's foreign accounts and the heavy burden represented by loan servicing. For example, the net deficit for Latin America, excluding Cuba and Venezuela, rose from some \$200 million in 1946-1950 to about \$600 million in 1961; between 1951-1955 and 1961 the percentage of foreign exchange earnings required by the same countries for the transfer of profits on direct investment and the servicing of the external debt rose from 11.9 to 22.5 per cent.

93. The study then explores two fundamental issues: (a) the growth prospects for the Latin American economies under existing conditions, and (b) the extent of the gap between import requirements and the resources available to satisfy them. The prospects and problems of Latin America's development are evaluated by showing the implications of a modest per caput growth target of 2 per cent, in relation to the existing economic and financial situation of Latin America from both the external and domestic standpoints, and the difficulties which will arise in attaining even this limited target. The deficit on the external account is examined on the assumption that per caput income will grow at the rate of 2 per cent up to 1965, and then at the rate of 3 per cent up to 1970. Conclusions are drawn from a technical analysis of the structural function of Latin America's import demand, by countries and by groups of products. The data showing the potential trade gap are based on two alternative hypotheses: the first assumes that structural demand for imports will follow the same course as in the past; the second presupposes different variants in a process of greater import substitution and control. Given the magnitude of the potential deficit, it is clearly necessary to resort to various complementary or alternative methods for solving the problem, such as: (a) enlarging the purchasing power of traditional exports by increasing prices, quantities or both; (b) diversifying exports by including manufactured goods; (c) intensifying import substitution within reasonable limits; and (d) obtaining adequate external financial co-operation.

94. The paper concludes by making some general suggestions, based on earlier technical analyses, with respect to the objectives to be pursued by Latin America at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

Co-operation with the Latin American Institute
for Economic and Social Planning

95. The Director of the Division spent two weeks in both Colombia and Peru to advise the respective Governments on organization and planning, as a contribution to the work of the Joint Advisory Groups operating in those countries.

96. The Division provided a lecturer and assistant lecturer to give talks on economic development and planning techniques as part of the intensive course held in Peru. The lectures lasted for a month.

97. For the training programme in Santiago, the Division provided the lecturer to take charge of the basic course on economic planning, which was held from September to December 1963. Two weeks of lectures were also given on linear programming. In addition, the Division provided the lecturer in charge and two assistants for the course on social accounting, which was held during one month as part of the general course.

98. The Division seconded a staff member from June to September 1963, and again in January 1964, to help the Joint Advisory Group in Uruguay with the preparation of basic data for the study of the external and fiscal sectors in 1955-1961. The work included the training of local counterpart personnel to continue with this study. One of the Division consultants was also assigned to help the Group in the preparation of national accounts and the collection of basic statistics for the development plan.

Human resources

99. During the period under review, work was carried out on a historical analysis of the employment structure in all the Latin American countries by sector of activity from 1925 and with projections to 1975. This was followed by a historical analysis, by main sectors, of manpower productivity in Latin America as a whole, for the period 1936-1960. Hypothetical projections of alternative manpower structures and productivity levels were also prepared.

100. Methodological research was undertaken on manpower productivity in different sectors of the economy and in different occupations. A detailed plan was drawn up for an extensive study of manpower productivity, and several sections on methodology have already been drafted. Work also continued on the methodological analysis and projections of skilled manpower. A new draft classification of skilled manpower was prepared and has been discussed with the ILO, through its Liaison Office with ECLA.

101. Research is in progress on projections of the labour employment structure in 1960-1975 by sector of economic activity in all the Latin American countries, combined with projections of productivity in the same sectors and of over-all demand for goods and services. These are to serve as a basis for projections of the sectoral product, productivity and manpower needs.

Studies on income distribution

102. Work has proceeded on the study of income distribution in Argentina, which is the first in a series of projects on the subject. The basic statistical data have been collected and the first draft of the study has been completed. The data are now being analysed and revised so that a final draft can be made.

SOCIAL AFFAIRS DIVISION

103. During the period under review, the Division made substantial progress in several ways towards its main objective - the more effective integration of social factors with over-all development strategy. First, in co-operation with the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning, it embarked on a general examination of the theoretical and practical problems involved in social planning, a project that will continue through 1964. Secondly, also in co-operation with the Institute, it studied two specific aspects of the social situation that affect the regional and local application of plans: the functions of urban centres and the settlement patterns of the rural population. Thirdly, it continued with its efforts to improve the quantity and quality of the demographic data needed for planning, a task that involves not only direct compilation and analysis of statistics but also co-operation with the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) in assisting Governments to produce better statistics and in training national demographers for such work. Fourthly, the Division dealt with three specific sectors of social programming that have not as yet been effectively linked to over-all development planning in Latin America: housing, community development and social services. In each of these sectors, its work involves, in differing proportions, regional meetings of experts, research, and planning assistance to national agencies - the last serving also as a kind of operational research. In its attempts to improve programming techniques in these three sectors, and at the same time link them with over-all planning, the work of the Division will complement that of the Institute in two other sectors, namely, education and health.

Co-operation with the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning

104. As indicated above, the Division is working closely with the Institute in investigating the different factors involved in social planning. This is one of the Division's main tasks, and work is proceeding on the collection of research and background material with a view to drawing up a guide to the key issues of social planning. This will be circulated for comments and criticism and subsequently discussed with a small authoritative group of experts at a meeting scheduled for December 1964.

105. The Division has also collaborated directly with the different training courses organized by the Institute. Ten lectures on demography were given and a seminar held during the course on educational planning, organized by the Institute and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). Demography also formed the subject of seven lectures and two seminars during the course on health planning organized by the Institute and PASB/WHO. Five lectures on demography were given at the intensive training course held in Uruguay in conjunction with the Advisory Group operating there.

106. Short courses on housing programming were included in the Santiago Training Programme and in the intensive course in Uruguay. Work also went forward on the preparation of a syllabus for a specialized course on housing programming, to be organized by the Institute in 1964, if the necessary financing can be obtained. The Inter-American Development Bank has expressed particular interest in a course of this kind.

Social aspects of economic development

107. Work is well advanced on a study of rural settlement patterns and community organization. The stage of amassing material is over and drafting is in progress. The study will relate rural settlement patterns to the broader question of geographic population distribution, and deal with the socio-economic implications of such patterns. It will contain an account of the classification of rural settlement patterns formerly used in studies, and make proposals for a regional classification and terminology; the relative importance of different types of rural settlement in Latin America will be weighed together with the influences exerted by them up to the present time. A discussion of existing national policies, plans and programmes relevant to these patterns will be followed by a chapter on the co-ordination of pertinent sectoral programmes.

108. Another study on the functions of urban centres in relation to size and location is under way and the statistical material for it has already been collected. In common with the paper described above, it constitutes part of the follow-up work to the recent study entitled "Geographic distribution of the population of Latin America and regional development priorities". 14/

Demographic work

109. The secretariat's demographic work during the period under review was concentrated mainly on technical assistance to Governments at their request, co-operation in the research and training carried out by CELADE, and lectures for the training courses organized by the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning as described above. In addition, revised population estimates for the countries in the region were prepared for publication in ECLA's Statistical Bulletin.

110. Comments were also made on several documents drafted by the Population Branch at Headquarters for consideration by the Population Commission, as well as on the chapter dealing with Latin America in the fertility survey prepared by that Branch. Contacts were maintained with the Government of Argentina concerning a sample of the population census in that country.

14/ See Economic Bulletin for Latin America, vol. VIII, No. 1 (March 1963), pp. 51-63.

Technical assistance

111. The ECLA demographer went to Peru with the regional statistical advisers to give advice on the proposed sample of the population census and on the tabulations needed for demographic studies connected with the work of the Peruvian Planning Institute. Subsequently help was given in organizing the analysis of the data that had been collected. As a result of this mission, the Government of Peru requested technical assistance in connexion with demographic analysis and an expert was provided, who is still working in Lima. Permanent contacts have been maintained with him and he was provided with two studies prepared at CELADE by Peruvian fellowship-holders under the guidance of the ECLA demographer.

112. The ECLA demographer took advantage of his mission to Lima to visit Bolivia, where he prepared comments on the plan of work drawn up by the National Sampling Department.

Co-operation with CELADE

113. Some thirty lectures were given as part of CELADE's training programme in connexion with the preparation of life tables, and guidance was given to four fellowship-holders in the preparation of their final research assignments.

114. Even more important from ECLA's point of view was the work carried out in co-operation with CELADE on new studies and population projections for the countries that have obtained new statistical data from recent censuses. These studies and population projections were prepared for Brazil, Mexico and Peru with the help of second and third year CELADE students, and the ensuing data will replace those currently used by ECLA.

Housing

115. The secretariat's work on housing was given a fresh impetus during the period under review by the strengthening of its staff resources through the assignment of a regional adviser on housing programming to ECLA headquarters at Santiago, and of a second adviser on construction methods and materials to work for the Central American Economic Integration Programme, with his main base at the ECLA Mexico Office.

116. With this small nucleus, a minimum programme of work has been prepared covering technical advice to Governments in the formulation of national plans for housing construction; the perfecting of methodological bases for housing programmes; the promotion of studies on subjects relating to productivity in residential construction; and the preparation of courses on housing programming to be organized in 1964 under the auspices of the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning.

117. In addition, the report of the Latin American Seminar on Housing Statistics and Programmes (E/CN.12/547), which was held at Copenhagen, Denmark, and Stockholm, Sweden, in 1962, was revised prior to printing. 15/

15/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 63.II.G.14.

118. Work began on the organization of a study tour to the Scandinavian countries on the administrative aspects of the execution of housing programmes. This study tour is designed for executives of housing agencies and banks in Latin America and will take place in September 1964.

119. Information has been gathered on the organization and functions of housing banks and institutions, on programming methods, on the stage of development of housing programmes in the Latin American countries, and on special aspects such as measures to be adopted in relation to the expansion of slum areas; methods used in self-help and mutual aid projects and the results thereof; adjustments and differences in interest rates among savings and loan systems; methods of estimating financial requirements; evaluation and control of costs; rural housing and other matters.

Rural and community development

120. The Division took part, together with the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs and BTAO, in a mission to Venezuela to evaluate community development programmes there. Subsequently, assistance was given in drafting the report of the mission.

121. Discussions have taken place in the ECLA secretariat and with the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs on the role of community development in over-all economic and social development plans. This forms part of the preparatory work for the proposed seminar on the role of community development in the acceleration of economic and social development, which is scheduled to take place at Santiago, Chile, in June 1964. This seminar, which is restricted to the countries of South America, is intended to bring together high-level experts in planning and community development to explore the part that community development can play in expediting economic and social development. Case studies are being made on the basis of an outline prepared by the secretariat, covering the ten South American countries, with a view to providing a general picture of community development activities and characteristics in these countries and of the progress achieved. With these studies as source material, work is also proceeding on the basic document for the seminar, which deals with the role of community development and public participation in accelerating economic and social development. A third paper, on the origins, methods and aims of community development, is being drafted at United Nations Headquarters. A number of reference documents are also being translated for the seminar.

Social services and planning

122. Several Governments, including those of Bolivia, Brazil and Paraguay, requested advisory services on the problems involved in bringing social services into the framework of economic and social planning and on the formulation of requests for projects sponsored by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). In addition, technical assistance was given on specific aspects of social services.

123. In the cases of Bolivia and Paraguay, studies were prepared with a view to reappraising United Nations programmes in the social sectors. These were carried out in response to a request from the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs.

In Bolivia, the Minister of Labour and Social Security requested and received assistance in the form of a programme for reorganizing the different social services into one main agency, which would be responsible for framing the Government's social services policy and co-ordinating it with the targets in Bolivia's ten-year development plan.

124. In Paraguay, some follow-up work was carried out on a request for UNICEF assistance with respect to social services, and in Bolivia, at the request of UNICEF and the Bureau of Social Affairs, a review was made of a proposed UNICEF-assisted social services project for the National Office for Rural Development.

125. Help was given to Brazil in preparing requests for UNICEF assistance in obtaining equipment and staff for two projects relating to children's needs, the first in the State of Goiás and the second for the School of Social Work in Recife, which is anxious to improve its training facilities and extend them to the entire region of the Superintendencia do Desenvolvimento do Nordeste (SUDENE). The teaching faculty of the School was also helped to draw up the five-year plan requested of it by the Federal Planning Commission.

126. Systems of social welfare administration were studied in four States in Brazil, in the light of prevailing social conditions. A similar mission was undertaken in the principal northern towns of Chile.

127. On behalf of the United Nations, the secretariat participated in the International Conference on the Family, held at Rio de Janeiro in late July 1963, the XII Pan American Child Congress (Mar del Plata) and the annual meeting of the Inter-American Children's Institute (Buenos Aires), which were held consecutively in December 1963.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

128. In view of the volume of work embodied by the programme for this Division and the particular urgency of some of the projects involved, careful thought was given during the period under review to the preparation of a work programme setting immediate priorities. Top priority was given to research in connexion with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and to studies and projects concerned with industrial integration in Latin America. With respect to the Trade Conference, research was concentrated on the possibilities of exporting Latin American manufactures to the international market. The competitive position of such goods was analysed, with due regard to all price components (salaries and wages, raw materials, energy, capital costs and so forth); the relationship between wages and productivity; availability of resources; the present level of such exports; economies of scale and so on.

129. As regards the prospects for industrial integration, meetings of experts are being organized on the chemical industry (mid-1964) and on pulp and paper (late 1964). At a later date it is hoped to organize similar meeting on technological research, on basic equipment, including machine tools, and on small-scale industries and industrial estates, but much more research is needed before the secretariat is in a position to place its findings before the corresponding experts. In the meantime, general problems of industrial integration

continue to be investigated, and negotiations are under way with IDB on a series of joint projects relating to such integration. The details of these projects, which are exclusive of the project already under way with IDB and the Latin American Iron and Steel Institute (ILAI), have been discussed at a joint meeting early in 1964.

130. During the period under review, three documents which had been submitted at the tenth session were revised and sent to the printers. These were a study of the chemical industry in Latin America (E/CN.12/628 and Add.1-3), 16/ a study on basic industrial equipment in Argentina (E/CN.12/629 and Add.1-5), 17/ and a study on the textile industry in Brazil (E/CN.12/623 and Add.1). 18/ In the case of the textile study, the revision involved was considerable since an entire new section was added in which the factors determining low productivity were explored.

131. The Division participated in a seminar on a methodology for integrated industries, held at Santiago, Chile, in November 1963, under the joint auspices of the Brookings Institution, the Institute for Economic Affairs of the University of Chile, the Di Tella Foundation, the Getulio Vargas Foundation and the University of Los Andes in Colombia.

Co-operation with the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning

132. In addition to the work carried out in connexion with the Advisory Group in Uruguay, which is described below under the different sub-headings, the Division's staff gave lectures under the Institute's training programme, in particular for its specialized course on Industrial Programming. The lectures covered industrial programming in respect of metals and machine shops, economies of scale, pulp and paper, steel and heavy chemicals.

Heavy industrial equipment

133. Following the earlier work on heavy industrial equipment in Argentina and on machine-tools in Brazil, a study is being prepared on industrial sectors in Uruguay, covering boilersshops, metal structures, machine-tools and motor vehicle parts. The secretariat is in charge of this study, which forms part of the contribution to the work of the Advisory Group, and has assigned two staff members to it, who are working in co-operation with two consultants financed by the United States Agency for International Development (AID). After a month's collection of data in the field, an analysis of the data has been undertaken at ECLA headquarters, and the first draft was completed in December 1963.

16/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.G.7.

17/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.G.5. This is volume III in the series, The Manufacture of Industrial Machinery and Equipment in Latin America, in which two studies on Brazil have already been issued (E/CN.12/619/Rev.1 and E/CN.12/633).

18/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.G.2. This is volume II in the series, The Textile Industry in Latin America, in which a study on Chile was previously published (E/CN.12/622).

Textile industry

134. Work has continued on the project relating to the textile industry in Latin America. The report for Uruguay was issued in a provisional version, 19/ and will be published in final form once comments have been received and any necessary changes made. The principal findings of this report indicate that the equipment in the cotton industry is fairly modern, whereas in the woollen industry it largely consists of obsolete machines. Nevertheless, the output per machine-hour in the woollen industry is the highest of the countries studied so far, whereas cotton output per machine does not compare favourably with that of other countries. The situation is much the same as regards manpower productivity; the level is favourable in the woollen industry, particularly the spinning branch, but is relatively low for cotton textile production. The basic conclusions call for vigorous action to increase productivity, which is low not only in absolute terms but also in relation to the wage level in Uruguay, and to institute some degree of specialization in order to produce the items in respect of which Uruguay could best compete in an integrated regional market.

135. Progress has been made with the study of the Colombian textile industry and some of the draft material has been sent for comments to Colombian industrialists, who, like the industrialists of the other countries studied, have co-operated actively in this project.

136. The study on Peru is also at an advanced stage of drafting and should be available in a provisional edition in early 1964. For this study the ECLA secretariat has had the co-operation of the Centro Nacional de Acción para el Incremento de la Productividad (CENIP) of Peru, which seconded one of its textile engineers to work with the ECLA team.

137. Work is also well ahead on the study of the Bolivian textile industry, and the draft material was circulated for comments at the end of 1963. Field work for the report on Paraguay has been completed and drafting is in progress. A preliminary version is expected to be available by March 1964.

Chemical industries

138. Apart from the revision of the chemical study mentioned before, preparations are being made for a joint ECLA/BTAO seminar on the chemical industries to be held in mid-1964 as part of the follow-up to the findings of the study. It will be attended by government and private experts concerned with the development of this sector in Latin America, who will analyse the problems confronting the Latin American chemical industry in order to indicate the measures needed for accelerating its development through regional complementarity and integration.

139. It is hoped that the seminar will provide participants with an opportunity for: (a) collecting the material necessary for programming the activities of the chemical sector in Latin America; (b) analysing the industry's problems and

19/ "La industria textil del Uruguay" (E/CN.12/691).

the difficulties in the way of programming at the regional level, and evaluating possible solutions in terms of integration; (c) discussing programming models for integrated regional development that are applicable to certain basic chemical industries; (d) establishing the general framework for a common programme for the Latin American countries, designed to accelerate the development of the chemical industry.

140. The Regional Adviser on Chemical Industries, provided through BTAO in May 1963, is assisting the Division in the preparations for the seminar.

Technological research

141. This programme was reinforced in January 1963 by the assignment to ECLA of a BTAO Regional Adviser on Technological Research. Work has been concentrated on technological research in connexion with the iron and steel industry, some of the findings of which have been incorporated in a paper prepared for the Iron and Steel Symposium (see "Steel industry" below).

142. It is planned to hold a seminar on technological research at Santiago, Chile, for approximately two weeks during the last quarter of 1965.

ECLA/FAO/BTAO Pulp and Paper Advisory Group

143. Owing to recruitment difficulties, this Group remained without a chief from the time of the tenth session to December 1963. However, it was reinforced by two associate experts, provided respectively by the Governments of the Netherlands and the Federal Republic of Germany, in addition to the expert supplied by BTAO. These experts have been co-operating with the Advisory Group in Uruguay and have completed a draft study on pulp and paper resources and prospects in that country, which has been circulated for comments and criticism.

144. Close contacts have been maintained with FAO Headquarters and the FAO Regional Office with respect to the work of the Group, and plans are being made for a short meeting of experts in October 1964 in Brazil. The purpose of the meeting is to examine the development of the pulp and paper industry in Latin America, with particular reference to integration prospects. The provisional agenda includes items on some aspects of the economics of manufacturing; supply, demand and trade in the industry's products; regional co-operation with respect to integration, economic information and standardization; and research, education and training. The meeting will also review the future programme for the industry and determine the parts to be played by FAO and ECLA. The Pulp and Paper Advisory Group is currently collecting material for papers to be presented at this meeting, dealing with economies of scale, economic information and standardization, and research, education and training facilities. Studies on mill modernization and export prospects for Latin America will be prepared by FAO, while ECLA will be responsible for the work on economic integration.

Steel industry

145. The Inter-American Development Bank provided a grant for the financing of a joint ECLA/ILAFA study on the steel economy in Latin America. The collection of material and data has now been completed, and an outline of the study prepared. It will cover world steel supply and demand; trade in steel products and related problems; world steel prices, their variations and probable trends; an economic analysis of present steel production in different groups of countries and future trends; steel output in Latin America and the economic concepts which should direct its evolution; some bases for Latin American steel complementarity; and problems relating to vocational training in the industry.

146. In view of the complexity of this study, it is planned to convene a small working group early in 1964 to review the material and comment on the different drafts, before the final version is prepared.

147. A progress report on the influence of economies of scale and technology on iron and steel making was prepared for the Third Latin American Steel Congress and Fourth General Assembly of ILAFA (Caracas, July 1963), at which the secretariat was represented.

148. With the assistance of two consultants and the BTAO Regional Adviser on Technological Research, the secretariat prepared a document for the Inter-Regional Symposium on the Application of Modern Techniques in the Iron and Steel Industry in Developing Countries organized by the United Nations Centre for Industrial Development (Prague, November 1963). This paper dealt with the production of iron and steel in Latin America and future demand prospects. In addition, the ECLA secretariat was consulted at the various preparatory stages of the Symposium, with particular reference to the selection of the Latin American participants.

TRADE POLICY DIVISION

149. Since the tenth session the Division has been concentrating on two tasks, namely the preparatory work for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the research connected with the economic integration of Latin America. With respect to the former, the preparations included the convening of two meetings of a high-level group of consultants to review the work done by the secretariat and to comment on it and, at the second meeting, to draw a number of conclusions relating to the policy problems to be dealt with at the Conference. This formed the preliminary work for the Meeting of Latin American Government Experts on Trade Policy, which took place at Brasilia from 20 to 25 January 1964. 20/

150. These two main activities are described in more detail below, together with the work done in connexion with the provision of advisory services to Governments and the formation of the Regional Trade Policy Advisers Group. The Director of the Division accompanied the Executive Secretary when he visited

20/ For an account of these meetings, see paras. 72-85 above.

ALALC in September 1963 to exchange views on the ways in which the ECLA secretariat could continue to assist the ALALC authorities.

151. Early in 1963 the Division participated in the Washington meeting convened by IDB to review the possibilities for co-ordinating the efforts of all organizations concerned with Latin American integration. A system was agreed upon for exchanging information on the work being undertaken by each agency, and the Division has maintained close contact with the corresponding officials of the other organizations concerned.

Preparations for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

152. The Division has concentrated most of its resources on the preparations for the Conference. This has included the work for the two consultative meetings on trade policy convened by the secretariat. For the first meeting, statements were prepared on a number of agenda items, and for the second, working papers were drafted as a basis for discussion. One of these dealt with the main obstacles to the expansion of Latin America's foreign trade, viewed principally from the standpoint of factors affecting demand, since questions of supply depend on the decisions taken by individual countries or by the region as a whole rather than on those taken at the international level. In particular, an examination was made of the trade policies adopted by the principal regions in the world and their effects on Latin America's traditional trade, followed by an analysis of the situation of the staple export commodities. Difficulties and restrictions affecting exports of manufactured goods to the industrialized countries were studied with a view to facilitating the diversification of exports, together with trade imbalances in invisibles. A second working paper reviewed future prospects and lines of action in respect of such aspects as Latin America's future import requirements and the prospects for exporting traditional products; possibilities of diversifying exports and of bringing about a geographical expansion in export markets, with particular stress on the prospects for trade with the centrally-planned economies; and the need for a new pattern of world trade and possible ways of achieving it. Emphasis was first placed on traditional exports, which, over the short run, will still account for some 90 per cent of Latin America's export trade, but in the long run it must be shifted to the diversification of exports, both in range of goods offered and on a geographical basis (to centrally-planned economies and other developing countries). Several possible solutions were put forward in these papers with a view to facilitating the discussions by the group of consultants.

153. Following the discussions with the consultants, the secretariat made an extensive revision of the different papers in order to complete the final draft of the secretariat's contribution to the Conference. This draft was presented at the Meeting of Latin American Government Experts, prior to submission in its definitive form to the secretariat of the Conference. A summary of the conclusions and recommendations contained in it will be found in paragraphs 76 to 85 of the present report, together with an account of the Brasilia meeting.

Latin American economic integration

154. Despite the pressure of work entailed by the immediate preparations for the Conference on Trade and Development, the secretariat has given considerable thought to the problems involved in Latin American integration and, in particular, those affecting ALALC, as will be seen below. In addition, a specific programme of work is being prepared, which will involve research into payments and foreign investment problems; the exploration of possibilities for speeding up the negotiations and of evolving a more automatic formula; tariff problems, in particular those relating to a common tariff; the devising of formulas to ensure adequate treatment for the relatively less developed countries within the Area; and co-ordination of the work on integration carried out by the other substantive divisions of the secretariat and by the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning. The programme will also include a review of the studies required to bring about a closer institutional relationship between the Central American Economic Integration Programme and ALALC.

Evaluation of the progress made by the Latin American Free-Trade Association (ALALC)

155. Work has continued on the study designed to provide an evaluation of the results of the first two rounds of negotiations among the ALALC countries. ^{21/} The aim is to assess their real results by a thorough analysis of the trade statistics for 1959, 1961 and 1963, so that Governments can form a systematic opinion as to the trade prospects which may have been created or expanded thereby. In this connexion, it should be mentioned that intra-Area trade increased approximately 30 per cent in value between 1961 and 1962. It was this figure which caused the secretariat to explore the whole question with a view to evaluating prospects for the future. The study will also serve as an information paper for Governments and provide them with a guide for the next round of negotiations both in connexion with the national lists and the common schedule.

156. The statistical work, which has now been completed, has involved an analysis of imports and exports, by products, for each of the nine ALALC countries in terms of trade with the remainder. This analysis has consisted in the following:

- (a) an examination of the products negotiated in the first and second ALALC conferences, which had been imported from the Area in 1959-1961 or during the years 1962 and 1963; these mainly form part of traditional trade in the Area;
- (b) products negotiated, which had not been imported from any source during those same years;
- (c) products negotiated, which had been imported from the rest of the world, but not from the Area itself, during the same periods;
- (d) products negotiated, which first began to be imported in 1962, that is, after the Montevideo Treaty entered into force; and
- lastly (e) import products not yet negotiated by the ALALC countries that are imported from different parts of the Area.

157. The statistical data on exports cover the total sold by each ALALC country to the others, whether or not the products have been the subject of negotiation, in the period 1959-1961 and the years 1962 and 1963.

^{21/} See the annual report of ECLA for 1962-1963 (E/3766/Rev.3) para. 236.

158. Monographs are also being prepared on each of the ALALC countries. These monographs contain an evaluation of the effects of the first two rounds of negotiations on each country's trade with the rest of the Area. The changes that have taken place in such trade are shown, together with the prospects opened up by the ALALC negotiations for future exports. Five monographs have already been completed.

159. Work is simultaneously proceeding on the second stage of the study, which summarizes the conclusions contained in the different monographs and indicates the problems that have arisen in intra-Area trade as demonstrated in the analysis of the data. The study will also make some suggestions on the measures that should be adopted to solve these problems.

Advisory services on trade policy

160. During May and June 1963 the Division provided the Government of Venezuela with the services of a staff member to advise on the implications for Venezuela of accession to the Montevideo Treaty (ALALC).

161. The Regional Trade Policy Advisory Group was constituted in May, with the appointment of the chief of the Group. The other two members were recruited in the last quarter of 1963. The Group, which is financed by BTAO as a regional technical assistance project, has its headquarters at Montevideo, and its chief is also the permanent representative of the ECLA secretariat to ALALC. The Group participated in the third ALALC conference, which took place from October to December, and gave advice to the ALALC Governments at their request during the course of the negotiations.

162. Several Governments have requested the services of the Group to advise them on specific problems, but delays in recruitment and the pressure of work for the Conference on Trade and Development made it impossible to undertake any mission in 1963. However, in January and February 1964 exploratory missions were undertaken to Argentina, Bolivia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru and Venezuela.

163. The chief and a member of the Group took part in the two consultative meetings on trade policy convened by the secretariat, and assisted in the preparatory work by providing comments and criticisms on working drafts and obtaining some of the basic material. The chief of the Group also attended the Brasilia meeting in January 1964.

JOINT ECLA/FAO AGRICULTURE DIVISION

164. The Division has played an active role in the preparation of documents for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and participated in the consultative meetings on trade policy in October and December 1963.

165. It also co-operated with the FAO Regional Office in drawing up an agenda for the Eighth Latin American Regional Conference of FAO, to be held at Santiago, Chile, in August 1964. The Director of the Division attended the 12th General Conference of FAO (Rome, October 1963), and held discussions with the staff of FAO on the forthcoming Regional Conference and other matters of interest to the Division. The FAO Conference approved in principle the allocation of two new

posts to the Division, designed specifically to cover the agricultural aspects of Latin American economic integration. The holder of one of these posts, to be assigned to Montevideo, will be called upon to advise ALALC, while the other, to be based on Mexico, will be in charge of integration problems in the northern area of Latin America.

166. The Division was represented at the October 1963 meeting of the Inter-American Committee for Agricultural Development (CIDA), at which a number of projects for the Committee's work in 1964 were approved, i.e., the continuation of the study on land tenure; agricultural planning missions to Brazil, Costa Rica and Peru; a study on agricultural education, extension and research in Latin America; and a study on agricultural inputs. It was agreed that the main responsibility for the last study should rest with the Joint ECLA/FAO Agriculture Division, which would be given financial and technical assistance from IDB. During his stay in Washington, the Director of the Division discussed the study with IDB staff. Further details on it are given below.

Study of agricultural inputs in Latin America

167. One of the Division's most important activities during the period under review has been the preparation of the project for the study on physical inputs and their relationship to agricultural productivity in Latin America, which is the first stage in studying the role of agriculture in connexion with Latin American economic integration. The purpose of this study is to determine: (a) present demand for fertilizers, pesticides and other chemical and biological products for agriculture and animal husbandry, improved seed and machinery, tools and small equipment, as well as the main obstacles to their more extensive use; (b) the supply situation as regards these requirements, based on an examination of their origin (domestic or imported), volume, quality, costs, distribution channels and production organization; (c) approximate potential demand for such inputs, in terms of the development programmes of the Latin American countries; (d) the most desirable policies to adopt to increase consumption, production and trade in respect of such requirements, within the framework of integration; and (e) possible investment projects for production and trade in these physical inputs within a regional market.

168. Although the study will cover all the Latin American countries, it will not be undertaken simultaneously in each one because of the shortage of resources. The ALALC countries and Venezuela will be studied to begin with, to be followed by the Central American countries and the rest of the region.

169. The study for Chile has been started on an experimental basis, in order to test the methodological approach and to acquire experience for the studies of the other countries. Apart from the financial contribution to be made by IDB, it is expected that support and assistance will be forthcoming from national technical bodies, particularly for the collection of data for direct surveys among farmers. The field work will be guided and supervised by staff of the Joint Division, who will also analyse the resulting material and undertake the final drafting. The first stage of the study will be completed towards the end of 1964.

Livestock studies

170. Work has started on the collection of data for the study of livestock in Argentina. Four consultants have been engaged for such specialized aspects as beef and dairy cattle, the marketing of beef and dairy produce, and animal health. They are gathering the basic data for the study, and are expected to complete the field work by March 1964, when the analysis and drafting will begin. The final report should be ready by the end of 1964.

171. A similar study is planned for Central America to complete the series of representative country studies. 22/ These are to be eventually followed by an over-all study of the livestock industry in Latin America.

Co-operation with the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning

172. The Division played an active part in organizing and giving the specialized course on agricultural programming included in the Institute's Santiago Training Programme. In addition, four lectures were given on development programming for the livestock industry.

173. The Division also assisted in the work of the Advisory Group in Bolivia, and provided two staff members who went there for two weeks to help in revising the agricultural aspects of the Ten-Year Development Plan and the Two-Year Plan. They also reviewed specific projects on agricultural development.

174. Subsequently a short mission was sent to Paraguay to assist the Advisory Group in reviewing its progress in connexion with agricultural programming and to help in formulating guiding principles for the preparation of specific projects.

175. In the case of Peru, discussions were held with the Peruvian authorities on the organization and composition of an agricultural programming mission under the auspices of CIDA, which will form part of the Advisory Group already operating in that country.

NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENERGY PROGRAMME

176. Activities under this Programme have been concentrated over the past year on the Water Resources Survey Missions and on continued research into problems affecting other natural resources. Preparations are also being made for two meetings on energy problems to take place in 1964 and early 1965, respectively.

22/ See Livestock in Latin America - I. Colombia, Mexico, Uruguay and Venezuela (E/CN.12/620), United Nations publication, Sales No.: 61.II.G.7; and Livestock in Latin America - II. Brazil (E/CN.12/636), United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.G.3.

Water resources

177. The ECLA/BTAO/WMO Water Resources Survey Group has continued its work in Argentina, and has completed the phase of collecting data and analysing material within the country. Work has now started on the drafting of the final report, which it is hoped to present to the Government in May 1964.

178. The preparatory work for the mission in Peru was also continued, and the mission will be formally constituted in January 1964. Contacts have been maintained with the group which has started the preliminary work for the study of water resources in the Central American countries, and the Water Resources Survey Group is expected to begin operations at the end of 1964.

179. The Investment and Economic Development Commission (CIDE) in Uruguay has requested a preliminary mission in March 1964 in order to explore the possibility of organizing a full-scale water resources mission, which would start operations in the second half of 1964.

180. The secretariat continued to receive comments on the reports of the missions to Bolivia and Colombia, both of which will be published in 1964.

181. Experts of the Group have visited British Guiana and Bolivia to give advice on specific problems related to water resources development.

182. The secretariat participated in the Latin American Conference for the Study of Arid Zones convened by UNESCO and held at Buenos Aires in September 1963, and in the meeting of UNESCO's Advisory Committee on Arid Zones which took place a week later at Santiago, Chile.

183. The secretariat assisted in briefing a BTAO expert who undertook a preliminary mission on the administrative and physical problems connected with the navigation of the rivers forming the River Plate basin. Comments were subsequently prepared on his report. This mission is expected to lead a Special Fund project.

Natural resources

184. Work has continued on the study dealing with Latin America's natural resources, the present state of knowledge on this subject, and the research required. With the help of consultants, work has started on two aspects: (a) the systematic collection of information in the different Latin American countries on geology, mineral genetics and allied subjects, with a view to the publication of an annotated index and a set of maps of an adequate scale; (b) an analysis of the present administrative structure for replenishable natural resources in a given river basin or region. This work will determine the existing degree of integration and co-operation, as well as the availability of technical experts and equipment and funds assigned to them, with a view to identifying future needs and suggesting ways of making the improvements or changes required in relation to national economic development. These studies will provide the basis for national or multi-national technical assistance missions or Special Fund projects designed to complete the evaluation and fill the gaps.

185. The secretariat has also continued to co-operate with the relevant services of the FAO Regional Office that are concerned with forestry and fisheries. In the latter case, advice is being given on a study of fisheries resources, their economic evaluation and the possibility of bringing the fisheries industry into the system of national economic programming. This study may well provide the starting point for meetings on the subject.

Energy

186. A programme of work has been drawn up for a study on petroleum in Latin America, and the collection of the necessary material has started. Steps are being taken to recruit the experts who will assist in organizing the work and in drafting the corresponding report.

187. The second volume of the papers presented at the Latin American Electric Power Seminar (Mexico, 31 July-12 August 1961) was revised prior to publication. 23/ The Revista Latinoamericana de Electricidad was formally constituted on 19 August 1963 and two numbers have already appeared. The publication of this review had been recommended at the Latin American Electric Power Seminar, and the necessary organizational arrangements were made at a meeting convened by the secretariat in December 1962. It is published by the electricity companies in Latin America, with advice and assistance from the secretariat.

188. In co-operation with the review and with the national agencies concerned, arrangements are being made for a meeting on rural electrification problems, including electricity co-operatives, to be held in Argentina during the second half of 1964; a second meeting, with a broader agenda (hydro-electric resources, national and international electricity interconnexion, manufacture of basic equipment for electricity, etc.), is scheduled to take place in Brazil at the beginning of 1965.

TRANSPORT PROGRAMME

189. During 1963, OAS continued to make the services of three experts available to the joint ECLA/OAS Transport Programme, specializing respectively in maritime, road and railway transport. Work has proceeded on the general study on transport in Latin America, and at the same time assistance was given to United Nations Headquarters in connexion with the study on maritime transport and freight in all the developing countries, to be presented at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. Partial reports have also been prepared for the consultative meetings on trade policy convened by the ECLA secretariat as part of its own preparatory work for the Conference.

23/ See Estudios sobre la electricidad en América Latina, vol. I (E/CN.12/630), United Nations publication, Sales No.: 63.II.G.3.

General study on transport in Latin America

190. This study, which has been described elsewhere, ^{24/} is now being drafted in its final form. It reviews in broad outline the main aspects of the railways and highways and motor vehicle and maritime transport in all the Latin American countries. For the first time information has been collected on an extensive scale with respect to the development of networks, traffic, transport equipment, transport financing, existing programmes and the co-ordination and regulation of transport in the Latin American countries, compared, in some cases, with representative countries outside the region. The study has served to make clear what the principal transport problems are in Latin America.

Maritime transport problems

191. Work has been proceeding on an analysis of problems relating to regional shipping. In connexion with the activities of ALALC, a study is being carried out on the possibilities of standardizing bills of lading and eliminating consular intervention in the dispatch of merchant ships and their cargoes. Short informative papers have been prepared for the Inter-American Port and Harbour Conference and the ALALC Transport Advisory Committee, dealing with methods of facilitating international maritime transport and simplifying shipping documents. In connexion with this work, the secretariat participated in the following meetings:

- (a) Second Inter-American Port and Harbour Conference, convened by OAS (Mar Del Plata, Argentina, 29 May-7 June 1963);
- (b) First meeting of the ALALC Transport Advisory Committee (Montevideo, 10-15 June 1963);
- (c) First meeting of Latin American shipowners, convened by the Chilean National Association of Shipowners (Viña del Mar, Chile, 12-15 July 1963);
- (d) First General Assembly of the Latin American Association of Shipowners (Mexico City, 25-30 November 1963).

Co-operation with the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning

192. Assistance has been given to the Institute in the revision of the study on transport prepared by the Advisory Group in Uruguay, and a number of comments have been made on it. In October 1963, a lecturer on transport problems was lent to the Institute for a week for its intensive training course at Montevideo.

^{24/} See the annual report of ECLA for 1962-1963 (E/3766/Rev.3), paras. 283-285.

Technical assistance

193. Comments have been prepared on several reports by transport experts as well as on a number of projects concerned with transport and, in particular, the project on the basin of the River Plate mentioned in connexion with the Natural Resources and Energy Programme.

STATISTICAL DIVISION

194. The efforts of the Statistical Division during the period under consideration were pursued along three main lines: (a) the continuing routine work of supplying data to the different substantive divisions and the preparation of statistical series for publication; (b) the compilation of special series for the studies being prepared for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and for ALALC; and (c) the activities of the regional statistician and regional statistical advisers, together with the rendering of technical assistance to Governments at their request.

195. Another important activity was the preparatory work for the Working Group on Classification of Manufactured Products. ^{25/} The draft standard list of manufactured products (E/CN.12/648) was revised, and a minimum list of 550 products was proposed together with a sub-classification within Groups 201 to 399 of the ISIC. Other reference and information papers were also prepared for this meeting.

Continuing activities

196. Early in 1963 the Statistical Supplement to volume VII, No. 2 (1962), of the Economic Bulletin for Latin America was sent to press. In October 1963 the supplement corresponding to volume VIII was issued in mimeographed form. This supplement will in future be replaced by the Statistical Bulletin for Latin America, the first issue of which is now being prepared. It includes statistics on exports of selected Latin American commodities, by destination, for the years 1959, 1960 and 1961.

197. Work has continued on the inventory of existing national income series, including detailed and historical information. A system of parities, taking 1960 as the base year, has been calculated for the purposes of an inter-Latin American comparison of the gross domestic product. The parities used so far, with 1950 as the base year, are of a preliminary nature. Some highly provisional indicators on possible developments in 1963 have also been prepared.

198. An index of manufacturing output has been worked out for Paraguay and work has continued on the inventory of basic agricultural statistics for selected Latin American countries, covering not only production but also international trade in, and apparent consumption of, agricultural commodities.

^{25/} For an account of the meeting, see paras. 68-71 above. Its final report (E/CN.12/AC.57/4) was submitted to the Committee of the Whole at its tenth session.

199. Estimates of the economically active population, by sex and activity, have been made for selected countries in the region. In addition, work has begun on the drafting of a special study on level of living indicators.

Trade statistics

200. The Division's Statistical Research Section was seconded to the Trade Policy Division early in the year to work on the documentation for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. The work programme of the Statistical Division also laid special emphasis on the need to assist the other Divisions in preparing material for the Conference. Among other things, special statistical series have been worked out on Latin America's imports and exports and on export prices for staple commodities.

201. Considerable attention has been paid to the needs of the ALALC secretariat and regular contacts have been maintained with its offices. In September, a basic agreement was reached on the exchange of statistical information, and in the light of this agreement, a system of machine tabulation was introduced for obtaining data on over-all trade in 1962.

Technical assistance

202. At the request of the Government of Chile and with the support of FAO, assistance has been given to Chile in connexion with problems deriving from the preparations for the agricultural census. The Joint ECLA/FAO Agriculture Division has been helped in the formulation of comments on the proposed tabulations for the agricultural census in Peru.

203. Technical assistance on statistical organization has also been given to the Government of Ecuador, at its request. The National Planning Institute of Peru has been helped in connexion with the introduction of the system of machine tabulation for working out foreign trade indices. The system is the same as that applied earlier in Ecuador. 26/

204. In response to a request from the Government of Chile, the Statistical Division, with the help of the Transport Programme and in co-ordination with the regional statisticians of the ILO and FAO, prepared an inventory and a general evaluation of Chilean statistics. The regional advisers on demographic and economic statistics and on sampling techniques helped in this work, which provided the basis for a Government request for technical assistance experts.

205. The programme of the three regional statistical advisers has continued to be actively implemented. The regional adviser on sampling techniques gave technical assistance to the statistical services of Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay. In several of these countries

26/ See Mario Movarec, "The adoption of machine tabulation for national foreign trade statistics: The case of Ecuador", Economic Bulletin for Latin America, vol. VIII, No. 2 (October 1963), pp. 253-258.

he helped to formulate the bases for a sample of industrial and commercial establishments for frequency surveys. In others he helped with specific problems that had arisen in connexion with earlier surveys.

206. The regional adviser on demographic statistics reviewed the basic procedures for preparing vital statistics and the relevant publications in Chile, Peru and Venezuela. These recommendations are considered by the respective authorities to have been most useful.

207. The regional adviser on economic statistics assisted the statistical services of Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Paraguay.

MEXICO OFFICE

208. In addition to its responsibilities in connexion with the Central American Economic Integration Programme described in an earlier section, ECLA's Mexico Office co-operates with the different substantive divisions and programmes in providing data and other information on Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean countries. It also drafts the relevant portions of the Economic Survey.

209. The Mexico Office also devoted considerable time and effort to the preparations for the Conference on Trade and Development, not only with respect to the assistance given to the Central American countries (see the section on the Central American Economic Co-operation Committee above) but also in the drafting of material for the documents to be presented by the secretariat to the Conference. In particular, work was done on the trade between Mexico and the centrally-planned economies.

210. In recent years the Mexico Office has tended to concentrate on the Central American programme, but now that this has entered the operative stage plans are being made to expand the secretariat's work in Mexico and the Caribbean countries.

211. Discussions have taken place with official organizations in Mexico with a view to carrying out some industrial studies as part of the general work on Latin American integration. Similarly, the studies on Mexico make an important contribution to the work of evaluating the progress achieved by ALALC. In this connexion, the Mexico Office, with the help of the Inter-Secretariat Committee of the Mexican Government, is engaged in work connected with the evaluation of the two first rounds of negotiations among member countries of ALALC, with particular reference to Mexican exports and imports. A research programme is also being prepared for the study of Mexico's irrigation programmes from the economic standpoint.

212. With respect to the Caribbean countries, staff members from the Mexico Office have already visited some of them for the purpose of reinstituting co-operation with their Governments. One of the regional advisers assigned by BTAO to the secretariat is to work specifically on the economic development of the Caribbean area. Although based at the Mexico Office, he will do his work in the Caribbean countries.

213. A careful revision and evaluation of macro-economic statistics are being undertaken for the countries for which the Mexico Office is responsible, and work has started on those for the Dominican Republic and Mexico.

214. The Mexico Office co-operates with the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning in the organization of its training courses in the countries of the area covered by the Office. During 1963, a fourth intensive training course was held in Mexico and a first in Central America, for which the Mexico Office provided lecturers and assisted in finding suitable candidates for fellowships.

WASHINGTON OFFICE

215. Work at the Washington Office has concentrated on the compilation of data for the studies that are being prepared as part of the secretariat's contribution to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, on the collection of material for the next Economic Survey, and on revision, prior to publication, of the study on "The role of external financing in the economic development of Latin America" (E/CN.12/649).

216. The Office has represented the secretariat at a number of meetings held at Washington. In response to requests from Santiago and from ECLA's Mexico Office, data and published material have been gathered for use in the studies and research undertaken by the secretariat. In addition, the Office has taken care of administrative and other arrangements for staff working in Washington or passing through on official business.

JOINT ECLA/BNDE CENTRE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

217. The joint ECLA/BNDE Centre for Economic Development, which is staffed jointly by ECLA and the Brazilian National Bank for Economic Development (BNDE), has centred its activities during the period under review on its training programme, while at the same time proceeding with its research work.

Training programme

218. The training programme organized by the Centre is carried out with the assistance of the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning, which furnishes some of the material and lecturers. Others are provided by the Centre, and a third group consists of distinguished Brazilians.

219. The intensive training course held at Rio de Janeiro began on 1 July and ended on 4 November 1963. It was attended by some fifty-seven economists, engineers, lawyers and others concerned with planning in various federal and state organizations. The course was followed by a five-day study tour to the Superintendencia do Desenvolvimento do Nordeste (SUDENE) for fourteen students from the Rio and Curitiba courses.

220. Two regional courses were held, one at Belem (25 March-22 June) and another at Curitiba (22 July-19 October) as part of a plan to extend the intensive training courses to the different regions of Brazil. They were attended by forty-six and fifty-nine participants respectively.

221. In each case the basic courses included a general introduction to economics, social accounting, the preparation, presentation and evaluation of investment projects, the theory and programming of economic development, and financing and

economic policy for development purposes. Two subjects relating to the public sector were also included in the curriculum for the Rio course, i.e., an introduction to performance budgeting and an introduction to public sector programming. For 1964, these two subjects will be included in the curriculum for all the basic courses.

222. Supplementary courses were also given on four main subjects, i.e., specific problems connected with the basic courses; general aspects related to problems of economic development, such as demography, socio-political problems, etc.; Brazilian problems, in order to give a more national slant to the courses; and lastly, the Brazilian Government's three-year plan.

223. Apart from its own courses, the Centre helped SUDENE by providing material and lectures for the courses it organized in Salvador and Recife. One of the Centre's staff also lectured on economic analysis at a course organized by the municipality of Recife. Three teachers were provided for the course on coffee economy organized by the Instituto Brasileiro do Cafe, and a teacher on political economy for the course organized for diplomats by the Brazilian Ministry for Foreign Affairs. A lecture on capital formation in developing countries was given at the Brazilian School of Public Administration of the Getulio Vargas Foundation. In 1964, it is planned to hold basic courses in Belo Horizonte for participants from the States of Minas Gerais, Goiás, Mato Grosso, Espírito Santo and Rio de Janeiro; in Porto Alegre for the States of Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina and Paraná; and in Fortaleza for the Nordeste States (SUDENE).

Research programme

224. The preliminary version of the study on import substitution in Brazil has been completed and circulated for comments and criticism. It will be published in the Economic Bulletin for Latin America, vol. IX, No.1. The study is divided into two parts. The first analyses the import substitution process from the standpoint of its recent development in Latin America, taking into account the changes in the development process, the different interpretations of the term "import substitution", the dynamics of the import substitution process and criticisms of the industrialization process in Latin America. The second part deals with the case of Brazil, with particular reference to the external situation, changes in the pattern of imports, the relationship between industrial production and imports, and conclusions and prospects.

225. The study of the Brazilian fiscal system is also nearing completion, the preliminary version being at the stage of final discussion. The structure of the study, as described in the last annual report (E/3766/Rev.3, para. 320), has changed somewhat and consists of four parts, the first of which describes the complexity of the public sector and the distribution of instruments of economic policy, as well as the utilization of fiscal instruments. This introductory section is followed by a section exploring the problems of fiscal decentralization; the third section describes the situation in Brazil and the fourth evaluates the country's experiences.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

226. During the period under review, considerable progress has been made in the decentralization of technical assistance activities to the ECLA secretariat. In recent months there has been a greater delegation of functions and of authority at the substantive, financial, administrative and operational levels for the United Nations regional technical assistance projects. For example, the necessary arrangements have been made to authorize the Executive Secretary to transfer funds from one item to another within the budget for a given project, in accordance with the needs that may arise while it is being implemented. Furthermore, Headquarters is taking steps to delegate to the ECLA secretariat the authority to engage technical assistance experts for a maximum of twelve months for posts included within regional projects for which the responsibility has also been transferred to ECLA.

227. Up to the present, the secretariat's activities in relation to technical assistance have been concentrated mainly on projects of a regional nature such as seminars, working groups, meetings of experts, training courses, and direct advisory services to Latin American Governments provided by regional technical assistance advisers attached to the ECLA secretariat. Regional projects constitute an important segment of the over-all technical assistance provided by the United Nations to the countries in the region, considered both from the financial standpoint and from that of the efficiency of the assistance rendered. Over thirty regional advisers are providing services in specific activities to the Governments of the region, at their request, as part of the process of strengthening and complementing the work and activities of the ECLA secretariat. In addition, some fifteen technical assistance experts on such questions as demography, administration for development and community development are attached to training institutes for which ECLA, together with Headquarters, has substantive responsibility. Such institutions include the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE), the Advanced School of Public Administration for Central America (ESAPAC) and the Regional Fundamental Education Centre for Latin America (CREFAL).

228. The Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations has provided funds for a number of meetings and seminars, which are described in the sections of this report dealing with the Central American Economic Co-operation Committee's activities and with meetings and seminars.

229. The Central American Economic Integration Programme continues to receive a substantial contribution from the United Nations technical assistance programme. Ten regional advisers are working in different specialties such as socio-economic aspects of development, electric power development, rivers and ports, industrial development, the textile industry, demography, customs union, housing, and economic analysis.

230. The Latin American Demographic Centre based at Santiago, Chile, was, together with ESAPAC and CREFAL, one of the three regional training institutes whose operations were decentralized to ECLA during the course of 1963. Apart from direct financial assistance provided through the United Nations technical assistance programme, the Population Council of the United States and the Government of the Netherlands have provided financial assistance for CELADE. Through such contributions, some seven experts or teachers have been financed for CELADE, together

with four research assistants, eighteen fellowships, a Seminar on Comparative Fertility Surveys and several fertility surveys in different Latin American countries.

231. The ECLA/BTAO/WMO Water Resources Survey Group completed in 1963 a study of water resources in Argentina and provided advisory services to Bolivia, British Guiana and Peru. It also co-operated with the Joint Advisory Group in Uruguay.

232. During 1963 the ECLA/BTAO/FAO Pulp and Paper Advisory Group continued its research on the pulp and paper and timber industries in Latin America. These activities, together with those of other technical assistance regional advisers, have been described in the pertinent sections of this report.

233. The ECLA secretariat has continued to brief technical assistance experts and to comment on their reports.

234. In October and November, the secretariat was visited by three senior officials of Nigeria, who were on a mission financed by BTAO to study the work being done on economic integration in Latin America. Both in Santiago and Mexico, ECLA staff briefed them on the Commission's approach to integration and on the problems to be faced. Advantage was taken of their visit to exchange views on the trade problems of developing countries.

235. As a result of Economic and Social Council resolution 955 (XXXVI), it was agreed at the meeting of Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions, held at Geneva in July 1963, together with the United Nations Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs and the Commissioner for Technical Assistance, that beginning with the regular programme for 1965 and the Expanded Programme for 1965-1966, the regional commission secretariats would participate in the activities for programming technical assistance at the national level. Hence, it has been agreed with Headquarters that ECLA should, on a trial basis, advise some of the Latin American Governments during the preparation of these programmes. These advisory services will be carried out through programming missions to selected countries whereby senior officers of the secretariat, accompanied at times by Headquarters staff, will visit the countries concerned and, in close co-operation with the Resident Representatives of the Technical Assistance Board, undertake consultations with the national authorities concerning the preparation of the regular programme for 1965 and the Expanded Programme for 1965-1966. It is hoped that this unity of action and co-ordination of effort will result in increasingly active participation by ECLA in the preparation of the technical assistance country programmes, with a view to adjusting these to the needs of the economic and social development programmes drawn up by the Latin American countries.

UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL FUND

236. As in the past, the secretariat has continued to prepare comments on Special Fund projects for Latin America and, in some cases, has assisted Governments, at their request, in the preparation of projects for submission to the Special Fund.

237. ECLA is the executing agency for the Special Fund project relating to the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning, which commenced operations on 1 July 1962 with a grant of \$3,068,000 from the Special Fund and of another million dollars from IDB. The secretariat has co-operated with the

Institute in a number of its activities, which are described in the sections on the different substantive divisions. The report of the Governing Council of the Institute on its activities in 1963-1964 (E/CN.12/AC.57/8) was submitted to the tenth session of the Committee of the Whole, with a note by the secretariat.

UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS AND REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

238. The secretariat has continued to work closely with the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs in carrying out its work programme, as described in the course of this report. However, particular mention should be made of some aspects, such as the continuous contacts and co-operation that have been a feature of the preparatory work for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. The ECLA secretariat has seconded staff to the Conference secretariat and also for the purpose of assisting in the collection of material and drafting of papers to be submitted to the Conference. Close working relations have also existed in connexion with the documents being prepared by the ECLA secretariat for this same purpose. The Secretary-General of the Conference played an active role at both consultative meetings on trade policy convened by ECLA, and consultations have been held with him on a number of problems that have arisen in the course of the work.

239. The work of the Industrial Development Division has been co-ordinated with that of the United Nations Centre for Industrial Development and forms part of its world-wide programme on industrialization. It will be remembered that the Seminar on Industrial Programming was sponsored jointly by ECLA and the Centre, with financial support from BTAO. 27/

240. The Economic Development and Research Division has participated in activities organized by the United Nations Economic Projections and Programming Centre, and in 1964 even closer co-operation is envisaged since an effort is being made to develop the work of the Latin American Regional Centre for Economic Projections. In this connexion, ECLA was represented at the third meeting of the United Nations Group of Experts on Economic Planning, held at Geneva in August 1963. Advantage was taken of this opportunity to exchange views on questions of planning and projections with the staff from Headquarters and the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) attending the meeting.

241. The United Nations Fiscal and Financial Branch worked intensively with ECLA and the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning on the organization of the Workshop on Budgetary Classification and Management in Central America and Panama, and the Statistical Office has provided valuable assistance in relation to a number of projects. ECLA's Social Affairs Division has worked in close co-ordination with the Bureau of Social Affairs and has provided technical assistance to Governments at the request of the Bureau.

242. The United Nations Division for Public Administration has expanded its programme in Latin America in conjunction with ECLA and the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning, and maintains close contact with the work of the BTAO regional adviser on public administration.

27/ For an account of the Seminar's proceedings, see the annual report of ECLA for 1962-1963 (E/3766/Rev.3,), paras. 83-92.

243. With respect to the regional economic commissions, co-operation has been particularly close in connexion with the preparations for the Conference on Trade and Development. Working arrangements have been made with ECE for the exchange of material and data required for papers that are being prepared by that Commission and by ECLA and contacts have also been maintained with the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) and the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) in connexion with the trade problems of developing countries.

244. The secretariats of ECE, ECAFE and ECA played an active role in the Seminar on Industrial Programming 28/ and prepared several papers for discussion at the meeting. In particular, the Directors of the Industrial Development Divisions of ECAFE and ECA attended the Seminar, and the latter subsequently visited ECLA headquarters to discuss problems of industrialization in developing countries.

245. The Executive Secretary of ECLA will take advantage of an invitation to participate in a conference organized by the Council on World Tensions (Kuala Lumpur, February 1964) to attend also the annual conference of ECAFE, which will be held at Teheran in early March. This is the first time that it has been possible for the Executive Secretary to attend a session of one of the other regional commissions.

246. Apart from co-operating with the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) has consulted the secretariat on the possibilities of joint planning for the needs of children. In addition, the secretariat's Social Affairs Division has helped several countries to formulate projects for UNICEF assistance.

C. RELATIONS WITH SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

247. The secretariat has continued to intensify and expand its co-operation with the United Nations specialized agencies and other organizations. In turn, these - particularly the ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO/PASB, UNICEF, OAS and IDB - have broadened their support for the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning and its training programme. However, since the present report is confined to the activities of the ECLA secretariat, this section will be limited to co-operation in relation to those activities.

Specialized agencies

248. Constant assistance has been received by the Central American Economic Integration Programme from a number of specialized agencies, notably the ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO/PASB, as well as from other organizations. Their assistance has been particularly important in the case of the Joint Programming Mission for Central America, co-sponsored by ECLA, the Institute, OAS, IDB, SIECA and BCIE.

249. Together with ECLA and the Institute, the ILO organized a course on the programming of manpower requirements. This was held in June 1963 and was attended by nineteen fellows from twelve Latin American countries.

28/ For a description of the Seminar and of the co-operation by the regional commissions, see the annual report of ECLA for 1962-1963 (E/3766/Rev.3), paras. 83-92, 335 and 336.

250. In November the ILO held a regional technical meeting on co-operation, at Santiago, Chile, at which the ECLA secretariat was represented. Close contacts have been maintained with the work of this agency through the ILO/ECLA Liaison Office.

251. Co-operation with FAO has continued through the Joint ECLA/FAO Agriculture Division, and the Pulp and Paper Advisory Group. In addition, FAO has helped in the work on natural resources.

252. Consultations were held with Mr. Adiseshiah, the Assistant Director-General of UNESCO, during his visit to Chile in August. Possible joint projects were discussed at the time, with particular reference to the follow-up work resulting from the Conference on Education and Development (Santiago, Chile, March 1962) and from the United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas (Geneva, February 1963).

253. The secretariat made its premises available for two UNESCO meetings on the planning of education. The first, which brought together UNESCO experts on educational planning, took place from 28 to 30 November 1963, and was followed by a joint meeting between these experts and the heads of offices for educational planning in Latin America, from 2 to 6 December 1963.

254. The ECLA/BTAO/WMO Water Resources Survey Group has continued to enjoy the co-operation of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), which supplies the hydro-meteorologist for the Group.

255. Consultations took place with the International Monetary Fund on the possibility of working together on a number of studies, with a view to organizing a joint programme of mutual interest.

256. The ECLA secretariat has assisted the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development with the administrative arrangements for its seminar on conciliation and arbitration, held at Santiago, Chile, in February 1964.

OAS/ECLA/IDB Ad Hoc Committee on Co-operation

257. The OAS/ECLA/IDB Ad Hoc Committee on Co-operation held several meetings in the course of the year, at which the work of the Joint Advisory Groups was reviewed and the position of the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning was clarified in relation to them. In fact, the Institute will act as executing agency for the decisions of the Committee in all matters connected with the Joint Advisory Groups.

258. During these meetings the question of the Economic Survey was discussed, and it was agreed that ECLA should continue to publish an annual survey, as was being done by the other regional commissions. The OAS in turn will issue reports to the Inter-American Economic and Social Council under the title Economic and Social Situation in Latin America. It was further agreed that OAS and ECLA will continue to supply each other with information of mutual interest for these two documents.

259. OAS has continued to provide three transport experts for the Joint ECLA/OAS Transport Programme, and ECLA has seconded three staff members to help in the joint research for the annual Economic Survey and for the OAS report on the Economic and Social Situation in Latin America.

Inter-American Committee for Agricultural Development (CIDA)

260. The secretariat played an active role in the work carried out during the year by CIDA, for which it provided the Executive Secretary. CIDA, in addition to co-ordinating the work on agricultural development carried out by FAO, IDB, OAS, the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences and ECLA, carries out important work of its own with the financial and technical help of its member organizations.

261. In the course of the Committee's meetings in 1963 it examined the progress of the work in hand and approved the programmes for 1964. During the period under review, an inventory was completed of the information available on Latin American agriculture and is in course of being distributed to governments for comments. A Mission to the Department of Caldas, Colombia, the head of which is provided by the Joint ECLA/FAO Agriculture Division, is proceeding with a study for the establishment of a programme of agricultural diversification, which should be completed in 1964. During 1963 the secretariat helped ICDA with the preparation of an outline for a study on the existing agricultural research (both technical and economic) and extension facilities in Latin America. The aim of the study, on which work will be carried out in 1964, is to assess the future expansion of such facilities needed in order to meet the increase in production and level of productivity required to satisfy future demand for agricultural commodities.

262. Another project on which work will be continued in 1964 is the study on land tenure which, in its preliminary stages, had explored the existing situation in seven Latin American countries. It is planned now to extend the study to other countries in the region and to include an evaluation of the progress made in those countries where land reform programmes have been in execution for several years.

263. The Committee also agreed to proceed with its advice to Brazil in connexion with agricultural planning and to send similar missions to Peru and Costa Rica.

264. In addition, CIDA agreed to support the study on physical agricultural inputs being carried out by the Joint ECLA/FAO Agriculture Division (see above) with direct technical and financial assistance from IDB, without prejudice to the possible participation of the other organizations which belong to the Committee.

Organization of American States

265. Both the work carried out with OAS on a bilateral basis and activities under the co-operation programme resulting from the Tripartite Agreement, have continued during the period under review.

266. The secretariat was represented at the second meetings of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council at the ministerial and the export levels at São Paulo,

Brazil, in October and November 1963. On that occasion the Executive Secretary delivered an address to the meeting at the ministerial level on the economic and social situation in Latin America and the Alliance for Progress. At these meetings it was agreed to set up an Inter-American Committee on the Alliance for Progress (ICAP), which will include the ECLA secretariat among its permanent advisers.

267. The secretariat was represented at the XII Pan American Child Congress and at the annual meeting of the Inter-American Children's Institute (Mar del Plata and Buenos Aires, December 1963).

Inter-American Development Bank

268. Co-operation with IDB has been maintained and expanded. The President of IDB, the Executive Secretary of ECLA and other officials of the two organizations have held a number of meetings to discuss the basic question of Latin American economic integration and the initiation of a number of studies designed to lead to specific projects for industrial integration.

269. Discussions have also been held to determine the conditions in which the Bank will co-operate with the Joint ECLA/FAO Agriculture Division on the study of problems arising in connexion with the effective use of agricultural inputs and light equipment. This study will indicate ways and means of disseminating these elements more extensively among the Latin American countries, and will also cover practical aspects such as those relating to the distribution and marketing of seed and fertilizers.

Inter-governmental organizations

270. In accordance with the terms of the Montevideo Treaty, the ECLA secretariat has continued to participate in the work of ALALC. The Executive Secretary, accompanied by senior members of the secretariat, was received in September 1963 by the Standing Executive Committee and secretariat of ALALC. On that occasion even closer working relations were agreed upon with a view to providing the framework for an effective economic integration of the area. Questions of Latin American trade policy in general were also discussed, with special reference to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

271. On behalf of the Commission, ECLA's Permanent Representative to ALALC attended the Third Session of the Conference of Contracting Parties to the Montevideo Treaty, held at Montevideo in October and November 1963.

272. The Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration (SIECA) has continued to co-operate with the secretariat in the activities relating to the Central American Economic Integration Programme and the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (BCIE). These two organizations, together with ECLA, the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning, OAS and IDB, are represented on the Advisory Committee set up under the chairmanship of the Director of ECLA's Mexico Office to co-ordinate the work of the Joint Programming Mission for Central America. During the Executive Secretary's visit to the Mexico Office in September 1963, discussions were held with the SIECA authorities on questions of mutual interest connected with the Central American Economic Integration Programme.

Non-governmental organizations

273. The secretariat has continued to keep in contact with a number of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council. Particular mention should be made here of the working relations with the Centre for Latin American Monetary Studies (CEMLA), with which the Executive Secretary held discussions on problems of mutual interest during his visit to Mexico in September 1963.

274. The secretariat sent a staff member to Iquique and Antofagasta, Chile, to lecture on Latin American economic integration and its bearing on the trade union movement at a seminar on trade union problems organized by the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT) and the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) in August 1963.

275. The secretariat represented the United Nations at the International Conference on the Family organized by the International Union of Family Organizations at Rio de Janeiro from 21 to 27 July 1963. It also took part in the meeting of Central Bank experts at Rio de Janeiro in October 1963.

PART II

TENTH SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

A. ATTENDANCE AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

Opening and closing meetings

276. The tenth session of the Committee of the Whole was held at the Commission's headquarters in Santiago, Chile, from 12 to 14 February 1964. At the opening meeting a statement was made by Mr. Pedro Daza, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs of Chile (see paras. 284-287 below). Mr. Teodoro Bustamante, Chargé d'Affaires of Ecuador in Chile, spoke on behalf of the delegations present (see paras. 288-290).

277. The closing meeting was held on 14 February 1964. Statements were made by Miss Dorothy Jester of the United States delegation, Mr. José Antonio Mayobre, Executive Secretary of ECLA, and Mr. Pedro Daza, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Chile and Chairman of the Committee.

Membership and attendance

278. The session of the Committee of the Whole was attended by delegations of the following States members of the Commission: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela. The following associate member was represented: British Honduras (Belize). The list of representatives is given in annex I to this report.

279. In accordance with paragraph 6 of the Commission's terms of reference, representatives of the following States Members of the United Nations not members of ECLA attended the tenth session of the Committee of the Whole in a consultative capacity: Austria, Hungary, Poland and Spain.

280. In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 632 (XXII), a representative of the Federal Republic of Germany attended in a consultative capacity, and Switzerland was represented under the terms of Economic and Social Council resolution 861 (XXXII).

Credentials

281. The Credentials Committee, pursuant to rule 14 of the Commission's rules of procedure, reported at the plenary meeting on 13 February 1964 that it had examined the credentials of the delegations to the tenth session of the Committee of the Whole, as submitted to the Executive Secretary, and had found them in order.

Election of officers

282. At the first plenary meeting, on 12 February 1964, the following officers were elected:

<u>Chairman:</u>	Mr. Pedro Daza (Chile)
<u>First Vice-Chairman:</u>	Mr. Fernando Ramos de Alencar (Brazil)
<u>Second Vice-Chairman:</u>	Mr. Antonio Lemus Guzmán (Colombia)
<u>Rapporteur:</u>	Mr. Roberto Ramírez (Honduras)

B. AGENDA

283. At its first plenary meeting, on 12 February 1964, the Committee of the Whole considered the provisional agenda (E/CN.12/AC.57/1/Rev.1) submitted to it, and adopted it without amendment. The agenda is as follows:

1. Opening addresses.
2. Election of officers.
3. Adoption of the agenda.
4. Progress report by the secretariat.

Background documents:

Draft annual report of the Commission to the Economic and Social Council. Part I (E/CN.12/AC.57/2)

Report of the Working Group on Classification of Manufactured Products (E/CN.12/AC.57/4)

5. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

Background documents:

Note by the secretariat on the status of the preparatory work for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (E/CN.12/AC.57/5)

Latin America and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (E/CN.12/AC.57/6)

Report by the secretariat on the Meeting of Latin American Government Experts on Trade Policy (E/CN.12/AC.57/7 and Add.1)

Note by the secretariat on the recommendations of the Meeting of Latin American Government Experts on Trade Policy (E/CN.12/AC.57/3)

6. Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning.

Background documents:

Report of the Governing Council of the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning on the Institute's activities in 1963-1964, with a note by the secretariat (E/CN.12/AC.57/8)

7. Technical assistance activities in Latin America.

Background document:

Information paper on technical assistance provided to countries and territories of the ECLA region under the Expanded and Regular Programmes in 1963 (E/CN.12/AC.57/9 and Add.1)

8. United Nations building in Santiago, Chile.

Background documents:

Report by the secretariat on the United Nations building in Santiago, Chile (E/CN.12/AC.57/10)

Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Gift Programme for the United Nations Building in Santiago, Chile (E/CN.12/AC.57/11)

9. Programme of work and priorities.

Background documents:

Draft programme of work and priorities (E/CN.12/AC.57/12)

Note by the secretariat on resolutions of concern or of possible interest to the Commission, adopted by the General Assembly at its eighteenth session and by the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-sixth session (E/CN.12/AC.57/13 and Add.1)

10. Consideration and adoption of the annual report of the Commission to the Economic and Social Council.

C. ACCOUNT OF PROCEEDINGS

Opening addresses

284. In his opening address, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs of Chile said that both his Government and public opinion in his country attached particular importance to the activities of ECLA, since they considered that it had given Latin America a new ideological impetus, and created a regional awareness of economic development problems.

285. One of ECLA's most valuable contributions had been the idea of economic integration, which it had first proposed at the 1956 meeting of its Committee

of the Whole which created the Trade Committee. Today economic integration was not only generally accepted as an indispensable requisite for economic development, but instruments for its practical application, in the form of the Treaty of Montevideo and the Central American economic integration and common market agreements, had already been forged.

286. Another fruitful initiative had been the establishment of the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning, the concept of planning having thus gone beyond the purely ideological and political plane to be accepted as an instrument of co-ordinated action towards economic and social progress.

287. Referring to the debates of the tenth session of the Committee of the Whole, he said that the session was taking place at a time of far-reaching developments connected with the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. Among the activities of the Commission relating to the Conference that would be discussed by the Committee of the Whole, he referred to the Meeting of Latin American Government Experts on Trade Policy, whose discussions had centred on an ECLA secretariat report (E/CN.12/AC.57/6) that would serve as the essential basis for Latin America's action in Geneva. As a result of that meeting, Latin America would, for the first time, present a concerted front on the question of its trade problems.

288. Speaking on behalf of the delegations attending the tenth session of the Committee of the Whole, the representative of Ecuador also stressed the importance of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for the future of Latin America, since the Conference must provide a new policy governing the exchange of goods and services between nations, based on a full understanding that different treatment for countries at different stages of development was no more than justice required.

289. The holding of that Conference showed that the nations were aware of the need to solve their economic problems in a clear-sighted and resolute manner, and that was the purpose of the plans and programmes now under way in Latin America. In that connexion he referred in particular to the programme of the Alliance for Progress, and paid a tribute to the memory of President John F. Kennedy, to whose inspiration the Alliance owed its existence.

290. The complexity of the problems besetting Latin America made it impossible to solve them by taking action in a single field or with respect to a single aspect. They must be attacked over their whole range, in all sectors. The main responsibility for solving them fell to each individual country; nevertheless international aid was indispensable if the stage of under-development was to be left behind. For that purpose a valuable contribution could be made by the machinery for facilitating such aid, such as the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning, and it would be the Commission's task to encourage and promote the activities of the Institute.

Progress report by the secretariat

291. The Executive Secretary, in reporting to the Committee of the Whole on the progress made by the Commission since its tenth session at Mar del Plata,

began with a brief analysis of economic conditions in Latin America in recent years.

292. He said they had undergone a steady process of deterioration, characterized by low rates of growth of the product and of national income and a negligible increment in per caput income - less than 1 per cent in 1962 - by serious inflationary trends in some of the leading countries of the region, and a weakening of Latin America's terms of trade. To judge from the few data available, the year 1963 could not be said to have brought any substantial improvement. In general terms, the growth rate of the product during the year just ended had been only 3 per cent, as against a rate of population growth of 2.8 per cent. Accordingly, it would seem that the difficulties which had characterized the over-all picture of the Latin American economy in the past few years were still persisting.

293. Circumstances varied from one country to another. The over-all trends noted were strongly influenced by the falling-off in Brazil's rate of development and the stagnation observable for some time past in Argentina. Although in some of the other countries of the region the rate of growth of income reached 4 or 5 per cent, it was essential to recognize that in the year 1963 the Latin American countries still had a long way to go before achieving the targets established in the United Nations Development Decade programme, or those regarded as desiderata at the Punta del Este meeting.

294. Foreign Trade conditions constituted the foundation of the Latin American countries' economic growth. It had been manifest in recent years that the region's share in international trade had been dwindling and the prices of its products had decreased. Although in 1962-1963 the situation with respect to certain commodities (sugar, cacao, wool, lead and zinc, and, more recently, coffee) had shown signs of improvement that gave ground for a slightly more optimistic outlook, and prices of copper, tin, bananas and petroleum had ceased to decline, those of cotton and oil seeds had fallen. The rise in the prices of most of the region's export lines were perhaps an indication that the downward trend had come to a halt, and that conditions more favourable to Latin America might be expected in 1964. Another promising feature in 1963 was the improvement - assessed at between 2 and 3 per cent - in the terms of trade which had thus been restored to approximately their 1960 level.

295. The figures for the first nine months of 1963 (excluding Cuba, for want of data) revealed that the value of exports had increased from \$8,600 million to \$9,100 million, i.e. by \$500 million. While not inclined to take an over-optimistic view, ECIA believed that if such a trend were maintained for any length of time, and were accompanied by progress in Latin America's economic planning efforts and the introduction of the necessary structural reforms, the year 1964 might mark an important reversal of the negative trend that had characterized the region in recent years. Such was the economic situation of the continent, in highly provisional, brief and superficial outline, since final data were not yet available.

296. Referring to the secretariat's activities, the Executive Secretary said that high priority had been given to work relating to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. The Conference in question was of vital significance for the under-developed countries. The fall in the prices of basic

commodities was universal, and the rate of growth had been seriously affected by the trade situation in recent years. It was precisely the under-developed countries that had insisted at the General Assembly on the need to tackle the foreign trade problem in the light of changed conditions, and to negotiate trade policies which would reduce the disparities between income levels in the developing and in the industrialized countries. The Conference had gradually taken shape, and even the countries that had formerly been sceptical as to its results had shown a marked interest in the Geneva discussions.

297. The under-developed countries had decided to analyse the nature of the existing conditions and to determine what claims they should prefer in order to prevent a widening of the gap between the countries with low and high income levels - a gap that constituted a threat to the future of mankind. It had been incumbent upon ECIA to contribute to the region's clear awareness of trade problems and to devote a major share of its activities to preparations for the Meeting of Latin American Government Experts on Trade Policy. The results of the Meeting had been highly satisfactory, since for the first time Latin America had adopted a concerted position and was prepared to present a united front vis-à-vis trade and development problems.

298. Although ECIA had spent a great deal of effort on its work for the Meeting, it had not on that account abandoned its analyses and research relating to over-all economic development, industry, social problems, transport, and so forth. The activities of each of the Divisions of the ECIA secretariat had proceeded at a normal and increasing tempo.

299. Efficacious co-operation with the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning had been achieved in three of the latter's fields of activity: (a) advisory assistance to Governments in relation to the programming of economic development; (b) research designed to improve knowledge of economic conditions in Latin America; and (c) the training of economists.

300. Where relations with other agencies were concerned, there had been a move to increase the exchange of views, co-operation and co-ordination of activities with Headquarters, with the regional commissions and with the specialized agencies. At the moment more than thirty technical assistance experts were co-operating with the Commission in the fields of trade policy, community development, statistics, housing, etc., and more than fifteen were working in institutions with which ECIA had links, such as CELADE, ESAPAC and CREFAL. In recent months, co-operation with the regional commissions for Asia and the Far East and for Africa had been intensified, and there had been an exchange of views on the fundamental position to be adopted by the under-developed countries at the Conference on Trade and Development. With FAO, the customary generous spirit of co-operation had been maintained, through the Regional Office and the Joint ECIA/FAO Agricultural Division, in all matters relating to the problems of Latin American agriculture. The same was true of the other specialized agencies, including the ILO, UNESCO and WMO.

301. With regard to relations between ECIA and the inter-American agencies, the Executive Secretary mentioned that under the terms of a resolution adopted by the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, the Commission had been made part of the Inter-American Committee on the Alliance for Progress (ICAP),

and would spare no effort in working for the success of the programme in question. ECLA had joined with OAS and IDB to form the Tripartite Committee, which was concerned with a variety of topics, such as taxation, development, advisory groups on planning, and technological research. Apart from the activities of the Committee itself, close co-operation was maintained with the same agencies in joint programmes aimed at the more rational utilization of resources. ECLA had also forged closer links with the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and kept in close contact with the Inter-American Committee for Agricultural Development (CIDA).

302. The Executive Secretary drew attention to three main aspects of the future programme of work. In the first place, the secretariat would follow with close and careful attention the results of the Conference on Trade and Development, so that their positive aspects might be turned to really useful account in Latin America. Not everything depended upon the industrialized countries, but a great deal upon the Latin American countries themselves, which would have to do everything in their power to take the fullest possible advantage of the terms obtained for exports and the possible expansion of markets. In that context, he recalled that the Meeting at Brasilia had recommended that the ECLA Trade Committee should be convened after the Geneva Conference in order to agree upon Latin America's future line of action in the field of trade policy.

303. Secondly, the focal point of ECLA's activity would be regional integration, since even if foreign trade conditions were improved, the economic development of Latin America would be cramped if domestic markets remained small and economic integration were not achieved. Even in the countries whose geographical area was larger and whose population was more numerous, full utilization of resources and exploitation of economies of scale in order to build up industries that could compete on the world market would be possible only on the basis of an integration process that combined the markets of the various individual republics. In the more advanced of the Latin American countries import substitution possibilities were nearly exhausted, and in others there was a risk that anti-economic industries might be established. On a small geographical scale, Central America was setting an example to the continent, for in ten years it had succeeded in forming a true common market, and progress was being made towards the creation of a monetary union.

304. In that respect, Latin America as a whole was still lagging behind, and ECLA should make a study of the instruments that might accelerate the integration process. The Latin American Free-Trade Association constituted a great stride forward, but it was no longer enough. One of the basic integration factors might be specialization in those dynamic basic industries which required a large market and which in Latin America existed only in their incipient stages, or not at all. Cases in point were steel-making, the heavy chemical and metal-transforming industries, processing of non-ferrous metals, and so forth. The Industrial Development Division was planning all its work with an eye to the Latin American common market, and the secretariat hoped that the next session of the Commission, in 1965, would concern itself with the industrial integration of Latin America, and would afford an opportunity for removing the basic obstacle that had so far existed, namely, ignorance of the possibilities of such integration.

305. Similarly, the 1964 programme of work would include the reappearance of the Economic Survey of Latin America. OAS had agreed with ECIA that there should be a change in the arrangement to co-operate in the joint preparation of the Survey, which was in fact ECIA's annual message to Latin America.

306. Lastly, the Executive Secretary said that the new United Nations building would be completed by the end of 1965, and that the General Assembly had allocated a budgetary credit to cover the building deficit. At the same time, he thanked the Ad Hoc Gift Committee, composed of representatives of Brazil, Chile and Costa Rica, for its co-operation.

307. The Committee of the Whole expressed its satisfaction at the work carried out since the tenth session, and particularly at the results obtained through concentration of activities in the fields that the Commission had deemed to be of high priority.

308. One of the aspects of the secretariat's work to which most attention was given was that bearing on economic integration. The Central American Economic Integration Programme was cited as an example of what could be achieved by developing countries to overcome their economic and social stagnation through concerted action. In that context, attention was drawn to the role that the secretariat had played in the establishment of the Programme, and to the need for its continued co-operation in efforts aimed at the formation of a Latin American common market and at the economic integration of the countries of the region.

309. With regard to the monetary and financial mechanisms required for integration, those currently in operation in Central America were described. By virtue of the agreement establishing the Central American Bank for Economic Integration, the Central American Clearing-House (Cámara Centroamericana de Compensación) had been instituted at Tegucigalpa in 1960. Its purpose was to promote the free exchange of Central American currencies and to minimize the use of the dollar in trade among the Central American countries. Central American banking institutions accepted currencies from all five countries in the area and made the necessary local compensation in the Central Bank concerned. The Clearing-House then periodically determined debit and credit balances in terms of the Central American peso equivalent of dollars, and invested them in stocks whose convertibility was guaranteed by the Central Bank and the investment of which was earmarked for the promotion of economic integration. The results of that policy had been beneficial to intra-regional trade. In 1963, the Clearing-House had reached an agreement with Mexico, and had extended the system described to trade between Mexico and Central America, as an initial step towards a more ambitious goal: the extension of the operations of the Clearing-House to the South American countries. The object of the Agreement on a Central American Currency Union (Acuerdo sobre la Unión Monetaria Centroamericana), signed by the Central Banks, was to modify, unify and co-ordinate the monetary, currency exchange, credit and financial policies of the Central American countries.

310. It was stressed in the Committee that one of the directions in which new efforts on the part of the secretariat were called for was the study of planning methods. In that connexion, a more thorough analysis should be made

of relations between long, medium and short-term projects, as well as of programming by geographical areas.

311. Emphasis was also laid on the problems arising in the course of execution of the plans. Shortcomings in that respect should be given careful consideration, since medium and long-term plans often encountered obstacles created by the rigidity and the limitations of financing arrangements, both internal and external, and also by the lack of administrative co-ordination.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

312. The discussions of the Committee of the Whole on this agenda item were based on the two principal secretariat documents entitled "Latin America and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development" 29/ and "Report by the secretariat on the Meeting of Latin American Government Experts on Trade Policy (Brasilia, 20 to 25 January 1964)". 30/ The former was considered to have played a fundamental part in enabling the Government experts to concert the position that Latin America should adopt at the Geneva Conference.

313. The delegations agreed that the ECLA study and the Commission's other papers on foreign trade had facilitated the work of the Latin American Governments. For the first time those Governments had succeeded in formulating a concerted trade policy aimed at overcoming the obstacles that now prevented world trade from having the stimulating effect on the Latin American economy that it once did.

314. The results of the Brasilia meeting demonstrated the value of the preparatory work done by the Commission, since the conclusions formulated by the experts would constitute Latin America's platform at the Geneva Conference. That would make it easier to reach an understanding with the under-developed countries in other parts of the world, and would contribute to the establishment of a new order and new principles in foreign trade that would make possible special treatment for the developing countries so that they could attain a satisfactory economic growth rate.

315. The above considerations, and the need for concerted action by the Latin American countries, were taken into account by the Committee of the Whole in the discussion of a draft resolution submitted by the delegations of eight countries. The draft recapitulated the recommendations previously made to the ECLA secretariat at the Meeting of Latin American Government Experts on Trade Policy. In this connexion, it was agreed to request the secretariat to continue its activities in that field in order to co-operate with Governments in the task of establishing a new order and new principles in international trade that would adequately safeguard the interests of the developing countries.

316. Subject to the reservation referred to in paragraph 317, the Committee of the Whole unanimously adopted resolution 241 (AC.57) asking the secretariat

29/ E/CN.12/693 (revised version of E/CN.12/AC.57/6).

30/ E/CN.12/694 (revised version of E/CN.12/AC.57/7).

to continue to prepare papers on specific technical questions to facilitate the work of the Latin American delegations to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and to co-operate with the delegations of the Latin American countries during the Conference. Similarly, it asked the secretariat to convene a meeting of the ECIA Trade Committee to evaluate the results achieved at Geneva, to formulate specific recommendations to the Latin American Governments on questions of trade policy, and to consider the establishment of a permanent Latin American system of consultations on trade and development.

317. One representative, when expressing his delegation's support for the above-mentioned resolution, stated that it did not agree with two of the operative paragraphs, where there was a reference to organizations to which his country did not belong, and to proposals adopted at meetings at which his country had not been present.

318. In the discussions on world trade problems, two delegations from European countries that were members of the Commission expressed the interest of their Governments in the efforts being made by the Latin American countries to solve their trade problems on the basis of a concerted policy. They also stated that they were prepared, at the Conference on Trade and Development, to support measures aimed at providing a satisfactory solution to such problems.

319. The representative of one of those countries, France, said that his Government based its position on the following principles: (a) systematic efforts should be made to transfer income from the more affluent to the developing countries with a view to lessening existing disparities throughout the world; (b) such a transfer should be effected through the medium of trade rather than direct assistance, while avoiding any deterioration in the terms of trade to the detriment of the poorer countries. The essential aim was not so much to increase the volume of exports as to raise the developing countries' export earnings and to assure stable and reasonably remunerative prices to producers in those countries; (c) as an action measure, consideration could be given to the possibility of imposing a variable levy on imports of primary commodities in the industrial countries which would affect consumers. The revenue accruing from that levy would be channelled into the developing countries, either directly or through an international fund. It was essential that such resources should not be made available to the producers themselves - to avoid over-production - but to the Governments of the producer countries which would use part of them to maintain fair prices and the remainder for economic development in general; (d) to raise the level of living of the developing countries it would be necessary to diversify and industrialize their economies as well as to organize international trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures in such a way as would redound to the benefit of those countries. It was indispensable that their incipient industries be protected by "a special régime" that would permit production for both local consumption and export.

320. The representative of GATT, speaking in his capacity as observer, informed the Committee of some new types of activity undertaken by that agency that were of interest to the developing countries. They included the setting up of a group of experts to study the relations between financial aid and trade, the proposed establishment of a trade information centre to encourage manufacturing

development through promotion of exports, and the study of the relations between trade and development which would be embodied in a new chapter of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. He added that the Contracting Parties no longer insisted on the principle of absolute reciprocity in the relations between the developing countries and the highly industrialized countries.

Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning

321. The Committee of the Whole expressed gratification at the work done by the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning as set forth in the report of the Governing Council on the Institute's activities in 1963-1964 (E/CN.12/AC.57/8). The report stressed the expansion and growth of the training activities and the greater importance now given to the implementation of plans.

322. The Committee was informed that the basic course had been enriched by the experience gained in previous courses and by the practical knowledge acquired in the planning activities carried out in nearly all countries of the region. Besides that course, special courses had been held in Santiago and intensive training courses had been organized in Brazil, Central America, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay. In those tasks the Institute had had the co-operation of the ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO and UNICEF. In addition, IDB and the Agency for International Development (AID) had financed fellowships in the Institute.

323. In 1963, advisory groups had operated in Central America, Peru, Paraguay and Uruguay under the aegis of the Ad Hoc OAS/ECLA/IDB Committee and with the co-operation of FAO. The advisory group in Bolivia, formerly directed by ECLA, had also continued.

324. The Institute's research programme fell into three main categories. The first concerned the analysis of the status and progress of planning in Latin America; the second dealt with the relationship between short-term economic policy and medium and long-term plans, with special emphasis on operation and administration; and the third referred to the relationship between national planning and multi-national economic integration. Research relating to the social aspects of development planning had begun.

325. Several delegations expressed satisfaction at the work of the Institute and one of them offered the co-operation of highly qualified experts, and fellowships in institutions in its own country for Latin American technicians wishing to perfect their knowledge of planning.

United Nations technical assistance activities in Latin America

326. The Committee of the Whole took note of the technical assistance activities undertaken in Latin America and expressed its satisfaction at the progress achieved in the process of decentralizing the regional projects of the United Nations and placing them in the hands of the ECLA secretariat.

327. With regard to the regular and expanded Technical Assistance programmes in operation in Latin America and to the activities of the regional advisers seconded to ECLA, the Committee took cognizance of the information contained in document E/CN.12/AC.57/9 and Add.1. The document briefly reviewed the main regional technical assistance projects in connexion with which ECLA's authority and responsibility were substantial, such as the Central American Economic Integration Programme, ESAPAC and CELADE.

328. The Committee of the Whole took note of the secretariat's co-operation with the resident representatives of the Technical Assistance Board (TAB) and with some of the Latin American Governments in the preparation of the regular and expanded technical assistance programmes for the two-year period 1965-1966.

329. The representative of TAB and of the United Nations Special Fund voiced the interest felt by those bodies in supplying Latin America with technical resources to further its economic and social development. He added that the resident representatives of TAB, for their part, were fully disposed to co-ordinate, in agreement with the Governments concerned, negotiations in relation to the drawing-up of technical assistance programmes for individual countries in respect of the period 1965-1966. Moreover, the United Nations and its specialized agencies had provided regional advisers who were co-operating closely with ECLA in their special fields. The United Nations Special Fund had so far approved eighty-nine projects for the Latin American countries, to a total value of \$175,704,000, of which the Special Fund was contributing \$70,816,800.

330. The periodic meetings held by resident representatives of TAB and directors of Special Fund programmes with the ECLA secretariat staff had been of use in defining the fields in which United Nations technical assistance activities could be most effectively co-ordinated.

United Nations building in Santiago, Chile

331. The Committee of the Whole expressed its satisfaction at the progress made in the construction of the United Nations building in Santiago since the tenth session of the Commission, and welcomed the decision adopted by the General Assembly, at its eighteenth session, 31/ to provide the additional funds required to complete the work satisfactorily. According to the latest estimates, the building should be completed by the end of 1965.

332. The Committee of the Whole also placed on record its gratification in noting the contributions in cash and in kind made by the member Governments, and took cognizance of the new donations received in 1963-1964. In all, the approximate value of the gifts presented totalled \$265,000.

333. The delegations were informed that offers of new contributions in kind which were under study should be transmitted at an early date, since the project had reached a stage at which decisions had to be taken with respect to further contracts for the purchase of building materials.

31/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighteenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 58, document A/5681, para. 73.

Programme of work and priorities

334. The Committee of the Whole considered the programme of work and priorities and adopted it without comment.

335. The Committee took note of the following changes: the elimination of two projects corresponding to the programme of the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning; the expansion of the comparative studies on agricultural productivity in order to incorporate an analysis of the main physical inputs in agriculture; and additions to several projects connected with the economic integration of Central America, in conformity with the recommendations made by the dependent agencies of the Central American Economic Co-operation Committee.

336. In considering the programme of work, the Committee of the Whole took note of various resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council which were of concern to the Commission, and endorsed the recommendation contained in General Assembly resolution 1940 (XVIII) on the desirability of holding an international symposium, preceded by regional and sub-regional symposia, on the industrialization problems of the developing countries. In compliance with that recommendation, the Committee of the Whole adopted resolution 242 (AC.57) requesting that the secretariat, at the eleventh session of the Commission, give special importance to studies of Latin America's problems of industrial development and integration, and that those studies and the Commission's discussions on that occasion should serve the purposes of the regional symposium recommended by the General Assembly.

337. The attention of the Committee of the Whole was likewise drawn to other resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its eighteenth session, including the following: 1916 (XVIII) on the world social situation; 1917 (XVIII) on housing, building and planning; 1932 (XVIII) on means of promoting agrarian reform; and 1939 (XVIII) on planning for economic development.

338. The Committee took note of several resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-sixth session, especially resolutions 975 (XXXVI) on world social trends and the report of the Social Commission; 976 (XXXVI) on the report of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning; 979 (XXXVI) on economic planning and projections; 989 (XXXVI) on educational planning in relation to economic and social development, which referred to the establishment of an educational planning section as an integral part of the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning; and 990 (XXXVI) on the work programme in the economic, social and human rights fields.

339. The Committee of the Whole noted with satisfaction that in some instances the activities listed in the above-mentioned resolutions coincided with the projects to which the Commission had assigned high priority at its tenth session. The secretariat had focused its action primarily on those projects, and had also borne in mind other resolutions of the Economic and Social Council and of the General Assembly requesting that a maximum degree of concentration be aimed at in the work programmes of United Nations agencies. The Committee agreed that other activities deriving from the resolutions mentioned in paragraphs 337 and 338 not be undertaken unless additional resources were allocated to the secretariat.

Other business

340. The attention of the Committee of the Whole was drawn to the fact that the most important documents submitted for its consideration had not been translated into French. The secretariat was requested to take the necessary steps to ensure that in the future the documents were available in that official language of the Commission.

341. The Committee of the Whole took cognizance of the note by the Secretary-General on economic conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories (E/3355), and of the report of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, 32/ which the secretariat had transmitted to the delegations pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1971 (XVIII).

32/ Ibid., Eighteenth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/5514).

PART III

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE AT ITS TENTH SESSION

342. At its tenth session, the Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America adopted the following resolutions:

241 (AC.57) United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

242 (AC.57) Activities in the field of industrial development

343. The text of the resolutions is as follows:

241 (AC.57). UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

The Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering the need for concerted action on the part of the Latin American countries in the field of foreign trade and development, particularly during the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and subsequently, throughout the negotiations directed towards the establishment of a new order and new principles in international trade which will adequately safeguard the interests of the developing countries,

Taking note with satisfaction of the valuable study entitled "Latin America and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development" (E/CN.12/AC.57/6), presented by the secretariat of the Commission as a background document for the Meeting of Latin American Government Experts on Trade Policy held at Brasilia from 20 to 25 January 1964, and of the report by the secretariat on the said Meeting (E/CN.12/AC.57/7),

Bearing in mind the recommendations submitted to the secretariat by the above-mentioned Meeting of Government Experts,

Decides to request the secretariat:

1. To continue to prepare papers on specific technical questions to facilitate the work of the Latin American delegations to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;
2. To continue to co-operate as actively as at present with the delegations of the Latin American countries during the Conference;
3. To convene a meeting of the Trade Committee of the Economic Commission for Latin America, after the Geneva Conference, with the aim of evaluating the results achieved at Geneva and formulating specific recommendations to the

Latin American Governments on the trade policy that should be pursued in the light of those results, and invite to the said meeting of the Trade Committee the Latin American organizations competent in the field of trade and development, in particular the Organization of American States, the Latin American Free-Trade Association, the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Inter-American Committee on the Alliance for Progress, the Centre for Latin American Monetary Studies, and the Panel of Nine;

4. To consider, at the said meeting of the Trade Committee, the establishment of a permanent Latin American system of consultations on trade and development, as suggested in resolution B-3/E63, adopted by the Inter-American Economic and Social Council at its second annual meeting at the expert level; for this purpose the secretariat of the Commission should consult the Latin American Governments as soon as possible, to gather their opinions on the system to be established, and should formulate its own suggestions for submission, after consideration by the Trade Committee, to the eleventh session of the Commission, to be held in 1965.

13 February 1964

242 (AC.57). ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that industrialization is one of the most important elements in the economic development of Latin America,

Bearing in mind the studies by the secretariat on the general problems of Latin American industry and on its growth, promotion and financing, together with the analyses made of the basic and dynamic industrial sectors,

Taking into account resolution 1940 (XVIII) of the United Nations General Assembly which, among other things, requests the Secretary-General to initiate consultation with States Members of the Organization, with various international agencies and with the regional economic commissions on the advisability of holding, not later than 1966, an international symposium, preceded by regional and sub-regional symposia, relating to the problems of industrialization of developing countries,

Decides:

1. To take note with satisfaction of the work being done by the secretariat in the industrial field;

2. To welcome the General Assembly's recommendation in resolution 1940 (XVIII) regarding the holding of an international symposium on the problems of industrialization of developing countries;

3. To ask that the secretariat, at the eleventh session of the Commission, to be held in 1965, give special importance to studies of Latin America's problems of industrial development and integration, and that these studies, and the

Commission's discussions on that occasion, should serve the purposes of the regional symposium whose convening is recommended in the said General Assembly resolution;

4. Further to ask the secretariat to increase, as far as possible, the number of industrial sectors under study, and to take due account, in the studies in question, of the essential elements of the regional integration of Latin American industry.

13 February 1964

PART IV

DRAFT RESOLUTION FOR ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

344. The Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America agreed to transmit the following draft resolution to the Economic and Social Council:

The Economic and Social Council

1. Takes note of the annual report of the Economic Commission for Latin America covering the period 18 May 1963 to 14 February 1964 (E/3857/Rev.2-E/CN.12/AC.57/15/Rev.2) and of the resolutions and recommendations included in the account of proceedings of the tenth session of the Committee of the Whole of the Commission;
2. Endorses the programme of work and priorities contained therein.

PART V

PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES

INTRODUCTION

345. At its tenth session, the Commission approved a new form of presentation of the work programme to facilitate its incorporation into the new functional classification approved provisionally by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 936 (XXXV). The programme laid down at the tenth session governs the work of the Commission until its next session early in 1965, with the modifications introduced by the Committee of the Whole.

346. In reviewing the programme, due attention was paid to the basic directives of the General Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council and, in particular, to General Assembly resolutions 1917 (XVIII) on housing, building and planning; 1932 (XVIII) on means of promoting agrarian reform; 1939 (XVIII) on planning for economic development; and 1940 (XVIII) on activities in the field of industrial development; as well as to Economic and Social Council resolution 990 (XXXVI) on the work programme in the economic, social and human rights fields.

347. In accordance with the policy laid down in paragraph 17 of the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 693 (XXVI), the secretariat has continued to enlist the co-operation of such bodies as universities, national private or public institutions and non-governmental organizations, in order to make the most effective use of its resources. Details of this co-operation appear in part I of this annual report and under the different projects in the work programme.

REVIEW OF THE WORK PROGRAMME

348. The Commission noted that a number of projects had been completed since the tenth session; no new projects were introduced for 1964, but two were eliminated since they fall within the programme of the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning. Changes were made in several projects in the light of decisions taken by the different sub-committees of the Central American Economic Co-operation Committee. In one or two cases, changes were introduced in order to bring the projects more into harmony with the decisions taken at the tenth session.

A. Projects completed^{33/}

Project number

02-53 Preparatory seminar on the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

04-711 Seminar on Central American uniform customs code and tariff legislation

^{33/} The numbers correspond to those contained in document E/3766/Rev.3.

Project
number

- 04-712 Course on administration of development programmes in Central America
- 04-713 National intensive courses on the application of the General Treaty on Economic Integration (Central America)
- 04-714 Workshop on budget administration for Central American countries
- 05-113 Analysis of the prospects for steel-making in Uruguay
- 05-121 Basic equipment in Argentina
- 09-21 Mission to Peru

B. Projects that have been eliminated^{33/}

- 01-05 The industrial enterprise as a social institution in Latin America
- 01-06 The agricultural enterprise as a social institution in Latin America

C. Projects that have been modified

00-21 Joint Tax Programme

This project will also embody former project No. 00-211, Joint Tax Programme - country studies.

04-1 Central American trade

The titles and scope of the two sub-projects under this heading have been modified in accordance with decisions taken at the special session of the Central American Trade Sub-Committee held in January 1964, as follows:

- 04-11 former title Economic and fiscal effects of the establishment of a customs union has been changed to Central American customs union
- 04-12 former title Prospects for increasing and consolidating exports changed to Trade policy and links between Central America and the rest of the world

04-2 Industrial development

With a view to consolidating the work on industrial development and bringing it more into harmony with the requirements of the resolutions adopted at the tenth session [222 (X), 227 (X) and 234 (X)]⁷, the four sub-projects contained under this heading have been consolidated into two. These projects were:

- 04-21 Natural resources
- 04-22 New industrial possibilities within the common market

Project
number

04-23 Skilled manpower needs of the industrial sector

04-24 Location trends for industrial activities

The two consolidated projects are:

04-21 Problems of industrial policy in Central America

04-22 Industrial development of Central America

04-3 Agricultural development

Two studies were included under this project, as follows:

04-31 Analysis and projections of demand for agricultural commodities

04-32 Marketing systems for agricultural products subject to temporary restrictions on free-trade régimes under the General Treaty

These have been broken down into the following sub-projects:

04-31 Activities carried out in connexion with agricultural development in Central America and Panama

04-32 Present conditions of agriculture in Central America and future prospects

04-33 Agricultural commodities and free trade

04-34 Foreign trade policy and agricultural development

04-35 The role of agriculture and its prospects within Central American economic integration

04-36 Demand for agricultural commodities and possibilities for import substitution

04-37 Land use in Central America

04-38 Land tenure and agricultural working conditions in Central America

04-4 Economic infrastructure

04-41 Transport

As a result of decisions taken at the second session of the Transport Sub-Committee, the three sub-projects under this heading have been modified and expanded. They were:

04-411 Present conditions of transport in Central America

04-412 Transport costs and operating conditions in Central America

Project
number

04-413 Second session of the Transport Sub-Committee

which now became:

04-411 Study of the development policy for transport within the Central American common market

04-412 Study on transport services and costs in Central America

04-413 Technical and economic aspects of road development in Central America

04-414 Study on ports and maritime transport in Central America

04-42 Electric power

On the basis of decisions taken at the second session of the Electric Power Sub-Committee, project No. 04-422 was eliminated and the titles of the two remaining projects were modified, together with the numeration, as follows:

04-421 Study on inter-connexion of electric power systems

has been changed to:

04-421 Combined development and inter-connexion of electricity systems between countries

while

04-423 Study on the evaluation of available water resources in the region

has been changed to:

04-422 Water resources in Central America and Panama

04-64 Second session of the Housing, Building and Planning Sub-Committee

This session in June 1963 resulted in the modification of the programme, which had consisted of the following projects:

04-641 Intensification and regional co-ordination of low-cost housing programmes

04-642 Problems and effects of urban development

04-643 Prospects for trade in building materials produced in the Central American countries

Project
number

The programmes were expanded and modified as follows:

- 04-641 Programming of housing and its harmonization with economic development plans
- 04-642 External and domestic financing of housing programmes
- 04-643 Prospects for expanding or installing new factories producing building materials which are of interest to Central America
- 04-644 Study on co-ordination and harmonization of legal rules and regulations concerning tenders, awarding of contracts and the exercising of building activities
- 04-645 Promotion of rural housing
- 04-646 Availability and prices of urban land
- 04-71 Advanced School of Public Administration for Central America (ESAPAC)

Having completed the programme of seminars and courses for 1963, ESAPAC's programme for 1964 has been indicated as follows:

- 04-711 Seminar on fiscal administration
- 04-712 Seminar on administration of agricultural development programmes
- 04-713 Seminar on administration of statistics
- 04-714 National courses on administrative techniques for applying the uniform customs code
- 04-715 National courses on fiscal incentives
- 04-716 Regional training course on fiscal administration
- 04-717 Regional training course on administration of agricultural development programmes
- 04-718 National courses on administrative techniques for improving the structure and procedures of agencies responsible for carrying out agricultural development programmes
- 04-719 National courses on administrative techniques for economic development programmes
- 04-720 National courses on budget techniques
- 04-721 Regional training course on administration of statistics

Project
number

04-72 Central American Institute for Research and Technology (ICAITI)

Because of the change in the numeration of the above projects, this project becomes No. 04-73.

05-11 Steel industry

Through the completion of project No. 05-113 the numeration of the other projects has been modified accordingly, i.e. 05-114 becomes 05-113 and 05-115 becomes 05-114.

05-12 Basic equipment industries

Through the completion of project No. 05-121 the numeration of the other projects has been modified accordingly, i.e. 05-122 becomes 05-121, and so on successively.

06-01 Studies on comparative agricultural productivity in the various Latin American countries

This project has been modified to include research on agricultural inputs, as follows:

Principal physical agricultural inputs and their relationship to agricultural productivity within the framework of regional integration

06-2 Expansion of intra-regional trade in agricultural products

This project has been modified to cover the expansion of over-all trade in agricultural products, and therefore the word "intra-regional" has been deleted, so that the title now reads:

Expansion of trade in agricultural products

09-33 Seminar on wholesale and retail prices

This project has been modified and the title now reads:

Working Group on Industrial Classification (second meeting)

D. Projects on which little or no specific work
has been done since the tenth session

349. The need to concentrate resources on the preparation for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and on the Central American Economic Integration Programme has meant that there are still a large number of projects on which little or no work has been done since the tenth session. However, every effort is being made to advance in other areas and this is reflected in descriptions given of the work in hand.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORK PROGRAMME

350. On previous occasions, the Commission has authorized the Executive Secretary, in dealing with the different work projects, to use available resources to arrange for such conferences, expert working groups and meetings or panels of experts as he may consider necessary, providing that prior approval has been obtained from the Government concerned and consultations with the appropriate specialized agencies have taken place. The Commission wished the Executive Secretary to continue that policy.

351. Although it is desirable to have as stable a work programme as possible, unforeseen factors may make it necessary to abandon certain projects or to establish different priorities. For that reason, the Commission, as in the past, wished to leave it to the discretion of the Executive Secretary to modify or defer projects or alter the order of priority within the approved programme, should such unforeseen developments make it necessary.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

352. The programme of work is divided into nine broad sections, dealing respectively with the following questions: economic development and research; social development; trade and integration; industrial development; economic problems of agriculture (projects undertaken in collaboration with FAO); natural resources, including energy; transport; statistics; and other projects. One project, relating to the technical assistance programme, covers various fields of activity and is therefore given separately at the end of the programme.

353. The programme is presented in three columns, as follows:

1. The number of the project. A numbering system has been introduced which makes it easier to identify major projects and sub-projects under the different headings.
2. The priority group. The projects are classified in three groups in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 402 B (XIII). Group 1 relates to continuing projects and activities of high priority, group 2 covers high priority ad hoc projects, and group 3, other projects.
3. Title of project, authority and description. In this column, the corresponding resolutions are listed beneath the title of each project. When the same resolutions apply to several consecutive projects or sub-projects, they are listed only the first time, with an indication in parentheses of the succeeding projects to which the same resolutions apply. Resolutions of the Committee of the Whole are identified by an arabic numeral indicating the serial number followed by the appropriate committee symbol in parentheses. Resolutions of the Central American Economic Co-operation Committee are identified by the abbreviation "CCE" and the number of the resolution. Trade Committee resolutions are identified by an Arabic numeral followed by a Roman numeral in parentheses indicating the session at which they were adopted.

ANNOTATED LIST OF PROJECTS

00. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH

<u>Project number</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Title, authority and description</u>
00-0	1	<p><u>Current economic situation</u></p> <p><u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolutions 7 (IV), 32 (IV), 44 (V), 79 (VI) and 211 (IX).</p>
00-01	1	<p><u>Economic Survey of Latin America</u></p> <p><u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolutions 7 (IV), 44 (V), 79 (VI) and 211 (IX).</p> <p><u>Description:</u> This is an annual publication which in 1962, under the terms of the agreement reached with OAS in 1961, was prepared as a joint project, OAS being the executing agency.</p> <p>The 1961 agreement has since been reviewed and, by mutual agreement, OAS and ECLA will undertake joint research for the annual Survey but will publish their findings separately. Accordingly ECLA is now proceeding with the preparation of the Survey for 1963, which will cover the period from 1960-1963 and may include, as a special study, the document prepared for the Conference on Trade and Development.</p>
00-02	1	<p><u>Economic Bulletin for Latin America</u></p> <p><u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolutions 32 (IV) and 79 (VI).</p> <p><u>Description:</u> The Bulletin is published twice yearly. The <u>Statistical Supplement</u>, which has been a feature of the Bulletin in recent years, was published twice in 1962, as a separate issue, and in mimeographed form once in 1963. As from 1964, a separate <u>Statistical Bulletin</u> will be published.</p>
00-1	1	<p><u>Economic growth and technique of planning</u></p> <p><u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolutions 48 (V), 81 (VI), 137 (VII), 147 (VIII), 148 (VIII), 155 (VIII) and 184 (IX).</p>
00-11		<p><u>Economic development of the region as a whole</u></p> <p><u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolution 81 (VI).</p> <p><u>Description:</u> An over-all study was completed for the tenth session relating to the economic development of Latin America</p>

<u>Project number</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Title, authority and description</u>
		<p>in the post-war period and was revised during the second part of 1963 prior to being sent to the printers (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.G.6). Work will continue on these over-all studies, which are not limited to an analysis of the current situation but endeavour to evaluate the region's economic growth, establish those factors which determine it and explore in depth other institutional factors of an economic and social nature, as well as those economic and social events which limit growth, and the prospects for future development. This project in fact aims at crystallizing and bringing up to date a theory of economic growth in Latin America.</p>
00-12	1	<p><u>Economic growth in individual countries</u></p> <p><u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolution 48 (V).</p> <p><u>Description:</u> The structural conditions peculiar to the different countries in the region and the experience of the general studies show the need to carry out country studies in greater depth. This project is being carried out in collaboration with the Advisory Groups and the Latin American Governments. Country studies are being undertaken in Nicaragua, Guatemala and Brazil. The Brazilian study, in particular, reviews economic development in the different regions of Brazil. Work is also proceeding on a study of the development prospects of the Central American countries within the framework of economic integration.</p>
00-13	1	<p><u>Economic policy for development</u></p> <p><u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolution 48 (V). (Applicable also to project Nos. 00-131 and 00-132 below.)</p>
00-131	1	<p><u>Over-all studies on development policy</u></p> <p><u>Description:</u> A document was prepared for the tenth session entitled <u>Towards a Dynamic Development Policy for Latin America</u> (E/CN.12/680/Rev.1, United Nations publication Sales No.: 64.II.G.4 - English only, the Spanish edition was published by the Fondo de Cultura Económica), which provides a framework and a strategy for a Latin American development policy in its different economic and social aspects. Such over-all studies will continue, with a view to analysing institutional reforms and the different economic, fiscal and monetary measures which should make up a development policy.</p>
00-132	1	<p><u>Analysis of economic policy by countries</u></p> <p><u>Description:</u> No systematic studies have yet been made of the economic policy applied by the countries in the region. As resources permit, studies by countries will be started,</p>

<u>Project number</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Title, authority and description</u>
		comprising the following: (a) an analysis of the general guiding principles of economic and social policy and the targets established by the Governments; (b) an analysis of the particular measures which make up this policy; (c) a study of the efficiency of the methods used in terms of the targets aimed at; (d) a study of the efficiency of over-all policy in relation to development.
00-14	1	<u>Planning of development</u> <u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolutions 137 (VIII), 155 (VIII), 184 (IX), 227 (X) and 233 (X). (Applicable also to project Nos. 00-141 to 00-146 below.) <u>Description:</u> In collaboration with the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning, ECLA will continue to examine techniques of planning suitable for the countries in the region, giving preference to the following:
00-141	2	<u>Most efficient techniques of planning for Latin America</u>
00-142	2	<u>Techniques for integrating economic and social planning</u>
00-143	2	<u>Regional planning</u>
00-144	2	<u>Selection and integration of projects within development plans</u>
00-145	2	<u>Techniques of planning for dealing with problems of national development plans in common markets</u>
00-146	2	<u>Organization of planning</u>
00-147	1	<u>Budget techniques and methods in relation to planning</u> <u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolutions 81 (VI) and 148 (VIII). <u>Description:</u> Work on budget methods and programmes has been conducted in collaboration with BTAO and the United Nations Fiscal and Financial Branch, in close co-operation with the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning. Following the second South American budget workshop held at ECLA headquarters in September 1962 (see E/CN.12/534), a second Central American budget workshop took place in September 1963, with the Advanced School of Public Administration for Central America (ESAPAC) offering host facilities. This workshop was organized by ECLA's Mexico Office with BTAO and the United Nations Fiscal and Financial Branch.
00-148	2	<u>Analysis of plans drawn up by countries</u> <u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolution 184 (IX). <u>Description:</u> This analysis is being carried out in close collaboration with the Latin American Institute for Economic and

<u>Project number</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Title, authority and description</u>
		Social Planning. It is planned to include in the next <u>Economic Survey</u> a conceptual review of this analysis.
00-15	2	<u>Meetings and seminars on planning</u> <u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolutions 185 (IX) and 233 (X). <u>Description:</u> Under the joint sponsorship of ECLA, OAS and IDB, a Latin American Seminar on Planning was held in February 1962; its report was submitted to the Commission at its tenth session (E/CN.12/644). The ECLA secretariat will continue to convene such meetings or seminars on planning as may be necessary from time to time.
00-2	1	<u>Monetary and fiscal policy</u> <u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolutions 3 (IV), 81 (VI) and 186 (IX). <u>Description:</u> This project will be carried out in connexion with project No. 00-13 above.
00-21	1	<u>Joint Tax Programme</u> <u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolution 186 (IX). <u>Description:</u> Recent work on fiscal policies has been carried out on a joint basis with OAS and IDB, as part of the OAS/IDB/ECLA Joint Tax Programme. The Conference on Fiscal Policy was held at ECLA headquarters in December 1962, and its provisional report was submitted at the tenth session (E/CN.12/638). At present, a series of country studies are being carried out by the Joint Tax Programme, with a view to analysing existing Latin American tax systems. The secretariat will, as and when resources are available, analyse these country studies in connexion with its work on fiscal policy.
00-22	2	<u>Study of the Brazilian fiscal system</u> <u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolutions 3 (IV) and 81 (VI). (Applicable also to project No. 00-23 below). <u>Description:</u> The Joint ECLA/BNDE Centre for Economic Development is conducting a study of the Brazilian fiscal system, with a compilation of all laws and regulations on taxation and of detailed statistics on the revenue deriving from the main taxes during the period 1954-1960. This study will be completed early in 1964.

<u>Project number</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Title, authority and description</u>
00-23	1	<u>Inflation and growth</u> <p><u>Note:</u> It is expected that work on inflation and growth will be continued, with due regard for the present prospects of external financing for the Latin American countries, new conditions of international and intra-Latin American trade, and the new ideas put forward at the tenth session in relation to economic policy in general.</p>
00-3	1	<u>Economic development and integration</u> <p><u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolutions 55 (V), 81 (VI), 102 (VI), 121 (VII), 208 (IX) and 227 (X); Trade Committee resolution 6 (II).</p> <p><u>Description:</u> The projects under this heading are closely associated with several that appear under the section on "Trade and integration" below, and in particular with Nos. 02-11 to 02-14, 02-4 and 03-4.</p> <p>A study on foreign trade and economic development of Latin America was undertaken as part of the secretariat's contribution to the Conference on Trade and Development (see E/CN.12/693).</p> <p>There is an urgent need to undertake basic studies on the economic structure of Latin America, for the region as a whole and by countries, and the changes which should take place in relation to different degrees of economic integration. These studies, on which some work is being done in 1964, include the following:</p>
00-31	2	<u>A suitable method for analysing the prospects and implications for the region as a whole and by countries of an expansion of intra-Latin American trade within the framework of a common market or of free-trade zones</u> <p><u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolution 208 (IX); Trade Committee resolution 6 (II).</p>
00-32	2	<u>Projections of supply and demand under different alternative assumptions</u> <p><u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolution 208 (IX).</p> <p><u>Description:</u> This would include sectoral production and distribution by countries, under different hypotheses.</p>

<u>Project Number</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Title, authority and description</u>
00-33	2	<u>Projections of foreign trade within the area and with the rest of the world</u> <u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolutions 102 (VI) and 121 (VII).
00-34	1	<u>General analysis of economic location and mobility in the countries of the region</u> <u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolution 208 (IX).
00-35	2	<u>Private enterprise and economic development</u> <u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolution 228 (X). <u>Description:</u> This project is designed to find incentives for ensuring a more dynamic participation by private enterprise and initiative in the economic and social development of Latin America. Some work on this project will also be carried out in connexion with project Nos. 00-5 and 05-0.
00-4	1	<u>Studies on income distribution</u> <u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolutions 54 (V) and 229 (X). (Applicable also to project Nos. 00-41 to 00-43 below.) <u>Description:</u> The study on "The economic development of Latin America in the post-war period" (E/CN.12/659 and Add.1, United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.G.6) includes an analysis of income distribution in the Latin American countries, and a preliminary outline has been drawn up of the prevailing type of distribution. A complete country study is being undertaken in collaboration with the Government of Argentina, which analyses the pattern of income distribution and its relationship to economic and social development. It is intended to continue with this project, which is associated with project No. 01-03, and to encourage other countries to undertake similar studies. The main aspects to be covered are as follows:
00-41	2	<u>Distribution of income and economic development</u> <u>Description:</u> The relations between economic growth and income distribution will be analysed on the basis of experience in Latin America and other areas. In addition, a study will be made of the obstacles to development implicit in existing structural conditions and the form in which income is distributed.

<u>Project Number</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Title, authority and description</u>
00-42	2	<u>Study of the factors which determine the present pattern of income distribution</u>
00-43	2	<u>Economic and social policy in relation to income distribution</u>
00-5	1	<u>Financing of economic development</u> <u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolutions 3 (IV), 226 (X) and 228 (X); Trade Committee resolution 6 (II). <u>Description:</u> In addition to the integrated studies on development policy, work will continue on specific studies on the financing of economic development, dealing respectively with domestic and external financing.
00-51	1	<u>Domestic financing of development</u> <u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolutions 3 (IV), 226 (X) and 228 (X). <u>Description:</u> Research on domestic financing of economic development will pay particular attention to the instruments and institutional organization required in Latin America in order to mobilize the resources needed for investment financing. The project will also include research on the structure, amount and distribution of domestic savings and on the incentives needed to attract private domestic capital for development purposes.
00-52	1	<u>The role of external financing in Latin America's economic development</u> <u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolutions 3 (IV) and 226 (X); Trade Committee resolution 6 (II). <u>Description:</u> The document prepared for the tenth session, analysing the flows of external financing towards Latin America (E/CN.12/649), has since been carefully revised and expanded and will be printed in 1964. In this study, sources, different types of financial movements, policies of international financing institutions and the evolution of the balance of payments were explored. Research will continue with respect to the role of external financing in economic development, private investment, the most suitable formulas for achieving adequate financing, the capacity of the Latin American countries to absorb foreign investment and its limitations, and so forth.

<u>Project Number</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Title, authority and description</u>
00-6	1	<u>Human resources</u> <u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolutions 83 (VI), 149 (VIII), 191 (IX), 206 (IX) and 209 (IX). (Applicable also to project Nos. 00-61 to 00-65 below.) <u>Description:</u> Work on this project is carried out in conjunction with the ILO and in some cases with the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning in relation to the Advisory Groups. The project includes the following studies, which will be undertaken as resources permit:
00-61	2	<u>General diagnosis of problems of employment and economic development in Latin America</u> <u>Description:</u> This project, on which work is currently proceeding, includes an analysis of the labour force, employment, patterns of employment and productivity in economic activities, and so forth.
00-62	2	<u>Projections relating to the labour force, productivity and demand for manpower, by economic activities</u> <u>Description:</u> A study is at present in progress on techniques of planning manpower needs, including methods for planning the training of manpower to ensure that sufficient skilled labour is available to meet requirements in Latin America.
00-63	2	<u>Analysis of production techniques and the intensity of labour and capital</u>
00-64	2	<u>Requirements for the training of skilled manpower and educational planning</u>
00-65	2	<u>Policy of wages and distribution of real income</u> <u>Note:</u> Some work on project No. 00-64 was presented at the Conference on Education and Economic and Social Development in Latin America (March 1962); some work on other aspects of human resources is included in the study on "The economic development of Latin America in the post-war period" (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.G.6) submitted to the Commission at its tenth session.
00-7	1	<u>Latin American Regional Centre for Economic Projections</u> <u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolutions 48 (V) and 81 (VI). <u>Description:</u> Since its inception, ECLA has worked on economic and social projections for the region as a whole and for individual countries and has been drawing up a technique for formulating these projections.

Project
Number

Group

Title, authority and description

Under General Assembly resolution 1708 (XVI), an Economic Projections and Programming Centre has been set up at United Nations Headquarters, and the same resolution urged that sub-centres be set up within the regional economic commissions. The new Latin American Regional Centre was accordingly established within ECLA at the beginning of 1963, and work in this field will be intensified as a result. The functions of the new Centre, which will work closely with the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning, are as follows:

- (a) To prepare, on a systematic and permanent basis, projections on Latin American economy, for the region as a whole and for countries or groups of countries;
- (b) To explore techniques and methods of projection in order to propose and apply those considered most suitable for the conditions prevailing in the Latin American countries;
- (c) To examine the statistical and technical information required for preparing projections;
- (d) To compile and analyse projections prepared by other international and national organizations on world economy and on Latin America, with particular reference to those countries and subjects of most interest for assessing the prospects for economic development of the Latin American countries.

During 1963, work was done on projections of demand for imports and balance of payments for Latin America, with a view to determining the virtual deficit. The conclusions of this work were introduced into the document for the Conference on Trade and Development (E/CN.12/693).

01. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

01-0

1

Social aspects of economic development

Authority: ECLA resolutions 82 (VI), 124 (VII), 189 (IX) and 230 (X). (Applicable also to project Nos. 01-01 and 01-02 below.)

Description: This project covers research into a number of specific questions that earlier ECLA studies have indicated as being of strategic importance in relation to development. In this research co-operation with the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning is particularly close. The studies being undertaken in 1964-1965 include the following:

<u>Project Number</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Title, authority and description</u>
01-01	1	<u>Rural settlement patterns and community organization</u> <u>Description:</u> A study on this subject is in course of preparation and will be completed in final form early in 1964. It will be presented at the seminar on community development planning to be held in June 1964. (See project No. 01-4.)
01-02	2	<u>Functions of urban centres in relation to size and location</u> <u>Description:</u> A study on this subject is also nearing completion, which should suggest lines of research to be followed up at the national level.
01-03	1	<u>Social significance of the distribution of income</u> <u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolutions 54 (V), 82 (VI), 124 (VII), 189 (IX), 229 (X) and 230 (X). (Applicable also to project No. 01-04 below.) <u>Note:</u> Work on this project will be carried out in connexion with the studies effected in relation to project No. 00-4.
01-04	3	<u>Marginal social groups and their assimilation</u> <u>Description:</u> This project derives from earlier work on problems of urbanization, and calls for systematic field studies of segregated low-income settlements in several large cities of the region. Some work on it will be done during 1964 and it is hoped to obtain resources from other organizations with a view to carrying out the necessary field studies.
01-1	1	<u>Social planning</u> <u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolutions 82 (VI), 188 (IX), 189 (IX), 230 (X) and 231 (X). <u>Description:</u> Social planning is an integral part of development planning, and activities in this connexion will be intensified, in co-operation with the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning. This project will include co-operation with UNICEF in relation to planning for the needs of children. A first approach to the problems of social programming was submitted at the tenth session (E/CN.12/661).
01-11	1	<u>Techniques and methods of planning in the various social sectors</u> <u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolutions 188 (IX) and 231 (X). (Applicable also to project Nos. 01-12 and 01-13 below.)

Description: This study will continue the work on the planning of education carried out in conjunction with UNESCO (see the report of the Conference on Education and Economic and Social Development in Latin America published by UNESCO, E/CN.12/639 UNESCO/ED/CEDES/37) and in collaboration with WHO/PASB on health planning.

In this connexion, the secretariat is participating on an active basis in a seminar on problems and strategies of educational planning in Latin America scheduled for April 1964 and organized by UNESCO's International Institute for Educational Planning. A short paper is being prepared for it on experience in Latin America.

01-12 1 The problem of integrating economic and social objectives and targets into a single pattern of development planning

Description: Work will be carried out in 1964 with a view to preparing a critical examination of the issues involved and of actual experience, in order to proceed subsequently to the preparation of a practical guide for social development planning.

01-13 1 Role of social services in the context of economic and social planning

Description: Work has started recently on this study, which is part of a continuing project, designed to make the fullest use of the knowledge acquired.

01-14 2 Working group on social development planning

Authority: ECLA resolutions 188 (IX) and 230 (X).

Description: The results of the work included under project Nos. 01-11 to 01-13 may be presented to a small working group on social development planning, to be held under the technical assistance programme in 1964.

01-2 1 Demographic studies

Authority: ECLA resolutions 187 (IX) and 238 (X).
(Applicable also to project Nos. 01-21 to 01-24 below.)

Description: In accordance with the Commission's resolutions on the relationship between population growth and economic and social development, work on demography will be intensified and will be carried out in close co-operation with the Latin American Governments themselves and with the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE), on the following continuing projects:

<u>Project number</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Title, authority and description</u>
01-21	1	<u>Compilation of available population estimates and projections</u>
01-22	1	<u>Preparation of compendia of demographic data, estimates and projections for each country</u>
01-23	1	<u>Trends in the composition of Latin American manpower</u>
01-24	1	<u>Trends in urban and rural population</u>

Note: Documents on demographic questions submitted at the tenth session include a study on the geographic distribution of the population of Latin America (E/CN.12/643) and a report on the work of CELADE (E/CN.12/687).

01-3	1	<u>Housing</u>
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Authority: ECLA resolution 224 (X). (Applicable also to project Nos. 01-31 to 01-33 below.)

Description: Work on housing will be continued along the lines indicated below. Two BTAO posts for regional advisers on housing programming and housing finance were established in 1963, and the advisers are working in close collaboration with ECLA's Social Affairs Division.

Some work had already been done in relation to the Central American Economic Integration Programme, and further progress was made in connexion with the Latin American Seminar on Housing Statistics and Programmes held at Copenhagen in September 1962 (see the report of the Seminar, United Nations publication, Sales No. 63.II.G.14). However, there is need for much more work on this subject, with particular reference to development planning. Hence, as resources permit, work will be carried out on the following continuing projects, which in some cases will require close collaboration with the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning:

01-31	1	<u>Development of methodology for housing planning</u>
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Description: Some basic principles for the formulation of housing programmes were developed by ECLA in collaboration with ECE for the Latin American Seminar on Housing Statistics and Programmes may be found in the report mentioned under project No. 01-3 above. Work is proceeding on the further elaboration of these principles with a view to preparing material for a course on housing programming.

<u>Project number</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Title, authority and description</u>
01-32	1	<u>Problems of administration of national housing programmes</u> <u>Description:</u> The secretariat is currently organizing, in consultation with the Housing, Building and Planning Branch of the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs, the programme for a study tour and workshop on organization and functions of national housing agencies for the implementation of housing programmes. It will take place at Copenhagen, Oslo and Stockholm, from 24 August to 12 September 1964, financed out of a special contribution of the Danish Government to the United Nations technical assistance programme. The participants will be executives of housing agencies, housing banks and similar institutions in Latin America. Papers will be prepared by ECLA, the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs, the Scandinavian Governments and the participants.
01-33	1	<u>Productivity in the building industry</u>
01-34	2	<u>Workshop on physical planning aspects of urbanization</u> <u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolutions 82 (VI), 124 (VII) and 189 (IX). <u>Description:</u> This workshop, which was included in the regional technical assistance programme for 1964, has had to be postponed, since the secretariat has no resources with which to carry it out.
01-4	1	<u>Rural and community development</u> <u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolution 230 (X). (Applicable also to project Nos. 01-41 and 01-42 below.) <u>Description:</u> With the assistance of BTAO and the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs, plans are being made to hold a seminar in mid-1964 to consider the potential contribution of community development programmes to over-all development, and the adaptation of techniques that may be needed to maximize this contribution in the Latin American setting. Work is advanced on two projects which are indicated below and which will provide basic material for the seminar.
01-41	1	<u>State and trends of community development in Latin America</u>
01-42	1	<u>Content and objectives of community development programmes in the general process of development planning</u>

02, 03 and 04. TRADE AND INTEGRATION

<u>Project number</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Title, authority and description</u>
02		GENERAL TRADE PROBLEMS
02-0	2	<p><u>Preparatory work for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development</u></p> <p><u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolution 221 (X).</p> <p><u>Description:</u> The preparations for the Conference on Trade and Development included the drafting of a document entitled "Latin America and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development" (E/CN.12/693), which was reviewed by a panel of high-level experts which met in October and December 1963. A provisional version was subsequently presented at the Meeting of Latin American Government Experts held at Brasilia in January 1964. Prior to that meeting, the Central American Trade Sub-Committee held a special session to examine the main problems of Central America's external sector and its trade policy, followed by a special meeting of Central American Ministers of Economy to establish Central America's point of view in relation to the Conference.</p> <p>The secretariat will attend, as an observer, the meeting in February 1964 of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council's <u>Ad Hoc</u> Committee on Latin American Co-ordination, and will provide such technical advice as may be requested of it.</p> <p>The secretariat has seconded some of its staff to the secretariat of the Conference on Trade and Development and will provide staff to assist in servicing the Conference itself at Geneva.</p>
02-1	1	<p><u>Expansion of trade</u></p> <p><u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolutions 45 (V), 46 (V), 102 (VI), 119 (VII), 121 (VII) and 222 (X); Trade Committee resolution 4 (I).</p> <p><u>Description:</u> A study on the main obstacles to an expansion of Latin America's trade was prepared as part of the secretariat's contribution to the Conference on Trade and Development (E/CN.12/693).</p>
02-11	1	<p><u>Trade in traditional products</u></p> <p><u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolutions 119 (VII) and 222 (X); Trade Committee resolution 4 (I).</p>

<u>Project number</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Title, authority and description</u>
		<p><u>Description:</u> Some work on this project was included in the document for the Conference on Trade and Development mentioned above. The topic is discussed in other studies, notably in document E/CN.12/659 and Add.1. No specific study has been undertaken, for lack of resources.</p>
02-12	1	<p><u>Trade between Latin America and the rest of the world</u></p> <p><u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolutions 45 (V), 102 (VI), 121 (VII) and 222 (X).</p> <p><u>Description:</u> This topic has already been discussed with particular reference to the European Economic Community, in documents E/CN.12/631, E/CN.12/632 and E/CN.12/667. It is also discussed periodically in the <u>Economic Bulletin</u>, and work on it has been carried out in connexion with the preparation for the Conference on Trade and Development.</p>
02-13	1	<p><u>Study of changes in the composition of Latin American imports from industrialized countries</u></p> <p><u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolution 45 (V).</p> <p><u>Description:</u> Some work in this project was included in the document prepared for the Conference on Trade and Development. The study of import substitution in Brazil undertaken by the Joint ECLA/BNDE Centre for Economic Development has been completed and will be published in volume IX, No. 1, of the <u>Economic Bulletin for Latin America</u>.</p>
02-14	1	<p><u>Studies of the terms of trade and their influence on the rate of economic development</u></p> <p><u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolution 46 (V).</p> <p><u>Description:</u> This subject is discussed periodically in the <u>Economic Survey</u> and the <u>Economic Bulletin</u> and was reviewed in documents E/CN.12/659 and Add.1 and E/CN.12/680. It was also included in the document for the Conference on Trade and Development (E/CN.12/693).</p>
02-2	2	<p><u>Regional Advisory Group on Trade Policy</u></p> <p><u>Authority:</u> Trade Committee resolution 11 (III).</p> <p><u>Description:</u> In accordance with the request contained in this resolution, BTAO has provided the necessary financing to set up a Regional Advisory Group on Trade Policy, staffed by three high-level experts, who were recruited during 1963. The Director of this Group is also the representative of ECLA at ALALC.</p>

<u>Project number</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Title, authority and description</u>
		<p>The work programme for 1963-1964 stipulates that the experts are to advise the Latin American Governments, in close consultation with ECLA, on problems relating to: (a) trade policy and economic integration; (b) trade policy and diversification of exports; (c) financial topics related to the programme for widening of markets and diversification of exports. The experts are also expected to work in close co-operation with ALALC.</p> <p>Requests for the Group's services have been received from seven countries and it is planned to complete the exploratory missions during the first half of 1964.</p>
02-3	3	<p><u>Seminars and special training courses in trade policy</u></p> <p><u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolution 214 (IX); Trade Committee resolution 14 (III).</p> <p><u>Description:</u> The concentration of resources on the work for the Conference on Trade and Development prevented adequate preparation of the proposed seminars and special training courses on trade policy. Instead, BTAO financed in 1963 two meetings of a high-level panel of experts to advise the secretariat in connexion with the studies prepared for the Conference.</p> <p>Plans are being made to draw up the curriculum during 1964 and prepare material for the lectures and seminars included in the course. This work will be started in the second half of the year, once the Conference on Trade and Development has closed.</p>
02-4	1	<p><u>Common market and integration</u></p> <p><u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolutions 69 (V), 101 (VI), 115 (VII) to 122 (VII), 168 (VIII), 214 (IX) and 222 (X); Committee of the Whole resolution 172 (AC.45); Trade Committee resolutions 1 (I) to 4 (I), 6 (II) to 10 (II), and 11 (III) to 13 (III).</p> <p><u>Description:</u> Work on the prospective Latin American common market and on integration problems is reflected in many of the secretariat's studies, particularly those relating to the Central American Economic Integration Programme, ALALC, and economic development and industry. It is closely linked with project No. 00-3, relating to economic development and integration. The Commission has included in the work programme for several years past a number of specific studies of problems relating to the establishment of the common market, namely:</p>

<u>Project number</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Title, authority and description</u>
02-41	1	<p><u>Comparative study of exchange controls and other quantitative and administrative restrictions, with special reference to their effects on the establishment and operation of a common market</u></p> <p><u>Authority:</u> Trade Committee resolution 6 (II).</p> <p><u>Note:</u> No work has been done on this project for lack of resources. However, work has begun on a study of protectionism and industrialization in Latin America in relation to economic development.</p>
02-42	1	<p><u>Comparative study of the incentives for new investment, both foreign and domestic, particularly in the industrial sector, and the disparities which may exist and make for distortions in the common market</u></p> <p><u>Authority:</u> Trade Committee resolution 6 (II).</p> <p><u>Note:</u> No work has been done on this project since the ninth session for lack of resources.</p>
02-43	1	<p><u>Factors affecting productivity and their repercussions on the competitive position of the different countries and industries</u></p> <p><u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolution 86 (VI); Trade Committee resolution 6 (II).</p> <p><u>Note:</u> Although no specific study has been prepared on this subject, it is dealt with in several of the secretariat's industrial studies.</p>
02-44	2	<p><u>Study on alternative formulas for linking ALALC and the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration</u></p> <p><u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolution 222 (X).</p>
02-45	1	<p><u>Studies on payments and preparations for the third session of the Central Banks Working Group</u></p> <p><u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolution 115 (VII); Trade Committee resolutions 1 (I), 8 (II), and 9 (II).</p> <p><u>Description:</u> Work will be started in 1964 with respect to the advisability of establishing a system of payments and credits for current transactions within Latin America. In carrying out this project, close contacts will be maintained with the Centre for Latin American Monetary Studies (CEMLA) and the International Monetary Fund, both of which are also working on this problem.</p>

<u>Project number</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Title, authority and description</u>
02-5	1	<u>Meetings of groups of experts</u> <u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolutions 69 (V) and 221 (X); Trade Committee resolutions 3 (I), 6 (II) and 14 (III). <u>Description:</u> In 1963, the secretariat, with financial assistance from BTAO, convened two meetings of a high-level panel of experts to assist in the preparations for the Conference on Trade and Development (see project No. 02-0). The project calls for further meetings of experts, of two kinds:
02-51	2	(a) Meeting of a group of government-appointed experts to explore the possibilities of establishing a Latin American common market now that ALALC and the Central American Economic Integration Programme have entered the operational stage. This meeting has been deferred since 1960, in consultation with Governments.
02-52	2	(b) Meetings of government experts on trade policy from different groups of Latin American countries. Further meetings of this kind will be convened as the need arises.
03		STUDIES AND OTHER WORK RELATING TO THE LATIN AMERICAN FREE-TRADE ASSOCIATION (ALALC) <u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolutions 222 (X) and 234 (X); Committee of the Whole resolution 172 (AC.45); Trade Committee resolution 11 (III). <u>Description:</u> In fulfilment of the directives contained in some of the Commission's resolutions on trade and integration (see also project No. 02-4 above), work is proceeding on a number of specific projects relating to several basic questions bound up with the future of ALALC. In particular, a systematic evaluation is being prepared of the ALALC negotiations, which will provide basic material for further studies.
03-1	1	<u>Alternative ways and means of intensifying the integration process</u> <u>Authority:</u> Trade Committee resolution 6 (II). <u>Description:</u> General work is being started on the possible alternatives as regards measures whereby the States members of ALALC could intensify the process of integration. The study will cover in each instance the possible impact of the different alternatives on the basic sectors of the economy of the country concerned, on the general rate of development attainable and on the balance-of-payments situation.

<u>Project number</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Title, authority and description</u>
03-2	1	<p><u>Co-ordination of national development programmes at different levels</u></p> <p><u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolution 208 (IX).</p> <p><u>Description:</u> An endeavour will be made to analyse the different methods of co-ordination and their possible effect, within the framework of ALALC, on the growth rate of participating countries.</p>
03-3	1	<p><u>Specific studies on basic industrial and agricultural sectors to serve as a basis for complementary agreements within the framework of ALALC</u></p> <p><u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolutions 182 (IX) and 222 (X); Trade Committee resolution 6 (II).</p>
03-31	1	<p><u>Industry</u></p> <p><u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolution 222 (X); Trade Committee resolution 6 (II).</p> <p><u>Description:</u> The aim is to draw on the material contained in the sectoral studies on industry with a view to identifying the prospects for integration and complementarity within the framework of ALALC. This project is closely linked with project No. 05-01.</p>
03-32	1	<p><u>Agriculture</u></p> <p><u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolution 182 (IX).</p> <p><u>Description:</u> In close collaboration with the Joint ECLA/FAO Agriculture Division, studies will be undertaken on the impact of different approaches to integration on the agricultural sector.</p>
03-4	1	<u>Infrastructure</u>
03-41	1	<p><u>Transport</u></p> <p><u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolution 101 (VI); Trade Committee resolution 15 (III).</p> <p><u>Description:</u> Studies will be undertaken on transport problems within ALALC, with particular reference to maritime transport (see also project No. 08-2).</p>

<u>Project number</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Title, authority and description</u>
03-5	1	<u>Advisory services to the ALALC countries</u> <u>Authority:</u> Committee of the Whole resolution 172 (AC.45); Trade Committee resolution 11 (II). (Applicable also to project Nos. 03-51 and 03-52 below.) <u>Description:</u> In compliance with the request made by the signatories of the Montevideo Treaty and endorsed by the Commission, the secretariat has continued to undertake the activities indicated below:
03-51	2	Technical advice to ALALC, with particular reference to the tariff negotiations;
03-52	2	Provision of advisory services to Governments which so request in relation to problems bearing on their possible or actual participation in ALALC. This work will in future be very closely co-ordinated with that undertaken in connexion with project No. 02-2 above.

04. CENTRAL AMERICAN ECONOMIC INTEGRATION PROGRAMME

Authority: ECLA resolutions 24 (IV), 55 (V), 84 (VI), 123 (VII), 152 (VIII), 194 (IX), 195 (IX) and 222 (X); Committee of the Whole resolutions 140 (AC.40) and 173 (AC.45); CCE resolutions 27, 101, 102, 104, 107, 118, 120 and 121.

Description: The general status and prospects of the Central American Economic Integration Programme are examined in a document submitted to the tenth session (E/CN.12/666).

The Central American Economic Co-operation Committee held its eighth session in January 1963. The report of the session is contained in document E/CN.12/672-E/CN.12/CCE/303/Rev.1 (United Nations publication Sales No.: 63.II.G.12). At this session, the Committee laid down general guiding principles for the future work to be done to accelerate the process of bringing the common market into full operation and to start studies on different aspects of progressive integration of the national economic systems of the Central American countries.

Within this framework, the secretariat's activities will be centred on three main points:

(a) Constitution of a customs union, with due regard to the particular characteristics of Central America and the objectives pursued through integration;

<u>Project number</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Title, authority and description</u>
		<p>(b) Establishment of a Central American policy for economic relations with the rest of the world which will strengthen regional foreign trade and foster economic complementarity with other countries or groups of countries;</p> <p>(c) Establishment of a basis of productive capacity appropriate to the common market with a view to meeting the needs for rapid and balanced economic and social development in Central America.</p> <p>As part of this programme, and in order to assess the work done and indicate the corresponding action to be taken by Governments, it is planned in 1964 to hold several meetings of the different sub-committees and working groups, the objectives being indicated below under the different projects relating to specific aspects of integration.</p> <p>In carrying out its work on the economic integration of Central America, the secretariat maintains close collaboration with the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration (SIECA), the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (ECIE), and the Organization of Central American States. The secretariat also co-ordinates the United Nations regional technical assistance programme for Central American economic integration, which is carried out with the collaboration of BTAO, the ILO and FAO.</p>
04-0	1	<p><u>Economic development and planning</u></p> <p>Authority: ECLA resolutions 48 (V), 81 (VI), 137 (VII), 148 (VIII), 155 (VIII), 186 (IX), 227 (X) and 233 (X).</p>
04-01	1	<p><u>Country studies on economic development</u></p> <p>Authority: ECLA resolution 48 (V).</p> <p>Description: At the beginning of 1964, the secretariat will complete the country study on the development of Nicaragua, consisting of different chapters covering the analysis of external demand, investment, production by economic sectors, social sectors and economic policy, as well as the over-all development of the economy.</p>
04-02	1	<p><u>Analysis of economic development and projections for the region as a whole</u></p> <p>Authority: ECLA resolution 81 (VI).</p>

<u>Project number</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Title, authority and description</u>
		<p><u>Description:</u> A basic study has been started on the possibilities and prospects for combined development of the Central American countries and on the problems requiring a regional approach. In addition to analysing the development of trade within the region and with the rest of the world, as well as the market for basic commodities and the effect of the terms of trade, projections will be made for the inter-Central American trade, for the capacity to import and for imports, with a preliminary programme for import substitution at the regional level, mainly concerned with the manufacturing sector.</p>
04-03	1	<p><u>Studies on fiscal policy</u></p> <p><u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolution 81 (VI), 148 (VIII) and 186 (IX); CCE resolution 50.</p> <p><u>Description:</u> The secretariat, with the co-operation of BTAO experts, will make a start in 1964 on a systematic study of the fiscal problems which may arise in connexion with the accelerated development of Central America, the efficient operation of the common market and the future establishment of a Central American customs union. As a first stage, the project will be centred around a comparative study of tax systems. Subsequently research will be carried out relating to taxes on production and consumption, land and income and profits on capital.</p>
04-04	1	<p><u>Planning of economic development</u></p> <p><u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolutions 137 (VII), 155 (VIII), 184 (IX) and 227 (X); CCE resolution 124.</p> <p><u>Description:</u> Following a request made by the Central American Economic Council to the OAS/IDB/ECLA <u>Ad Hoc</u> Committee on Co-operation, an advisory committee on planning for Central America has been set up, consisting of representatives of the three organizations mentioned, the Secretary-General of the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration (SIECA) and the President of the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (BCIE). The Advisory Committee, over which the Director of ECLA's Mexico Office presides, will be in general charge of the work of the Joint Central American Programming Mission, which is composed of experts appointed by the United Nations, BTAO, OAS and IDB.</p> <p>The Joint Mission will advise the five Central American Governments on the establishment of permanent planning mechanisms and on the preparation of national development plans co-ordinated at the regional level.</p>

<u>Project number</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Title, authority and description</u>
04-05	1	<p><u>Incorporation of Panama into the Central American Economic Integration Programme</u></p> <p><u>Authority:</u> CCE resolution 80.</p> <p><u>Description:</u> During 1962, the secretariat submitted to the Government of Panama for consideration a study on the possible incorporation of that country into the Central American common market or into ALALC. The study included an analysis of the implications which this would have for Panama's trade and tariff policy in either case, and of the general possibilities for development which could be expected, particularly in the industrial sector.</p>
04-06	1	<p><u>Economic development of British Honduras (Belize)</u></p> <p><u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolution 195 (IX).</p> <p><u>Description:</u> Work has started on a study of the possibilities for linking British Honduras (Belize) economically with the Central American common market, including an analysis of the prospects for trade and development within the regional economic framework.</p>
04-1	1	<p><u>Central American trade</u></p> <p><u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolution 222 (X); Committee of the Whole resolutions 9 (AC.17) and 19 (AC.17); CCE resolutions 4, 7, 11, 22, 24, 37, 58, 81, 83, 101-103, 106, 109-111, 115, 117-120. (Applicable also to project Nos. 04-11 and 04-12 below.)</p> <p><u>Description:</u> The secretariat, with the help of SIECA in some aspects, has continued and expanded its studies on Central American trade with a view to the forthcoming Conference on Trade and Development. A special session of the Central American Trade Sub-Committee took place in January 1964 to discuss problems of the external sector and Central America's trade policy. The Sub-Committee's recommendations were examined at another special meeting of the Ministers of Economy, held at San José, Costa Rica, during the same month. In addition to the studies required for these meetings, the secretariat is working on the following studies:</p>
04-11	2	<p><u>Central American customs union</u></p> <p><u>Description:</u> The main problems involved in the establishment of a customs union in the region will be examined, from the point of view of development and of economic integration.</p>

<u>Project number</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Title, authority and description</u>
	2	The study will be presented to a meeting of the Trade Sub-Committee scheduled for September 1964. With the help of a consultant, work is also proceeding on problems relating to the organization and operation of a customs union, as well as the distribution of fiscal revenue deriving from customs collections and possible systems of compensation.
04-12	2	<u>Trade policy and links between Central America and the rest of the world</u> Description: Work is proceeding on an analysis of the economic liaison policy within the framework of Central American integration and the forging of possible links between the Central American common market and ALALC.
04-2	1	<u>Industrial development</u> Authority: ECLA resolutions 222 (X), 227 (X) and 234 (X); Committee of the Whole resolution 2 (AC.17); CCE resolutions 2, 8, 25-27, 38-41, 57, 59, 60, 70, 71, 75, 84, 85, 88, 104, 112-114, 121-123. (Applicable also to project Nos. 04-21 and 04-22 below.) Description: The secretariat's activities in relation to industrial development in Central America will continue to be carried out in collaboration with BTAO and the United Nations specialized agencies and, where pertinent, with the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (BCIE) and the Central American Institute for Research and Technology (ICAITI). A study was submitted to the tenth session on the prospects for integrated industrial development in Central America which has since been printed (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 63.II.G.10). Work in 1964 will be concentrated on a broad programme of research and studies analysing the prospects for import substitution, expansion of production and trade in manufactured goods in Central America. These studies include:
04-21	2	<u>Problems of industrial policy in Central America</u> Description: This study is designed to systematize and specify the alignments and complementary measures for the instruments in force (régime for integration industries, agreement on fiscal incentives, tariff for industrial promotion etc.) and to specify criteria and regional priorities for investment. A first report on the results of the research carried out in 1963 was presented at the special meeting of Ministers of Economy in January 1964. This report also analysed ways and means for co-ordinating the activities in this connexion carried out by BCIE, SIECA, ICATT and national organizations.

<u>Project number</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Title, authority and description</u>
04-22	2	<u>Industrial development of Central America</u> <u>Description:</u> The industrial structure of the Central American countries is being studied, with special reference to new industrial prospects within the common market and problems of location of industrial activity in Central America, together with the effects of the economic integration process on that activity.
04-3	1	<u>Agricultural development</u> <u>Authority:</u> ECIA resolution 225 (X); CCE resolutions 1, 14, 20, 48, 49, 62, 63, 76, 89, 90, 91 and 125. (Applicable also to project Nos. 04-31 to 04-38 below.) <u>Description:</u> The secretariat, in co-operation with FAO, will initiate basic studies to determine the prospects for specialization and integrated development of the agricultural sector. This will be useful in the programming effort and in establishing the proper relationship with the objectives of economic integration. The Agricultural Development Sub-Committee will meet in the first quarter of 1964, and will draw up a programme of future activities in accordance with the current requirements of Central American economic integration. It will also review the studies prepared by the secretariat and FAO on different aspects of agriculture. The secretariat is collaborating with the national development organizations, SIECA and BCIE in work for the harmonization of production and supply policies within the Central American common market, and in the formulation of a regional programme for grain storage installations. In addition, the secretariat will complete the following studies:
04-31	2	<u>Activities carried out in connexion with agricultural development in Central America and Panama</u>
04-32	2	<u>Present conditions of agriculture in Central America and future prospects</u>
04-33	2	<u>Agricultural commodities and free trade</u> <u>Description:</u> This study refers to those commodities subject, for trading purposes within the common market, to temporary exceptional treatment.
04-34	2	<u>Foreign trade policy and agricultural development</u>
04-35	2	<u>The role of agriculture and its prospects within Central American economic integration</u>

<u>Project number</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Title, authority and description</u>
04-36	2	<u>Demand for agricultural commodities and possibilities for import substitution</u>
04-37	2	<u>Land use in Central America</u> <u>Description:</u> The purpose of this study is to identify agricultural areas and lay down general rules for economic policy with a view to ensuring the best use of available resources.
04-38	2	<u>Land tenure and agricultural working conditions in Central America</u> <u>Description:</u> This study will analyse problems concerning agricultural colonization, taxes on land and working conditions in agriculture.
04-4	1	<u>Economic infrastructure</u> <u>Authority:</u> Committee of the Whole resolutions 3 (AC.17), 4 (AC.17) and 21 (AC.17); CCE resolutions 18, 19, 25, 42-46, 54, 59, 65, 67, 92, 126 and 127. <u>Description:</u> Work on the economic infrastructure has dealt so far with transport and electric power problems. The respective sub-committees of the Economic Co-operation Committee met during 1963. The specific projects on which work is proceeding are indicated below:
04-41	1	<u>Transport</u> <u>Authority:</u> Committee of the Whole resolutions 4 (AC.17) and 21 (AC.17); CCE resolutions 18, 19, 42-46, 64, 65, 67, 92 and 127. (Applicable also to project Nos. 04-411 to 04-414 below.) <u>Description:</u> The secretariat is conducting several studies relating to transport within the Central American Economic Integration Programme, some of which will be presented in November 1964 to the third session of the Central American Transport Sub-Committee:
04-411	2	<u>Study of the development policy for transport within the Central American common market</u>
04-412	2	<u>Study on transport services and costs in Central America</u> <u>Description:</u> The results of this work will be examined by a working group in June 1964.

<u>Project number</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Title, authority and description</u>
04-413	2	<u>Technical and economic aspects of road development in Central America</u> <u>Description:</u> This project covers two studies on (a) design and construction techniques and (b) present capacity and future requirements of the public sector with respect to road building works in the Central American countries. At the same time a manual on the methodology for road projects is being prepared.
04-414	2	<u>Study on ports and maritime transport in Central America</u>
04-42	1	<u>Electric power</u> <u>Authority:</u> Committee of the Whole resolution 3 (AC.17); CCE resolutions 25, 59 and 126. (Applicable also to project Nos. 04-421 to 04-423 below.) <u>Description:</u> The studies in progress are indicated below:
04-421	2	<u>Combined development and interconnexion of electricity systems between countries</u> <u>Description:</u> The Electric Power Sub-Committee approved those studies already completed on interconnexion of the central systems of Honduras and El Salvador and on combined development for Chiriquí-Golfo (Panama-Costa Rica) and the secretariat participates in the final discussions on the projects and provides technical advice to the electric power institutes in more detailed studies. The study relating to the interconnexion of the Pacific System of Nicaragua and the Central System of Costa Rica was presented in January 1964 to a working group.
04-422	2	<u>Water resources in Central America and Panama</u> <u>Description:</u> Advice is being given on the preparation and presentation of a request to the United Nations Special Fund concerning a regional network of hydrological and hydrometeorological stations. Moreover, work has begun on a study of water resources and utilization of basins of regional interest.
04-423	2	<u>Third session of the Central American Electric Power Sub-Committee</u> <u>Description:</u> Apart from a report on the development of this programme, studies are being prepared on electricity statistics, cost comparisons for electric power in Central America and a work programme for regulating the characteristics

<u>Project number</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Title, authority and description</u>
		of the region's electricity systems. The Sub-Committee will meet at San Pedro Sula, Honduras, in September 1964.
04-5	1	<u>Statistics</u> <p><u>Authority:</u> Committee of the Whole resolution 20 (AC.17); CCE resolutions 3, 21, 47 and 69. (Applicable also to project Nos. 04-51, 04-511 and 04-512 below.)</p> <p><u>Description:</u> The Statistical Co-ordination Sub-Committee held its fifth session in February 1963. It approved a new programme of activities, bearing in mind the needs of economic integration and the process of drawing up development plans recently started by the Central American countries. The secretariat will continue to advise Governments, the Sub-Committee and its technical working groups in regard to fulfilment of this new programme.</p> <p>With respect to foreign trade statistics, the base period is being revised and brought up to date in a uniform way and work is proceeding on an economic classification of products; also on a project for uniform statistical items. In the case of industrial statistics, their quality, uniformity and comparability are being studied together with the problems that arise when making economic censuses. Work is also proceeding on a methodology adapted to Central America for drawing up indices of production, prices and wages. In the case of agricultural statistics, with the help of FAO bases are being drawn up for a uniform programme of sample surveys, available statistics are being evaluated together with those required for planning the agricultural sector and minimum standards are being prepared for the preparation of forestry statistics. As for transport, the minimum list adopted by the Sub-Committee is being revised; the current regional statistics are being studied together with requirements and a manual is being prepared for use at the national level.</p> <p>This work will also include the revision and evaluation of macro-economic statistics for the Central American countries.</p>
04-51	1	<u>Meetings of working groups</u>
04-511	2	<u>Working Group on Industrial Statistics</u> <p><u>Note:</u> This group met in January 1964 for the purpose of assessing the quality of industrial statistics and formulating recommendations on specific measures for improving them.</p>

<u>Project number</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Title, authority and description</u>
04-512	2	<u>Working Group on Agricultural Statistics</u> <u>Note:</u> This group met in December 1963, with a view to examining the quality of agricultural statistics and recommending measures for their improvement.
04-6	1	<u>Social affairs</u> <u>Authority:</u> CCE resolutions 27, 51, 73, 93, 94, 128 and 129.
04-61	2	<u>Study on labour productivity and income distribution</u> <u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolution 229 (X); CCE resolutions 27, 51, 73, 93, 94, 128 and 129. <u>Description:</u> Work will continue in 1964 on the study relating to costs of labour and levels of productivity and the pattern and process of income distribution in the Central American countries. The purpose of the study is to determine the consequences of these factors for economic integration. It is being carried out by BTAO experts and the ILO, in co-ordination with the secretariat.
04-62	2	<u>Study on land tenure and agricultural working conditions</u> <u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolution 225 (X); CCE resolutions 27, 51, 73, 93, 94, 128 and 129. <u>Description:</u> This study is being carried out under the auspices of the Central American Higher University Council, with the co-operation of BTAO, FAO and ILO experts. Some of the country studies involved have already been completed.
04-63	1	<u>Demographic studies</u> <u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolution 238 (X); CCE resolutions 27, 51, 73, 93, 94, 128 and 129. (Applicable also to project Nos. 04-631 and 04-632 below.) <u>Note:</u> These studies are being undertaken by a BTAO expert with the co-operation of the secretariat.
04-631	2	<u>Distribution and concentration of population in Central America</u> <u>Note:</u> A general study of this problem will be undertaken.

<u>Project number</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Title, authority and description</u>
04-632	2	<u>Study on demographic movements in the metropolitan area of El Salvador</u>
		<u>Note:</u> This study has been completed and is in process of revision. It will be published in 1964.
04-64	2	<u>Third session of the Housing, Building and Planning Sub-Committee</u>
		<u>Authority:</u> CCE resolutions 27, 51, 73, 93, 94, 128 and 129.
		<u>Description:</u> This Sub-Committee held its second session in June 1963. In addition to formulating its programme of activities, the Sub-Committee evaluated the progress made in regional co-ordination of national housing programmes, with particular reference to better utilization of raw materials and building materials produced in the region and to the application of the principles of modular co-ordination. It also reviewed the present status and development of industries producing building materials and the repercussions of the various national housing programmes on these industries. In addition, priorities and guiding principles were established for carrying out the studies requested of the Secretariat by the Economic Co-operation Committee at its eighth session. These studies - the results of which will be presented at the third session of the Sub-Committee in June 1964 - are the following:
04-641	2	<u>Programming of housing and its harmonization with economic development plans</u>
		<u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolution 224 (X); CCE resolutions 27, 51, 73, 93, 94, 128 and 129. (Applicable also to project Nos. 04-642 to 04-646 below.)
		<u>Description:</u> In December 1963 a seminar was held at the technical level in order to analyse Central American experience with respect to the programming of housing and to lay the foundations for a uniform methodology.
04-642	2	<u>External and domestic financing of housing programmes</u>
04-643	2	<u>Prospects for expanding or installing new factories producing building materials which are of interest to Central America</u>

<u>Project number</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Title, authority and description</u>
04-644	2	<u>Study on co-ordination and harmonization of legal rules and regulations concerning tenders, awarding of contracts and the exercising of building activities</u> <u>Note:</u> This study will be carried out in co-operation with ESAPAC.
04-645	2	<u>Promotion of rural housing</u>
04-646	2	<u>Availability and prices of urban land</u>
04-7	1	<u>Research and training institutes</u> <u>Authority:</u> Committee of the Whole resolutions 7 (AC.17) and 23 (AC.17); CCE resolutions 5, 6, 31, 52, 53, 72, 95, 98 and 130. (Applicable also to project Nos. 04-71, 04-711 to 04-721 and 04-73 below.)
04-71	1	<u>Advanced School of Public Administration for Central America (ESAPAC)</u> <u>Description:</u> During 1964, the activities of ESAPAC will be closely linked with the needs of the Economic Integration Programme and the development process in Central America, with a view to overcoming the administrative deficiencies found in the Central American countries. The following seminars and meetings were held, with BTAO financing, in 1963: Seminar on Central American uniform customs code and tariff legislation; course on administration of development programmes in Central America; national intensive courses on the application of the General Treaty on Economic Integration, and Workshop on budget administration for Central American countries. ESAPAC will conduct a number of seminars and courses in 1964, financed partly by BTAO and partly from other sources. These projects, in which the secretariat will provide some assistance, are as follows:
04-711	2	<u>Seminar on fiscal administration</u>
04-712	2	<u>Seminar on administration of agricultural development programmes</u>
04-713	2	<u>Seminar on administration of statistics</u>
04-714	2	<u>National courses on administrative techniques for applying the uniform customs code</u>
04-715	2	<u>National courses on fiscal incentives</u>

<u>Project number</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Title, authority and description</u>
04-716	2	<u>Regional training course on fiscal administration</u>
04-717	2	<u>Regional training course on administration of agricultural development programmes</u>
04-718	2	<u>National courses on administrative techniques for improving the structure and procedures of agencies responsible for carrying out agricultural development programmes</u>
04-719	2	<u>National courses on administrative techniques for economic development programmes</u>
04-720	2	<u>National courses on budget techniques</u>
04-721	2	<u>Regional training course on administration of statistics</u>
04-73	1	<u>Central American Institute for Research and Technology (ICAITI)</u>

Description: The secretariat will continue to co-operate with ICAITI, particularly on the identification and evaluation of specific industrial development projects in the Central American countries. At its eighth session, the Economic Co-operation Committee requested the United Nations to join a committee to study the position and future role of ICAITI within the accelerated process of Central America's industrial development. This committee's findings should be submitted for consideration at the next session of the governing committee of ICAITI. The secretariat will sit on this special committee.

05. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

05-0	1	<u>Studies of industrial economics</u>
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Authority: ECLA resolutions 13 (IV), 116 (VII), 137 (VII), 160 (VIII), 200 (IX), 203 (IX), 222 (X), 228 (X) and 234 (X); Trade Committee resolutions 2 (I) and 3 (I).

Description: Industrial economic studies are a continuing feature of the Commission's work on industry. Recently, an effort has been made to design them in such a way that their conclusions may lead to immediate practical steps by Governments and private enterprise to speed up industrial development in the different countries. This objective is already reflected in several of the sectoral projects described in the following sections. A major activity in this connexion was the Seminar on Industrial Programming, organized jointly by ECLA, BTAO and the United Nations Centre for Industrial Development, and held at São Paulo, Brazil, in March 1963.

<u>Project number</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Title, authority and description</u>
		<p>On the basis of experience in analysing the industrial sector, certain general conclusions were drawn, some of which were contained in the papers prepared for the tenth session. Plans are now under way to prepare an over-all study which will provide an evaluation of the industrial development process in Latin America. It will include a systematic description of the current characteristics of Latin American industry, and an analysis of industrialization policy. This over-all study will thus meet the requirements of two sub-projects under this heading, Nos. 05-02 and 05-05.</p>
05-01	1	<p><u>Analysis of the possibilities for trade in manufactured goods</u></p> <p><u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolutions 116 (VII), 137 (VII) and 222 (X); Trade Committee resolution 2 (I).</p> <p><u>Description:</u> This project deals with the prospects for expanding trade in manufactures among the Latin American countries, with particular reference to ALALC, in the light of the ECLA studies on industrial sectors recently completed or nearing completion. This project is closely linked with project No. 03-31. Some basic material has been incorporated in the different secretariat studies and in the preparatory work for the Conference on Trade and Development.</p>
05-02	1	<p><u>Problems of financing of industry</u></p> <p><u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolution 116 (VII); Trade Committee resolution 3 (I).</p> <p><u>Description:</u> ECLA has so far done little work on the problems of financing of industry and they have, in fact, been explored in depth only in the studies on the manufacture of basic equipment. In connexion with the main study described under project No. 05-0 above, a study will be made of a number of financing problems of manufacturing industry in accordance with the characteristics of the Latin American credit systems and capital markets.</p>
05-03	1	<p><u>Problems of small and medium-scale industries in less developed countries</u></p> <p><u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolutions 116 (VII), 127 (VII) and 137 (VII); Trade Committee resolution 2 (I).</p> <p><u>Description:</u> This project is designed to include in the work programme, for the first time, the problems of small and medium-scale industries. However, in view of the enormous scope of such problems and the limited resources available, the study has had to be postponed for the time being.</p>

<u>Project number</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Title, authority and description</u>
05-04	2	<p><u>Technological research for industry</u></p> <p><u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolutions 13 (IV), 53 (V), 200 (IX), 203 (IX) and 222 (X).</p> <p><u>Description:</u> On 1 January 1963, this became a regional ECLA/BTAO project, for which BTAO provides a regional adviser. Its basic objective is to promote the expansion in the region of the technological research activities in progress for industrial application, eventually with international assistance, and to encourage the growth of co-operation among the different national technological institutes. On the basis of research carried out by the secretariat in 1962, an initial approach to the problem was presented at the tenth session (see <u>Economic Bulletin for Latin America</u>, vol. VIII, No. 1).</p> <p>Discussions have also taken place with OAS and IDB with a view to carrying out joint projects.</p>
05-05	3	<p><u>Industrial promotion policy and institutional problems of industrialization</u></p> <p><u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolution 160 (VIII).</p> <p><u>Description:</u> In connexion with the study described under project No. 05-0 above, work will be done on industrial promotion policy and institutional problems of industrialization, which will form part of the over-all study being started in 1964.</p>
05-06	1	<p><u>Collaboration with the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning</u></p> <p><u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolution 137 (VII).</p> <p><u>Description:</u> ECLA's Industrial Development Division will work closely with the Institute in relation to industrial programming, both for the Advisory Groups and the training programme. There was co-operation on these lines during 1963, with particular reference to such industrial sectors as steel, chemicals and textiles.</p>
05-1	1	<p><u>Studies of dynamic industries</u></p> <p><u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolutions 57 (V), 58 (V), 96 (VI), 97 (VI), 127 (VII), 137 (VII), 161 (VIII), 162 (VIII), 201 (IX), 202 (IX), 207 (IX), 222 (X), 234 (X) and 236 (X).</p>

<u>Project number</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Title, authority and description</u>
		<p><u>Description:</u> The secretariat's earlier work on specific industries and sectors of industry was undertaken with a view to analysing the technical and economic characteristics of production or the development prospects for a given industry in one or more Latin American countries, taking into account their markets, the probable trends of national demand and the investment effort needed to reach the production targets based on the estimated growth of the markets. The studies on dynamic industries now being carried out are directed more towards the possibilities offered by the growing economic integration of Latin America. In carrying out these studies, the secretariat will pay particular attention to the situation of the less developed countries in the region.</p>
05-11	1	<p><u>Steel industry</u></p> <p><u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolutions 57 (V), 96 (VI) and 127 (VII). (Applicable also to project No. 05-111 below.)</p>
05-111	1	<p><u>Study of the economics of steel-making in Latin America</u></p> <p><u>Description:</u> Work is proceeding on a study of the present situation and development prospects for steel-making in individual Latin American countries (including those where there are as yet no industrial activities of this kind) and in the region as a whole, with a view to determining possible lines of complementarity and specialization among the countries. The study is being undertaken in co-operation with the Latin American Iron and Steel Institute (ILAFA), with financial support from IDB, and should be completed by mid-1964.</p>
05-112	1	<p><u>Technological research necessary for the Latin American steel industry</u></p> <p><u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolutions 13 (IV), 96 (VI) and 203 (IX).</p> <p><u>Description:</u> This project is closely connected with project No. 05-04, on technological research in general. It involves a minimum programme of essential research on Latin America's steel industry, the use of the region's coal production, the adaptation of new processes to Latin American conditions, and so forth. It will be carried out in close co-operation with ILAFA.</p>

<u>Project number</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Title, authority and description</u>
05-113	2	<u>Definition of preliminary work needed for the analysis of the prospects for establishing a steel industry in Honduras</u> <u>Description:</u> In response to a request from IDB, ECLA's Mexico Office and ECLA's Industrial Development Division have collaborated in the preparation of a preliminary analysis.
05-114	1	<u>Economies of scale in the steel industry</u> <u>Description:</u> This study, on which work started early in 1963, will bring up to date and expand an earlier one, presented to the Expert Working Group on the Iron and Steel Industry in Latin America (Bogotá, 1952).
05-12	1	<u>Basic equipment industries</u> <u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolutions 57 (V), 96 (VI), 127 (VII), 161 (VIII), 162 (VIII) and 207 (IX). (Applicable also to project Nos. 05-121 to 05-124 and 05-13 below.) <u>Description:</u> A number of studies prepared for the Seminar on Industrial Programming dealt with problems of the basic equipment industries, with particular reference to programming criteria and economies of scale. During 1963, the study on basic equipment in Argentina was revised and expanded to include an analysis of institutional factors and of industrial policy affecting the manufacture of basic equipment, and it will be published early in 1964 (United Nations publication, Sales No. 64.II.G.5). As from 1963, this project has been strengthened by the addition of a regional adviser on metal-transforming industries supplied by BTAO. It is proposed to continue with these studies, as follows:
05-121	2	<u>Basic equipment in Chile</u> <u>Description:</u> A preliminary study on basic equipment in Chile was prepared by a BTAO expert and the Chilean Development Corporation (CORFO), with the co-operation of ECLA. Plans are being made to continue and expand this study.
05-122	2	<u>Basic equipment in Mexico</u> <u>Note:</u> It is intended to continue the series with a study of basic equipment in Mexico.

<u>Project number</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Title, authority and description</u>
05-123	2	<u>Basic equipment in other countries</u> <p><u>Description:</u> As resources permit, it is intended to proceed with studies of the basic equipment industries in Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela, in accordance with the needs indicated in the relevant development programmes.</p>
05-124	2	<u>Seminar on machinery manufacture and construction of heavy equipment</u> <p><u>Description:</u> In view of the findings of the studies included under project No. 05-12, it is hoped that funds may be available in the technical assistance programme in 1964 for a seminar on machinery manufacture and construction of heavy equipment, to be organized jointly by ECLA, BTAO and the United Nations Centre for Industrial Development.</p>
05-13	1	<u>Machine-tool industries</u> <p><u>Description:</u> Following the study on basic equipment in Brazil, a study on the machine-tool industry in that country was prepared (E/CN.12/633). Work on this industry will continue during 1964 in other countries, including Argentina, Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela, with a view to preparing material for the seminar described under project No. 05-124 above.</p>
05-14	1	<u>Motor vehicle industry</u> <p><u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolution 207 (IX).</p> <p><u>Description:</u> The secretariat has for some time been concerned with the development of the motor vehicle industry in Latin America. A study on some specific aspects of the industry in Brazil was submitted at the eighth session (information paper No. 31). For the Seminar on Industrial Programming, an analysis was made of the Brazilian motor vehicle industry as a case of sectoral programming (ST/ECLA/CONF.11/L.16), and a tentative approach made to the subject of economies of scale in this industry, in the light of the experience in that country.</p>
05-15	1	<u>Chemical industry</u> <p><u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolutions 59 (V), 97 (VI), 137 (VII) and 162 (VIII).</p> <p><u>Description:</u> The two-part study on the chemical industry in Latin America (E/CN.12/591 and E/CN.12/618) has been thoroughly revised and will shortly be published (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.G.7). Work is proceeding</p>

<u>Project number</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Title, authority and description</u>
		now on the organization of the seminar described below. BTAO has provided a regional adviser on the chemical industry as from 1963.
05-151	2	<u>Seminar on the programming of integrated development in the chemical industry</u> <u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolution 97 (VI). <u>Description:</u> In view of the findings of the study indicated under project No. 05-15 above and the request contained in resolution 97 (VI), plans are being made to hold a seminar on the programming of regionally integrated development of the chemical industry. It will be convened in the second half of 1964 by ECLA, BTAO and the United Nations Centre for Industrial Development, and will review the present status of the industry in Latin America, the possibilities for development and expansion of some branches of the industry in the region, the integration problems of the chemical industry in Latin America and prospects for development through co-ordination of activities under an integrated regional programme.
05-152	2	<u>Advisory services for carrying out development programmes in the chemical industry</u> <u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolution 137 (VII). <u>Description:</u> It is envisaged that advisory services will be requested of the secretariat from time to time in connexion with the development of the chemical industry. This will be closely co-ordinated with the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning. Individual projects will be reviewed, as well as the entire chemical sector in different countries; in some cases, the advice will be given on a regional basis in connexion with the negotiation of complementarity agreements within the framework of ALALC.
05-16	1	<u>Forest industries</u> <u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolutions 58 (V), 98 (VI), 128 (VII), 163 (VIII), 202 (IX) and 236 (X). <u>Description:</u> The work programme for the pulp and paper and forest industries is prepared and carried out with the collaboration of FAO and BTAO, since it incorporates the activities of the ECLA/FAO/BTAO Pulp and Paper Advisory Group. Two studies were published in 1963 (see <u>Latin American Timber Trends and Prospects</u> , United Nations publication, Sales No.: 63.II.G.1, and <u>Pulp and Paper Prospects in Latin America</u> ,

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United Nations publication, Sales No.: 63.II.G.7). Work during 1964 will be concentrated mainly on the preparations for a meeting in the pulp and paper industry, being organized by FAO with the co-sponsorship of ECLA in October 1964, to review economic aspects of the industry, supply, demand and trade, regional co-operation and trends and prospects for the supply of raw materials.

A survey is being carried out on wood-based panel products, with special reference to standards and the collection of statistical material. Field work has so far been completed in Brazil and may later be extended to Argentina. A study is being made of research activities in the region concerning forest industries, with special reference to pulp and paper. The work being done by existing research institutes is being explored, together with development activities in the industry.

The advisory services to Governments will continue, with particular reference to integration prospects and the preparation of projects for submission to the United Nations Special Fund. During 1963, a report on the pulp and paper industry in Uruguay was completed, as a contribution to the work of the Joint Advisory Group operating in that country. It contained recommendations for establishing a newsprint industry in Uruguay.

05-2

1

Traditional industries

Authority: ECLA resolutions 10 (IV), 11 (IV), 116 (VII), 127 (VII), 137 (VII), 201 (IX) and 235 (X); Trade Committee resolution 2 (I). (Applicable also to project Nos. 05-21 and 05-211 to 05-214 below.)

Description: Work on traditional industries has so far been concentrated on textiles. In some cases, the methods used are applicable to other traditional and consumer-goods industries, and as resources permit, it is intended to extend the work to these other industries, as requested in a number of the Commission's resolutions, in particular to the building materials industry.

05-21

1

Textile industries

Description: The second study in this series, relating to Brazil, has been revised and sent to press (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.G.2 - English only). BTAO collaborated in the work on textiles in 1963 by providing a regional textiles adviser. Work is currently proceeding on a number of other studies as indicated in the detailed projects below.

<u>Project number</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Title, authority and description</u>
05-211	2	<u>Studies of the textile industry in the ALALC countries</u> <p><u>Description:</u> The study of the textile industry in Uruguay has been completed and the first draft of the study on Colombia has been distributed to the industry for comments and criticism. Drafting is proceeding on a similar study for Peru. The country studies are being extended to the remaining ALALC members and field work was completed in Argentina and Paraguay during 1963. The recommendations and conclusions will be followed up by the secretariat in collaboration with the interested national and international agencies and the textile industry. A similar study is being undertaken in Mexico by a government agency and will be co-ordinated with the other country studies prepared by the secretariat to ensure comparability of the conclusions.</p>
05-212	2	<u>Regional study of operating conditions in the textile industry in the ALALC countries</u> <p><u>Description:</u> Following the completion of the country studies described in project No. 05-211 above, a regional study is envisaged, summing up the results obtained and presenting them on a comparative basis. Work on this should be completed towards the end of 1964.</p>
05-213	2	<u>Study of operating conditions in the textile industry in Bolivia and Venezuela</u> <p><u>Description:</u> Field work has been completed in Bolivia for a study similar to those for the ALALC countries, and a draft has been submitted to the industry for comments. A study of the same type will subsequently be undertaken for Venezuela.</p>
05-214	2	<u>Programming manual for the textile industry</u> <p><u>Description:</u> The work undertaken on the selection of techniques and manpower absorption, economies of scale and programming data and presented at the Seminar on Industrial Programming will be used as the nucleus for the preparation of a manual outlining a methodology for measuring textile productivity, evaluating the obsolescence of machinery and estimating needs for replacement, indicating the action needed for internal reorganization in individual cases, and so forth. This may be included as part of the regional study described under project No. 05-212 above.</p>

06. ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF AGRICULTURE

(Projects undertaken in collaboration with FAO)

<u>Project number</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Title, authority and description</u>
06-0	1	<p><u>Agricultural development and planning</u></p> <p><u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolutions 62 (V), 88 (VI), 89 (VI), 158 (VIII), 182 (IX), 183 (IX) and 225 (X).</p> <p><u>Description:</u> Work on this topic constitutes one of the Joint ECLA/FAO Agriculture Division's most important continuing projects. Some of the research involved is used to provide material for the preparation of the <u>Economic Survey of Latin America</u> and the FAO publication entitled <u>The State of Food and Agriculture</u>, both published annually.</p> <p>A study was completed for the tenth session on problems and prospects for agriculture in Latin America; see <u>Economic Bulletin for Latin America</u>, vol. VIII, No. 2 (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.G.1, p.147). It is necessary to expand research on agricultural problems in order to cover some basic areas in Latin America that are urgently requiring investigation for sound agricultural development planning. The following projects are envisaged under this heading for 1964-1965:</p>
06-01	1	<p><u>Principal physical agricultural inputs and their relationship to agricultural productivity within the framework of regional integration</u></p> <p><u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolutions 62 (V), 87 (VI), 92 (VI), 134 (VII) and 225 (X).</p> <p><u>Description:</u> Research work will be done on the main factors which determine the level of demand for fertilizers, chemical and biological products for agriculture and animal husbandry, agricultural machinery and certified seed, as well as on the supply of these inputs. An effort will be made to establish what barriers stand in the way of greater trade in these products among the countries in the region and to determine the possible location of industrial plants for producing these goods within the framework of regional integration, with a view to substituting current imports from outside the area and to meeting future increases in consumption.</p> <p>Work on this study began towards the end of 1963 in one country and it is hoped to obtain financial and technical collaboration from IDB in order to extend the work to other countries in the region.</p>

<u>Project number</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Title, authority and description</u>
06-02	2	<p><u>Study on the existing agricultural research (both technical and economic) and extension facilities in Latin America</u></p> <p><u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolutions 158 (VIII) and 225 (X).</p> <p><u>Description:</u> This study, which forms part of the programme of the Inter-American Committee for Agricultural Development (CIDA), will assess the future expansion needed to meet the increase in production and level of productivity required to satisfy future demand for agricultural commodities. The secretariat helped to prepare the outline for study and its programme of action and will participate in the revision of the final report.</p>
06-03	1	<p><u>Study on the terms of trade for agricultural commodities within each country</u></p> <p><u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolution 62 (V).</p> <p><u>Description:</u> The relationship between prices received and paid by farmers will be investigated, as well as its influence on agricultural income and investment. Some aspects of this project will be covered in the study described under project No. 06-01 above.</p>
06-04	1	<p><u>Study on the patterns of consumption of agricultural commodities in Latin America</u></p> <p><u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolution 158 (VIII). (Applicable also to project No. 06-05 below.)</p> <p><u>Description:</u> The study will be made on different areas and in relation to various income groups, as and when resources permit.</p>
06-05	1	<p><u>Study on long-term prospects for domestic demand and supply in respect of agricultural commodities</u></p> <p><u>Description:</u> The study will be made on the basis of the information provided by the previous studies. An analysis will be made of the requisite increase in agricultural production by main commodities and geographical areas. Some aspects of this project were included in the document prepared for the Conference on Trade and Development (E/CN.12/693).</p>
06-06	1	<p><u>Collaboration with the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning</u></p> <p><u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolutions 89 (VI) and 184 (IX).</p>

<u>Project number</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Title, authority and description</u>
		<p><u>Description:</u> The collaboration will be with special reference to the preparation and conduct of the courses on agricultural planning and the work of the Advisory Groups, which are the responsibility of the Institute.</p>
06-1	1	<p><u>Study of factors affecting the development of livestock products in Latin America</u></p> <p><u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolution 91 (VI).</p> <p><u>Description:</u> The study on livestock in Brazil was revised prior to publication (United Nations publication, Sales No. 64.II.G.3). Work is proceeding on a similar study for Argentina and during 1964 the research will be extended to Central America. Thereafter a report for the region as a whole will be prepared.</p>
06-2	1	<p><u>Expansion of trade in agricultural products</u></p> <p><u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolutions 153 (VIII) and 182 (IX).</p> <p><u>Description:</u> Considerable material relating to the expansion of trade in agricultural products was prepared for the secretariat's contribution to the documentation for the Conference on Trade and Development. This research will be continued in line with the secretariat's general follow-up to the Conference.</p> <p>In connexion with intra-regional trade, FAO will strengthen the Joint ECLA/FAO Agriculture Division in 1964 by providing an additional staff member who will work with ALAIC on all matters relating to agriculture.</p>
06-3	1	<p><u>Problems of agricultural economy and land reform</u></p> <p><u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolutions 66 (V), 182 (IX) and 225 (X).</p> <p><u>Description:</u> The Joint ECLA/FAO Agriculture Division collaborates in the work of the Inter-American Committee for Agricultural Development (CIDA), established jointly in 1961 by OAS, FAO, ECLA, IDB and the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences. In addition to project No. 06-02 above, the CIDA programme includes the following projects:</p> <p>(a) Inventory of the information available on Latin American agriculture. The study was completed in the course of 1963 and is now being distributed to governments for comments;</p> <p>(b) Situation of land tenure in Latin America (seven countries have been covered so far);</p>

<u>Project number</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Title, authority and description</u>
		(c) Mission to the Department of Caldas, Colombia, for the study and establishment of a programme of agricultural diversification. This project will be completed in the course of 1964;
		(d) Mission to Brazil, for agricultural planning purposes.
07. NATURAL RESOURCES, INCLUDING ENERGY		
07-0	1	<u>Energy</u>
07-01	1	<u>Development of energy resources</u>
		Authority: ECLA resolutions 99 (VI), 100 (VI), 130 (VII), 164 (VIII) and 165 (VIII). (Applicable also to project No. 07-011 below.)
		Description: During 1963, advice was given to the Advisory Group to Uruguay on problems of energy and power. Statistics on fuel and electric power consumption are being kept up to date. Towards the middle of 1964, work will start on a study of fuel efficiency and air pollution.
07-011	2	<u>Follow-up to the Latin American Electric Power Seminar</u>
		Description: Studies are being prepared on rural electrification problems, for presentation at a meeting on this subject to be held in Argentina during the second half of 1964. It will be co-sponsored by the secretariat and by the Government of Argentina.
		Work is also proceeding on papers to be presented at a meeting on hydro-electric resources, problems of electricity interconnexion and manufacture of electrical equipment in the region, to be held in Brazil in 1965.
07-012	1	<u>Latin American Electric Power Review</u>
		Note: The <u>Latin American Electric Power Review</u> was established by the Latin American electric power industry during 1963. The secretariat has agreed to advise the editors of this publication on a continuing basis, since the idea of founding it arose during the discussions at the Latin American Electric Power Seminar.
07-02	1	<u>Study of petroleum resources and their utilization in Latin America</u>
		Authority: ECLA resolution 99 (VI).

<u>Project number</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Title, authority and description</u>
		<p><u>Description:</u> Work has started on the collection of data for this study, and it is anticipated that the study itself will be commenced in 1964.</p>
07-1		<p><u>Water resources</u></p> <p><u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolutions 99 (VI), 166 (VIII) and 204 (IX). (Applicable also to project Nos. 07-11 to 07-14 below.)</p>
07-11	1	<p><u>Multiple utilization of water resources in Latin America</u></p> <p><u>Description:</u> The secretariat's work on water resources is carried out in close conjunction with BTAO, as part of a regional technical assistance project to provide water resources survey missions to those countries requesting them. The World Meteorological Organization participated in the project, to which it contributed the services of a regional hydrologist and hydro-meteorologist.</p> <p>A study presented at the tenth session (E/CN.12/650) describes the experience gained as a result of the six missions already completed, and this work has since been reviewed in order to set out possible follow-up in the form of technical assistance and United Nations Special Fund projects.</p>
07-12	2	<p><u>Water resources survey mission to Argentina</u></p> <p><u>Description:</u> This mission is being carried out in close collaboration with the Federal Investment Council (CFI) of Argentina, which has already collected much of the basic material. Field work was completed in the course of 1963, and the final report should be ready early in 1964.</p>
07-13	2	<p><u>Water resources survey mission to Peru</u></p> <p><u>Description:</u> The Government of Peru has requested a mission on water resources, which was organized at the beginning of 1964. During 1963, with advice from the secretariat, the Government organized the collection of data and appointed staff to work on the preparatory stages of the project.</p>
07-14	2	<p><u>Water resources survey mission to Central America</u></p> <p><u>Description:</u> In connexion with the Central American Economic Integration Programme, the ECLA Mexico Office is organizing a water resources survey mission to the Central American countries (see project No. 04-422).</p>

<u>Project number</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Title, authority and description</u>
07-2	1	<u>Other natural resources</u> <u>Authority:</u> ECIA resolutions 60 (V), 131 (VII) and 239 (X). (Applicable also to project No. 07-21 below.)
07-21	1	<u>Development of natural resources</u> <u>Description:</u> In view of the stress laid on natural resources in connexion with the United Nations Development Decade, and the mandate contained in Economic and Social Council resolution 916 (XXXIV), as well as the Commission's resolution 60 (V), requesting the secretariat to prepare an inventory of non-agricultural natural resources, the secretariat prepared for the tenth session a first estimate of the present status of knowledge of the main resources in the region (E/CN.12/670 and Add.1-5). The work on soil, vegetation and fisheries is being undertaken with the help of FAO and consultants. Work is also proceeding on mineral resources. This research is being continued in greater depth, in co-operation with the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning and other interested international organizations, with a view to convening a meeting of experts.
07-22	3	<u>Utilization of international rivers and lakes</u> <u>Authority:</u> ECIA resolution 131 (VII). <u>Note:</u> In the course of 1963, the secretariat gave technical advice to a BTAO mission concerning the development of the La Plata River Basin and subsequently commented on the corresponding report. There is a possibility of a Special Fund project developing as a result of the mission, and the secretariat will in any event follow the matter closely and give any assistance possible.

08. TRANSPORT

(carried out by ECIA with the co-operation of OAS)

08-0	1	<u>Study of the transport situation and basic transport problems in Latin America</u> <u>Authority:</u> ECIA resolutions 69 (V) and 120 (VII); Committee of the Whole resolution 38 (AC.16). (Applicable also to project No. 08-01 below.)
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<u>Project number</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Title, authority and description</u>
		<p><u>Description:</u> The general survey of the evolution of transport in the post-war period and of the basic problems for the future will be completed early in 1964.</p>
08-01	2	<p><u>Study of sectoral and special problems</u></p> <p><u>Description:</u> It is envisaged that further studies of special and sectoral problems, including those relating to agricultural, industrial and regional integration, will be needed in the light of the conclusions reached by the general study.</p>
08-1	2	<p><u>Ports</u></p> <p><u>Authority:</u> ECIA resolution 69 (V); Committee of the Whole resolution 38 (AC.16).</p> <p><u>Description:</u> The secretariat is collaborating with OAS in its study on ports undertaken in pursuance of a resolution adopted at the Punta del Este Conference in 1961. In this way, work is being done on a project which has been a matter of concern to the Commission for many years, though little progress has been made on it for want of resources.</p>
08-2	2	<p><u>Improvement of transport conditions and services for the development of regional trade</u></p> <p><u>Authority:</u> ECIA resolutions 214 (IX) and 222 (X); Trade Committee resolution 15 (III). (Applicable also to project Nos. 08-21 and 08-22 below.)</p> <p><u>Description:</u> This project calls for a study of the need for improving the availability and conditions of inland and maritime transport facilities with a view to the expansion of trade among Latin American countries, including the incidence of freight rates on present and future commodity trade flows and other problems of trade policy in regard to transport. It further involves the study of transport problems related to the implementation of multilateral economic integration agreements in the area and co-operation in this respect with ALAIC. (This project is closely linked with project No. 03-41.)</p>
08-21	2	<p><u>Maritime transport in relation to the ALAIC countries</u></p> <p><u>Description:</u> Work on the maritime aspects of the main project described under No. 08-2 above has been started, with particular reference to the simplification and standardization of shipping documents. This should include research on the establishment of basic loads, organization of special storage areas, and so forth.</p>

<u>Project number</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Title, authority and description</u>
08-22	2	<u>Transport problems in relation to expansion of trade in manufactured goods</u> <u>Description:</u> If means permit, it is planned to prepare, in 1964, a study of transport problems in relation to the expansion of trade in manufactured goods from Latin America to developed areas.
08-3	2	<u>Seminars and expert working groups in intra-regional transport problems</u> <u>Authority:</u> Committee of the Whole resolution 179 (AC.45). <u>Description:</u> It is anticipated that the general study (project No. 08-0) will define specific problems related to inland or maritime transport or transport planning, including, <u>inter alia</u> , problems on transport statistics, accounting systems, etc., which require special attention by working groups or seminars.

09. STATISTICS

09-1	1	<u>Preparation of statistical series</u> <u>Authority:</u> Terms of reference of the Commission; ECLA resolutions 44 (V), 64 (V) and 79 (VI). <u>Description:</u> The preparation of statistical series is a continuing task which has been pursued ever since the Commission was established. Series are maintained for national income, industry, agriculture, external trade, and so forth. Other series include demographic and vital statistics, housing, health, education and levels of living. These series also form the basic material for the <u>Economic Survey</u> . The <u>Statistical Supplement</u> , which has been a regular feature of the <u>Economic Bulletin for Latin America</u> for several years, was published separately in two issues in 1962, and in mimeographed form in 1963. As from 1964, a separate <u>Statistical Bulletin</u> will be published.
09-2	1	<u>Regional statistical advisers</u> <u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolutions 154 (VIII) and 196 (IX). <u>Description:</u> A regional technical assistance project was started by BTAO in 1962, under which three regional statistical advisers have been provided to assist countries, at their request, in operational activities relating to

<u>Project number</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Title, authority and description</u>
		<p>economic statistics, sampling and field surveys, and demographic and social statistics. This work is co-ordinated by the Office of the Regional Statistician assigned to ECLA. For 1964, an additional regional adviser on economic statistics, with special reference to national accounts, will be provided for the area covered by ECLA's Mexico Office.</p> <p>Since the tenth session, technical assistance missions on demographic and social statistics have been undertaken in Chile, Peru and Venezuela; on sampling and field surveys in Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela; and on economic statistics in Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Paraguay.</p> <p>In addition to the missions itemized above, the three regional advisers helped the secretariat to carry out an evaluation of Chile's national system of statistics, which resulted in a request for a broad technical assistance mission.</p>
09-3	1	<p><u>Meetings and seminars on specific statistical problems</u></p> <p><u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolutions 154 (XVII) and 196 (IX). (Applicable also to project Nos. 09-31 to 09-33 and 09-4 below.)</p> <p><u>Description:</u> Following earlier seminars on industrial statistics (October 1960) and on housing statistics and programmes (September 1962), a working group on the classification of industrial products met at ECLA headquarters in November 1963.</p> <p>Plans are being made to hold further seminars or meetings in 1964, if resources permit, with the help of the United Nations Statistical Office and BTAO, as follows:</p>
09-31	2	<p><u>Seminar on basic statistics for economic programming</u></p> <p><u>Note:</u> This seminar, which had been included as a high priority subject in the plans for the 1964 technical assistance programme, will now be organized by IASI, with the help of the ECLA secretariat and the United Nations Statistical Office.</p>

<u>Project number</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Title, authority and description</u>
09-32	2	<u>Second Latin American seminar on civil registration</u> <u>Description:</u> This seminar will take place in Lima, Peru, from 30 November through 11 December 1964. A preparatory committee has been established with the participation of all the co-sponsors, which are the United Nations Statistical Office, ECLA, BTAO, IASI, PASB/WHO, the Inter-American Association of Civil Registrars and the Inter-American Children's Institute.
09-33	2	<u>Working Group on Industrial Classification (second meeting)</u> <u>Note:</u> Plans are being made to hold a second meeting of the Working Group on Industrial Classification, as and when resources permit.
09-4	1	<u>Preparation of a minimum programme of basic statistics</u> <u>Description:</u> As a contribution towards the definition of a minimum programme of basic statistics, a paper has been prepared on the use of national accounts for purposes of analysis and development programming (E/CN.12/671).
09-5	1	<u>Studies on specific statistical topics</u> <u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolution 197 (IX). <u>Description:</u> As and when resources permit, special studies are envisaged in connexion with indicators of levels of living, basic statistics for economic and social development, and methods of capital formation statistics. In addition, special statistical work is being done in connexion with the study on inputs in agriculture (project No. 06-01).

10. OTHER PROJECTS

<u>Project number</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Title, authority and description</u>
10-0	1	<u>Publicity concerning the Commission's work</u> <u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolutions 108 (VI), 199 (IX) and 223 (X); Trade Committee resolution 10 (II).
10-01	2	<u>Ad hoc advisory group on publicity</u> <u>Authority:</u> ECLA resolution 223 (X). <u>Description:</u> An <u>ad hoc</u> advisory group is to be set up to undertake the following tasks: (a) To analyse past obstacles to extensive dissemination of information on the Commission's work; (b) To make specific proposals for the early removal of such obstacles, with special emphasis on measures that may be adopted to enlist in the service of information and publicity on economic matters the educational centres, the press, radio and private sector organizations; (c) To make suggestions for mobilizing the necessary financial resources for a publicity campaign.
10-02	1	<u>Dissemination of information on the benefits to be obtained from the expansion of trade and on the reasons for establishing a common market</u> <u>Authority:</u> Trade Committee resolution 10 (II). <u>Description:</u> Addresses, lectures and statements have been given in relation to this project, and numerous press releases have been distributed.

11. DECENTRALIZATION OF REGIONAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES AND CO-OPERATION IN THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME

11-0	1	<u>Decentralization of regional technical assistance activities</u> <u>Authority:</u> ECIA resolutions 51 (V), 210 (IX) and 237 (X); Committee of the Whole resolution 110 (AC.34). (Applicable also to project No. 11-1 below.) <u>Description:</u> The secretariat has, during 1963, continued to take increasing responsibility for regional technical assistance projects, for a number of which it has substantive
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Project
number

Group

Title, authority and description

responsibility. A particularly important role is played by the secretariat in connexion with the technical assistance accorded to the Central American Economic Integration Programme.

The secretariat has played an important part, with respect to regional projects, in the preparations for the 1965-1966 Expanded Programme, and the 1965 regular programme. ECLA will be responsible for the implementation of the majority of these projects.

BTAO provides fellowships for the Training Programme and supports the intensive training courses organized by the Institute (see E/CN.12/678 and Add.1).

The list of activities below is divided into continuing regional projects, including regional advisers, and seminars or meetings, included in the programme for 1964. The project numbers in parentheses on the left refer to the corresponding projects as described in the work programme above.

Joint regional projects, including regional advisers

1. Under the substantive responsibility of ECLA headquarters, Santiago

(a) Advisory Groups Programme (with the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning)

Authority: Economic and Social Council resolution 222 (IX). (Applicable also to items (b), (c), (d) (i) and (d) (ii) below.)

(b) Training Programme (also with the Institute)

(05-16)

(c) ECLA/FAO/BTAO Pulp and Paper Advisory Group

(d) Regional advisers on industrial problems

(05-0)

(i) Industrial integration (as from 1964)

(05-04)

(ii) Technological research for industry (one adviser)

(05-12)

(iii) Mechanical industries (one adviser, recruited in 1963)

Authority: General Assembly resolution 200 (III). (Applicable also to (iv) below.)

<u>Project number</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Title, authority and description</u>
(05-15)		(iv) Chemical industry (one adviser, recruited in 1963)
(02-2)		(e) Regional Advisory Group on Trade Policy (three advisers) <u>Authority:</u> Economic and Social Council resolution 222 (IX).
(09-2)		(f) Three regional statistical advisers <u>Authority:</u> General Assembly resolution 200 (III).
(07-1)		(g) ECLA/BTAO/WMO Water Resources Survey Group <u>Authority:</u> Economic and Social Council resolution 222 (IX).
(01-3)		(h) Two regional advisers on housing <u>Authority:</u> General Assembly resolution 418 (V). (i) Regional adviser on public administration (in co-operation with the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning) <u>Authority:</u> General Assembly resolution 723 (VIII). (j) Regional adviser on community development (Andean Indian project) <u>Authority:</u> General Assembly resolution 418 (V).
(01-2)		(k) Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) <u>Authority:</u> General Assembly resolution 200 (III).
		2. <u>Under the substantive responsibility of the Mexico Office of ECLA</u>
(04)		(1) Central American Economic Integration Programme - thirteen regional experts, for textile industries, power development, customs union, industrial development, population, electrical engineering, surface transport, shipping and ports, public finance, land tenure, housing, equalization of social charges, and socio-economic aspects of income distribution. <u>Authority:</u> General Assembly resolutions 200 (III) and 418 (V); Economic and Social Council resolution 222 (IX).

<u>Project number</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Title, authority and description</u>
(04-71)		<p>(<u>m</u>) Advanced School of Public Administration for Central America (ESAPAC)</p> <p><u>Authority:</u> General Assembly resolution 723 (VIII); Economic and Social Council resolution 222 (IX).</p> <p>(<u>n</u>) Regional Fundamental Education Centre for Latin America (CREFAL)</p> <p><u>Authority:</u> General Assembly resolutions 418 (V) and 723 (VIII).</p> <p>(<u>o</u>) Regional economic adviser for the Caribbean</p> <p><u>Authority:</u> General Assembly resolution 200 (III).</p> <p>(<u>p</u>) Regional community development adviser for the Caribbean (vacant)</p> <p><u>Authority:</u> General Assembly resolution 418 (V).</p>
(04-5)		(<u>q</u>) Regional adviser on economic statistics (as from 1964)
(04-04)		<p>(<u>r</u>) Central American Programming Mission - 5 experts</p> <p><u>Authority:</u> Economic and Social Council resolution 222 (IX).</p>
3. <u>Seminars or meetings scheduled for 1964</u>		
(05-151)	2	<p>(<u>s</u>) Seminar on chemical industries in Latin America - second half of 1964</p> <p><u>Authority:</u> General Assembly resolution 200 (III).</p>
(02-3)	2	<p>(<u>t</u>) Seminars or courses on trade policy (replaced in 1963 by two meetings of a panel of experts on trade policy)</p> <p><u>Authority:</u> Economic and Social Council resolution 222 (IX).</p>
(09-31)	2	<p>(<u>u</u>) Seminar on basic statistics for economic and social planning (with the United Nations Statistical Office and IASI)</p> <p><u>Authority:</u> General Assembly resolution 200 (III). (Applicable also to (<u>v</u>) below.)</p>

<u>Project number</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Title, authority and description</u>
(09-32)	2	(v) Second Latin American seminar on civil registration (with the Statistical Office and other organizations)
(01-13)	2	(w) Meeting of experts on social development planning <u>Authority:</u> General Assembly resolution 418 (V). (Applicable also to item (x) below.)
(01-4)	2	(x) Seminar on planning and administration of community development
(04-711 to 04-721)	2	(y) Advanced School of Public Administration for Central America (ESAPAC) - Seminars and courses <u>Authority:</u> General Assembly resolution 723 (VIII). ESAPAC will organize some eleven seminars and courses in 1964, as indicated in project Nos. 04-711 to 04-721, for some of which BTAO will provide financing in whole or in part.
11-1	1	<u>Co-operation in the technical assistance programme at the country level</u> <u>Description:</u> Through the Advisory Groups now organized by the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning, the Commission has participated in the preparation of some country programmes in the economic and social field, and this work will be extended by the secretariat to other countries as and when resources permit. As from 1964, the secretariat will comment on the reports of country experts falling within its areas of competence. At the meeting of resident representatives of the Technical Assistance Board and directors of Special Fund Programmes held at Santiago, Chile, from 10 to 12 February 1964, a number of matters relating to the relationship between the resident representatives and the Advisory Groups (tripartite or otherwise) were discussed with the secretariat and with the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning. The participation of the ECLA secretariat in programming for 1965-1966 at the country level was also discussed at that meeting.

ANNEXES

ANNEX I

List of delegations

STATES MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION

Argentina

Representative: Mr. Alfredo Juan Ure, Chargé d'Affaires in Chile

Alternate Representatives: Mr. Carlos Santiago Vailati, Mr. Alberto Eduardo Moroni

Bolivia

Representative: Mr. Oscar Gandarillas Vargas

Alternate Representative: Mr. Eusebio Moreira Torres

Brazil

Representative: H.E. Mr. Fernando Ramos de Alencar, Ambassador to Chile

Alternate Representative: Mr. Paulus da Silva Castro

Canada

Representative: H.E. Mr. G.B. Summers, Ambassador to Chile

Alternate Representative: Mr. J.R. Midwinter

Chile

Representative: Mr. Pedro Daza, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs

Alternate Representatives: Mr. Miguel Rioseco, Mr. José Piñera,
Mr. Samuel Radrigán, Mr. Jorge Valdovinos, Mr. Luis Larraín

Colombia

Representative: H.E. Mr. Antonio Lemus Guzmán, Ambassador to Chile

Alternate Representative: Mr. Jaime Canal Rivas

Costa Rica

Representative: H.E. Mr. Isaac Felipe Azofeifa, Ambassador to Chile

Alternate Representative: Mr. Eduardo Echeverría Heilbron

Cuba

Representative: Mr. Pedro Martínez Pírez, Chargé d'Affaires in Chile

Alternate Representative: Mr. Raúl Almaguer Parra

Ecuador

Representative: Mr. Teodoro Bustamante Muñoz, Chargé d'Affaires in Chile

Alternate Representative: Mr. Edwin Marchán

El Salvador

Representative: Mr. Cristóbal Humberto Ibarra

France

Representative: H.E. Mr. Gabriel Lisette, Ambassador

Alternate Representatives: Mr. Louis Bruneau, Mr. Henri Fauville

Guatemala

Representative: H.E. Mr. Agustín Donis Kestler, Ambassador to Chile

Honduras

Representative: Mr. Roberto Ramírez

Mexico

Representative: Mr. Juan Delgado Navarro

Alternate Representative: Mr. Roberto De Negri Iberry

Netherlands

Representative: Mr. Richard Hendrik Fein

Nicaragua

Representative: Mr. Sergio García Quintero

Panama

Representative: H.E. Mr. Alfredo T. Boyd, Ambassador to Chile

Alternate Representative: Mr. Gilberto Orillac

Paraguay

Representative: H.E. Mr. Alberto Nogués, Ambassador to Chile

Peru

Representative: Mr. Hubert Wieland

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Representative: H.E. Mr. R.D.J. Scott Fox, Ambassador to Chile

Alternate Representative: Mr. H.T. Kennedy

United States of America

Representative: H.E. Mr. Charles W. Cole, Ambassador to Chile

Alternate Representatives: Mr. Thomas R. Favell, Miss Dorothy Jester

Uruguay

Representative: H.E. Mr. Julio César Vignale, Ambassador to Chile

Venezuela

Representative: Mr. Gilberto Gómez

ASSOCIATE MEMBER OF THE COMMISSION

British Honduras (Belize)

Representative: Mr. Rafael Fonseca

STATES MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS NOT MEMBERS OF THE
COMMISSION, ATTENDING IN A CONSULTATIVE CAPACITY

Austria

Representative: Mr. Walter Brünner

Hungary

Representative: Mr. Tibor Meran

Poland

Representative: Mr. Damian Silski

Spain

Representative: H.E. Mr. Tomás Suñer y Ferrer, Ambassador to Chile

Alternate Representative: Mr. José María Sierra

STATES NOT MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS,
ATTENDING IN A CONSULTATIVE CAPACITY

Federal Republic of Germany

Representative: Mr. Hans Joachim Mewes

Switzerland

Representative: Mr. Max A. Maier

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

International Labour Organisation (ILO): Mr. René Livchen

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO):
Mr. Hernán Santa Cruz, Mr. Ian Kelton

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO):
Mr. J.R. Moreira

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO): Mr. J.P. Fournier

World Health Organization (WHO): Mr. Eduardo Sarué

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD):
Mr. Murray Ross, Mr. Peter Reiter

World Meteorological Organization (WMO): Mr. I. Font Tullot

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY (IAEA):

Mr. G.W.C. Tait

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT): Mr. Santiago Macario

Inter-American Development Bank (IDB): Mr. Cecilio Morales

Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM): Mr. Jacques Delons
Organization of American States (OAS): Mr. Ramón Lartundo

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Category A

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU):

Mr. Basilio González Hermosilla, Mr. Carlos Ibáñez King

International Organization of Employers: Mr. Ildefonso Recalde

World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU): Mr. Juan Vargas Puebla

World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA): Mr. Nicolás Berczeller

Category B

Centre for Latin American Monetary Studies (CEMLA): Mr. Javier Márquez

Inter-American Council of Commerce and Production (IACCP):

Mr. Javier Fuenzalida, Mr. Orlando Bertolone Jara

International Federation of Women Lawyers: Mrs. Filomena Quintana,
Mrs. Dorothy G. Turkel

ANNEX II

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL DOCUMENTS ISSUED BY THE COMMISSION SINCE ITS TENTH SESSION AND OF CERTAIN OTHER DOCUMENTS RELATING TO VARIOUS EARLIER MEETINGS

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Languages</u> ^{a/}
SECRETARIAT		
E/CN.12/629/Rev.1	<u>La fabricación de maquinarias y equipos industriales en América Latina-III. Los equipos básicos en la Argentina (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.G.5)</u>	S
E/CN.12/636	<u>Livestock in Latin America: Status, problems and prospects-II. Brazil (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.G.3)</u>	E S
E/CN.12/680/Rev.1	<u>Towards a Dynamic Development Policy for Latin America (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.G.4)</u> /The Spanish version was published under the name of the author, Mr. Raúl Prebisch, by the Fondo de Cultura Económica, Mexico D.F., 1963. <u>7</u>	E S
E/3766/Rev.3- E/CN.12/690/Rev.3	<u>Annual report of the Economic Commission for Latin America, covering the period 17 February 1962 to 17 May 1963 (Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 4)</u>	E S
E/CN.12/691	<u>La industria textil del Uruguay</u>	S
	<u>Economic Bulletin for Latin America, vol. VII, No. 2, December 1962, Statistical Supplement (United Nations Sales No.: 63.II.G.9)</u>	E S
	<u>Economic Bulletin for Latin America, vol. VIII, No. 1, March 1963, (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 63.II.G.8)</u> /Includes document E/CN.12/CCE/265 <u>7</u>	E S
	<u>Economic Bulletin for Latin America, vol. VIII, No. 2, October 1963, (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.G.1)</u> /Includes documents E/CN.12/679, E/CN.12/677, E/CN.12/686 and E/CN.12/653 <u>7</u>	E S

^{a/} The letters E, P and S indicate English, Portuguese and Spanish.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE, TENTH SESSION

(Santiago, Chile, 12 to 14 February 1964)

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Languages</u>	
E/CN.12/AC.57/4	Report of the Working Group on Classification of Manufactured Products (Santiago, Chile, 4 to 15 November 1963)	E	S
E/CN.12/AC.57/6	Latin America and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	E	S
E/CN.12/AC.57/7	Report by the secretariat on the Meeting of Latin American Government Experts on Trade Policy (Brasilia, 20 to 25 January 1964)	E	S
E/CN.12/AC.57/7/Add.1	Informe de la secretaría sobre la Reunión de Expertos Gubernamentales de América Latina en Política Comercial (Brasilia, 20 al 25 de enero de 1964)		S
E/CN.12/AC.57/8	Report of the Governing Council of the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning on the Institute's activities in 1963-64	E	S
E/CN.12/AC.57/9	Information paper on technical assistance provided to countries and territories of the ECLA region under the Expanded and Regular Programmes in 1963	E	S
E/CN.12/AC.57/10	Report by the secretariat on the United Nations building in Santiago, Chile	E	S
E/CN.12/AC.57/11	Report of the <u>Ad Hoc</u> Committee on the Gift Programme for the United Nations building in Santiago, Chile	E	S
E/CN.12/AC.57/13 and Add.1	Note by the Secretariat on resolutions of concern or of possible interest to the Commission, adopted by the General Assembly at its eighteenth session and by the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-sixth session	E	S
E/CN.12/AC.57/14	Report of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories: note by the Secretariat	E	S

CENTRAL AMERICAN ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION COMMITTEE

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Languages</u>	
E/CN.12/683/Rev.1	Possibilities of integrated industrial development in Central America /rolled steel; welded tubes; glass containers; sheet glass, electric lamps; caustic soda, chlorine and chlorine insecticides; petroleum products; petroleum refining; viscose and acetate rayon/ (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 63.II.G.10)	E	S
E/CN.12/692	Informe del Seminario de Clasificación y Administración Presupuestarias en Centroamérica y Panamá		S
E/CN.12/CCE/249/Rev.1	Informe de la tercera reunión del Grupo de Trabajo sobre equiparación de incentivos fiscales al desarrollo industrial y proyecto de convenio		S
E/CN.12/CCE/252 and Add.1 and 2	Anteproyecto de Protocolo al Convenio Centroamericano sobre Equiparación de Gravámenes a la Importación		S
E/CN.12/CCE/253/Rev.1	Informe de la reunión de Consulta, conteniendo el proyecto de protocolo al Convenio Centroamericano sobre Equiparación de Gravámenes a la Importación el proyecto de Convenio Centroamericano sobre Incentivos Fiscales al desarrollo industrial		S
E/CN.12/CCE/259	Informe de la primera reunión de funcionarios gubernamentales para perfeccionar la adhesión de Costa Rica al Tratado General de Integración Económica Centroamericana		S
E/CN.12/CCE/260	Informe de la segunda reunión de funcionarios gubernamentales para perfeccionar la adhesión de Costa Rica al Tratado General		S
E/CN.12/CCE/265	General situation and future outlook of the Central American Economic Integration Programme	E	S
E/CN.12/CCE/269	Informe de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Agricultura y la Alimentación (FAO)		S
E/CN.12/CCE/270	Estructura y funcionamiento de las plantas de almacenamiento y conservación de granos en Centroamérica		S

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Languages</u>
E/CN.12/CCE/271	Progreso de los estudios sobre producción y mercadeo integrado de granos en Centroamérica	S
E/CN.12/CCE/272	Comercialización de granos en Centroamérica y Panamá	S
E/CN.12/CCE/273	Informe del Grupo de Trabajo para el estudio del abastecimiento de granos en Centroamérica y Panamá	S
E/CN.12/CCE/274	Informe del Instituto Centroamericano de Investigación y Tecnología Industrial (ICAITI)	S
E/CN.12/CCE/275	Informe de la Organización Internacional del Trabajo (OIT)	S
E/CN.12/CCE/276	Informe del Director de la Escuela Superior de Administración Pública de América Central (ESAPAC)	S
E/CN.12/CCE/277	Informe del Representante Regional de la JAT para Centroamérica	S
E/CN.12/CCE/308	La eventual participación de Panamá en el movimiento latinoamericano hacia la integración económica	S
E/CN.12/CCE/309	Estudio sobre la posible incorporación de Panamá al mercado común centroamericano	S
<u>Central American Trade Sub-Committee</u>		
E/CN.12/CCE/247	Informe de la Duodécima reunión del Subcomité de Comercio Centroamericano	S
E/CN.12/CCE/263	Bases para la aplicación de las preferencias arancelarias negociadas entre Costa Rica y cada uno de los demás estados miembros del Tratado General	S
E/CN.12/CCE/314	Report of the extraordinary session of the Central American Trade Sub-Committee	E S
E/CN.12/CCE/SC.1/83	Situación actual y tareas a realizar para completar la elaboración de las listas de productos de excepción al libre comercio inmediato entre Costa Rica y los demás países miembros del Tratado General	S

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Languages</u>
E/CN.12/CCE/SC.1/88	Nota conjunta de la Secretaria de la CEPAL y la SIECA sobre el Anteproyecto de Código Aduanero Uniforme Centroamericano	S
E/CN.12/CCE/SC.1/89	Observaciones de los gobiernos centroamericanos al Anteproyecto de Código Aduanero Uniforme Centroamericano	S
<u>Central American Statistical Co-ordination</u> <u>Sub-Committee</u>		
E/CN.12/CCE/304	Informe de la Quinta reunión del Sub-Comité de Coordinación Estadística del Istmo Centroamericano	S
E/CN.12/CCE/313	Informe de la reunión del Grupo de Trabajo de Estadísticas Agropecuarias	S
E/CN.12/CCE/SC.2/65	Coordinación de las estadísticas agropecuarias continuas entre las naciones del Istmo Centroamericano	S
E/CN.12/CCE/SC.2/66	Resumen de los resultados de una encuesta sobre precios recibidos por los productos agropecuarios en las naciones del Istmo Centroamericano	S
E/CN.12/CCE/SC.2/67	Estadísticas de precios recibidos por los productos agropecuarios	S
E/CN.12/CCE/SC.2/68	Situación actual del programa centroamericano de coordinación estadística	S
E/CN.12/CCE/SC.2/69	Estado actual de las estadísticas agropecuarias continuas en las naciones del Istmo Centroamericano	S
E/CN.12/CCE/SC.2/70	El desarrollo del programa de coordinación de estadísticas agropecuarias de las naciones del Istmo Centroamericano	S
E/CN.12/CCE/SC.2/71	Coordinación de las boletas del censo agropecuario de los países del Istmo Centroamericano	S
E/CN.12/CCE/SC.2/72	Coordinación de las estadísticas de destace del ganado en los países del Istmo Centroamericano	S

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Languages</u>
E/CN.12/CCE/SC.2/75	Modificaciones que se propone introducir en las normas internacionales para la preparación de estadísticas industriales básicas	S
E/CN.12/CCE/SC.2/75/ Add.1	Ultimas encuestas industriales básicas	S
E/CN.12/CCE/SC.2/75/ Add.2	Métodos utilizados para preparar estadísticas industriales	S
E/CN.12/CCE/SC.2/80	Programa coordinado de encuestas agro agropecuarias para los países del Istmo Centroamericano	S
E/CN.12/CCE/SC.2/81	Programa para el mejoramiento de las estadísticas forestales y productos forestales	S
E/CN.12/CCE/SC.2/82	Evaluación de las estadísticas industriales continuas en Centroamérica y Panamá	S

Central American Transport Sub-Committee

E/CN.12/CCE/250	Red vial Centroamericana	S
E/CN.12/CCE/307	Informe de la segunda reunión del Sub-Comité Centroamericano de Transportes	S
E/CN.12/CCE/310	Sistema de navegación lacustre y fluvial entre Costa Rica y Nicaragua	S
E/CN.12/CCE/SC.3/6	Métodos y criterios actuales de diseño y construcción de pavimentos flexibles en Centroamérica	S

Central American Housing, Building and Planning Sub-Committee

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Language</u>
E/CN.12/CCE/305	Informe de la Segunda reunión del Sub-comité de Vivienda, Edificación y Planeamiento del Istmo Centroamericano	S
E/CN.12/CCE/SC.4/10	Glosario de términos empleados en arquitectura y construcción en el Istmo Centroamericano	S

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Languages</u>
E/CN.12/CCE/SC.4/12	Nota de la secretaría sobre la reunión del Grupo de Trabajo sobre Coordinación Modular en Vivienda	S
E/CN.12/CCE/SC.4/13	Cuaderno de trabajo	S
E/CN.12/CCE/SC.4/14	Informe del Grupo de Trabajo sobre Coordinación Modular en Vivienda	S
E/CN.12/CCE/SC.4/15	Industrias o establecimientos que fabrican materiales de construcción en el Istmo Centroamericano	S
E/CN.12/CCE/SC.4/16	Estado actual de los recursos naturales del Istmo Centroamericano y su posible aplicación en la manufactura de materiales de construcción utilizables en la vivienda	S
E/CN.12/CCE/SC.4/17 and Add.1	Programas de construcción de viviendas en los países del Istmo Centroamericano para 1962-63 y su relación con los materiales de construcción requeridos	S
E/CN.12/CCE/SC.4/19	Nota de la secretaría sobre coordinación de programas nacionales de vivienda	S

Central American Electric Power Sub-Committee

E/CN.12/CCE/306	Informe de la Segunda reunión del Sub-comité Centroamericano de Electrificación	S
E/CN.12/CCE/SC.5/7- TAO/LAT/32	Coordinación de programas de electrificación en Centroamérica y desarrollo eléctrico combinado de Honduras y El Salvador	S
E/CN.12/CCE/SC.5/9	Estadísticas de energía eléctrica en Centroamérica y Panamá, 1960 y 1961	S
E/CN.12/CCE/SC.5/11	Desarrollo combinado de los sistemas centrales de El Salvador y Honduras	S
E/CN.12/CCE/SC.5/12	Desarrollo combinado de los sistemas eléctricos de Chiriquí (Panamá) y Golfito (Costa Rica)	S
E/CN.12/CCE/SC.5/13	Programa regional para la evaluación de los recursos hidráulicos del Istmo Centroamericano	S

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Languages</u>
E/CN.12/CCE/SC.5/14	Proyecto para el establecimiento de una red regional de estaciones hidrométricas e hidrometeorológicas	S
E/CN.12/CCE/SC.5/15	Sistema uniforme de cuentas para empresas eléctricas	S

Working Group on Fiscal Incentives to Industrial Development

CCE/GIF/I/DT.2	Cuadro comparativo de los beneficios fiscales que conceden las leyes nacionales de fomento industrial en Centroamérica	S
CCE/GIF/I/DT.3	Cuadros comparativos por industrias de los beneficios fiscales concedidos por las leyes nacionales de fomento industrial en Centroamérica	S
CCE/GIF/I/DT.4	Bases para un proyecto de convenio centroamericano de incentivos fiscales al desarrollo industrial	S
CCE/GIF/I/DT.5/Rev.1	Propuesta presentada por el Grupo especial de Trabajo sobre campos de aplicación del convenio	S
CCE/GIF/I/DT.6	Esquema de clasificación	S
CCE/GIF/I/DT.7	Exención de impuestos sobre el capital	S
CCE/GIF/I/DT.8/Rev.1	Cuadro comparativo sobre otorgamiento de beneficios fiscales por grupos de industrias, al terminar la séptima sesión plenaria del Grupo de Trabajo	S
CCE/GIF/I/DT.9	Otorgamiento de beneficios fiscales por grupos de industrias	S
CCE/GIF/I/DT.10	Versión revisada del esquema para la reforma y unificación de las leyes centroamericanas de fomento industrial	S
CCE/GIF/I/DT.11/Rev.2	Propuesta presentada por el Grupo especial de Trabajo sobre la clasificación de las empresas	S
CCE/GIF/I/DT.14/Rev.2	Beneficios otorgables	S
CCE/GIF/I/DT.15	Propuesta presentada por el Grupo especial de Trabajo sobre procedimientos y control	S

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Languages</u>
CCE/GIF/I/DT.16	Proyecto de bases sobre coordinación	S
CCE/GIF/I/DT.17	Redacción preliminar sobre unificación de incentivos fiscales	S
CCE/GIF/II/DT.1	Observaciones presentadas por los gobiernos centroamericanos sobre las bases del convenio de incentivos fiscales al desarrollo industrial	S
CCE/GIF/II/DT.3 (Vol. I)	Beneficios concedidos a empresas industriales en Centroamérica en aplicación de las leyes nacionales de fomento industrial	S
CCE/GIF/II/DT.3 (Vol. II)	Importaciones autorizadas con franquicia aduanera y cálculo de los impuestos liberados para materias primas, envases y maquinaria	S
CCE/GIF/II/DT.4/Rev.2	Anteproyecto de convenio centroamericano de incentivos fiscales al desarrollo industrial	S
CCE/GIF/III/DT.1	Propuestas para la redacción del artículo correspondiente a clasificación de las empresas presentadas por las delegaciones de Guatemala y Honduras	S
CCE/GIF/III/DT.2	Proyectos de redacción de los artículos correspondientes a las actividades de ensamble elaborados por la secretaría de la CEPAL a base de los acuerdos tomados por el grupo de trabajo los días 26 y 27 de marzo de 1962	S
CCE/GIF/III/DT.3	Proyectos de redacción de los artículos 1 a 7 del convenio centroamericano de incentivos fiscales al desarrollo industrial elaborados por la secretaría de la CEPAL a base de los acuerdos tomados por el grupo de trabajo los días 26 y 27 de marzo de 1962	S
CCE/GIF/III/DT.4	Artículo 10 (Propuesta de la Delegación de Guatemala)	S
CCE/GIF/III/DT.5	Artículo 10 (Propuesta de la Secretaría Permanente del Tratado General de Integración Económica Centroamericana (SIECA))	

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Languages</u>
CCE/GIF/III/DT.6	Proyectos de redacción de artículos del convenio centroamericano de incentivos fiscales al desarrollo industrial elaborados por la secretaría de la CEARL a base de los acuerdos tomados por el grupo de trabajo hasta el 29 de marzo de 1962 y prescripción de los artículos aún pendientes	S
<u>Working Group on Industrial Development</u>		
E/CN.12/CCE/GT.IND/4	Estudio tecnológico-económico de la industria de llantas en Centroamérica	S
E/CN.12/CCE/GT.IND/5	Proyecto de industria de cerámica de integración centroamericana	S
E/CN.12/CCE/GT.IND/12- E/CN.12/CCE/246	Informe de la reunión del Grupo de Trabajo <u>ad hoc</u> sobre desarrollo industrial	S
CCE/GT.IND/I/DT.2	Disposiciones sobre el régimen de industrias conetnoamericanas de integración	S
CCE/GT.IND/I/DT.1	Proyecto de primer protocolo adicional presentado por la Delegación de El Salvador	S
CCE/GT.IND/I/DT.2	Derechos aduaneros vigentes in los países centroamericanos sobre las principales materias primas y productos terminados de la industria de llantas	S
CCE/GT.IND/I/DT.3	Anteproyecto de protocolo adicional al convenio sobre el régimen de industrias centroamericanas de integración presentado por el gobierno de Guatemala: Llantas y neumáticos	S
CCE/GT.IND/I/DT.4	Derechos aduaneros vigentes en los países centroamericanos sobre las principales materias primas y productos terminados de la industria de la sosa-cloro-insecticidas clorados	S
CCE/GT.IND/I/DT.5	Derechos aduaneros vigentes en los países centroamericanos sobre las principales materias primas y productos terminados de ácidos alquilaril y sulfúricos, alquilaril sulfonatos y otras sales de ácidos alquilaril sulfónicos y lustradores-limpiadores para zapatos	S

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Languages</u>
CCE/GT.IND/I/DT.6	Derechos aduaneros vigentes en los países centroamericanos sobre bombillas eléctricas	S
CCE/GT.IND/I/DT.7	Proyecto de protocolo de convenio sobre régimen centroamericano de industrias de integración: Llantas y cámaras	S
CCE/GT.IND/I/DT.8	Derechos aduaneros vigentes en los países centroamericanos sobre las principales materias primas y productos terminados de la industria de alambre de cobre	S
CCE/GT.IND/I/DT.9	Proyecto de protocolo de convenio sobre régimen centroamericano de industrias de integración: industria de sosa-cloro e insecticidas clorados	S
CCE/GT.IND/I/DT.10	Proyecto de protocolo de convenio sobre régimen centroamericano de industrias de integración: Industria de alambre y cable de cobre	S

WORKSHOP ON BUDGETARY CLASSIFICATION AND
MANAGEMENT IN SOUTH AMERICA b/

(Santiago, Chile, 3 to 14 September 1962)

E/CN.12/BRW.2/L.4	A manual for programme and performance budgeting (Fiscal and Financial Branch of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations)	E	S
E/CN.12/BRW.2/L.4/Add.1	Performance budgeting for capital projects: an illustrative application (Frank W. Krause)	E	S
E/CN.12/BRW.2/L.5	Algunas consideraciones sobre las relaciones entre la programación del desarrollo y el presupuesto fiscal (ECLA secretariat)		S
E/CN.12/BRW.2/L.6	Estructura de un programa presupuestario (ECLA secretariat)		S
E/CN.12/BRW.2/L.8	La adaptación de la organización presupuestaria a las necesidades de la programación del presupuesto (ECLA secretariat)		S

b/ The Workshop was jointly sponsored by BTAO, ECLA, the Division of Public Administration and the Fiscal and Financial Branch of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations. The report of the Workshop is contained in document E/CN.12/634/Rev.1 (ST/TAO/SER.C/58).

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Languages</u>
E/CN.12/BRW.2/L.9	La aplicación del presupuesto por programas y actividades a las empresas públicas (ECLA secretariat)	S
E/CN.12/BRW.2/L.10	La experiencia de algunos países de América del Sur en materia de reforma presupuestaria (ECLA secretariat)	S
E/CN.12/BRW.2/L.11	Reseña de los trabajos de reclasificación de los gastos e ingresos públicos en los países de America del Sur (ECLA secretariat)	S
BRW.2/1	El sistema de presupuestos cuatrienales del Uruguay y sus posibilidades para la aplicación de la técnica de presupuestos por programas (Jorge Irisity)	S
BRW.2/2	Gastos e ingresos públicos del Uruguay (Edison Gnazzo)	S
BRW.2/3	Aspectos del sistema presupuestario del Paraguay (Brígido Rodríguez Báez)	S
BRW.2/4	Clasificación funcional de los gastos presupuestales del Uruguay (Office of the Comptroller-General)	S
BRW.2/5	Introducción del presupuesto por programas en Bolivia (Oscar Gandarillas V., Antenor Santa Cruz y Fernando Bueno)	S
BRW.2/6	Organización administrativa y presupuestal de Colombia (National Budget Authority)	S
BRW.2/7	Sector público del Uruguay: Modelo de clasificación funcional desagregado para la identificación de programas y clasificación económico-funcional (Working Group on the Public Sector, of the Investment and Economic Development Commission (CIDE), in co-operation with the ECLA/BTAO Advisory Group in Uruguay)	S
BRW.2/8	Administración y ejecución presupuestal en Colombia (National Budget Authority)	S
BRW.2/9	Ensayo de clasificación económico-funcional de los gastos públicos del presupuesto nacional argentino para el ejercicio 1962 (Luis Ercone)	S

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Languages</u>
BRW.2/10	Experiencia de Venezuela en la implantación del sistema de presupuesto-programa (Carío Pavez, Andrés España y Enrique Narciso Guerra)	S
BRW.2/11	Orçamentos públicos no Brasil (Agnello Uchoa Bittencourt)	P
BRW.2/12	Algunas observaciones sobre la administración presupuestaria en Surinam (Phedor Erraueles)	S

CONFERENCE ON FISCAL POLICY^{c/}

(Santiago, Chile, 5 to 14 December 1962)

CPF-DB-1	Corporate income taxation in Latin America (Alan R. Prest)	E	S
CPF-DB-1/Add.1	Comments on CPF-DB-1 (Alexandre Kafka)	E	
CPF-DB-1/Add.2	Comentarios (Braulio Jatar-Dotti)		S
CPF-DB-2	Personal income tax in Latin America (Richard Goode)	E	S
CPF-DB-2/Add.1	El desarrollo económico y el principio de equidad en el impuesto personal sobre la renta (Ifigenia M. de Navarrete)		S
CPF-DB-2/Add.2	Comentarios (Alfonso Moisés Beatriz and Ulises Flores)		S
CPF-DB-3	The role of taxation in economic development (Nicholas Kaldor)	E	S
CPF-DB-3/Add.1	Comentarios (Rodrigo Núñez A.)		S
CPF-DB-3/Add.2	Comentarios (Federico Julio Herschel)		S
CPF-DB-4	Issues of tax reform for Latin America (Arnold C. Harberger)	E	S
CPF-DB-4/Add.1	Comentarios (Carlos Matus)		S
CPF-DB-5	Taxes on net wealth, inheritances and gifts (Dino Jarach)	E	S
CPF-DB-5/Add.1	Comentarios (Jaime E. Porras)		S
CPF-DB-5/Add.2	Comentarios (Carlos Casas M.)		S

^{c/} Sponsored by OAS, IDB and ECLA. The report of the Conference appears in document E/CN.12/638.

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Languages</u>	
CPF-DB-6	Production and consumption taxes and economic development (José María Naharro)	E	S
CPF-DB-6/Add.1	Comentarios (Néstor Vega Moreno)		S
CPF-DB-7	Fiscal problems in relation to a common market (Cesare Cosciani)	E	S
CPF-DB-7/Add.1	Comentarios (Mauricio Baca Muñoz)		S
CPF-DB-7/Add.2	Comentarios (José María Cazal)		S
CPF-DB-8	Fiscal policy in Latin America's economic development (Victor L. Urquidí)	E	S
CPF-DB-8/Add.1	Nota sobre la política fiscal como instrumento de redistribución del ingreso (Felipe Pazos)		S
CPF-DB-8/Add.2	Comentarios (Aníbal Pinto)		S
CPF-DB-9	Reform of agricultural taxation to promote economic development in Latin America (Haskell P. Wald)	E	S
CPF-DB-9/Add.1	Comments (Sol Descartes)	E	S
CPF-DB-10	Public expenditures and economic development (John H. Adler)	E	S
CPF-DB-10/Add.1	Comentarios (Jorge Méndez)		S
CPF-DS-1	Fiscal capacity of developing economies: issues of tax policy (Rajanikant Desai)	E	S
CPF-DS-2	Tax policy recommendations of technical assistance missions: evolution, pattern, and interpretation (Eugene R. Schlesinger)	E	S
CPF-DS-3	Agricultural taxation as a tool of development (W.F. Gregory)	E	S
CPF-DS-4	Conventions for the avoidance of double taxation with respect to taxes on income (Joseph Crockett)	E	S
CPF-DS-5	Tax incentives in Latin America (Pedro Mendive)	E	S
CPF-DS-6	Income tax treatment of foreign investment (Jack Heller)	E	

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Languages</u>
CPF-DS-7	Resumen de la legislación tributaria de Chile (Enrique Piedrabuena)	S

MEETING OF EXPERTS ON BASES FOR ELECTRICITY RATES IN LATIN AMERICA^{d/}

(Santiago, Chile, 10 to 20 December 1962)

E and WR/WP.2/1	Política y estructura tarifaria en el sector eléctrico (Alejandro Vega Villegas)	S
E and WR/WP.2/2	Introducción al estudio del régimen jurídico e institucional de las tarifas eléctricas en América Latina (Guillermo J. Cano)	S
E and WR/WP.2/4	Algunos problemas relacionados con el método de fijación de tarifas de acuerdo a la ley de servicios eléctricos chilena (Renato E. Salazar)	S
E and WR/WP.2/5	Principios de tarificación eléctrica (Eugenio Salazar)	S

SEMINAR ON INDUSTRIAL PROGRAMMING^{e/}

(São Paulo, Brazil, 4 to 15 March 1963)

ST/ECLA/CONF.11/L.2	Algunas notas sobre problemas de programación industrial (ECLA secretariat)	S
ST/ECLA/CONF.11/L.3	Selection of techniques and manpower absorption (ECLA secretariat)	E S
ST/ECLA/CONF.11/L.4	Choice of capital intensity in operational planning for under-developed countries (United Nations Centre for Industrial Development)	E
ST/ECLA/CONF.11/L.5	Economies of scale in relation to industrial programming (ECLA secretariat)	E S

d/ The report of the meeting is contained in document E/CN.12/640 and Add.1 and Corr.1

e/ Organized by the ECLA secretariat (Industrial Development Division) and the United Nations Centre for Industrial Development, with the co-operation of the executive groups of Brazilian industry, the National Confederation of Industry and the Federation of Industries of the State of São Paulo. The provisional report of the Seminar is contained in document E/CN.12/663.

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Languages</u>
ST/ECLA/CONF.11/L.6	Plant size and economies of scale (United Nations Centre for Industrial Development)	E
ST/ECLA/CONF.11/L.7	La experiencia de los Grupos Asesores en la formulación de programas de desarrollo de la industria manufacturera (ECLA secretariat)	S
ST/ECLA/CONF.11/L.8	ECAFE's experience in industrial programming (United Nations Centre for Industrial Development)	E
ST/ECLA/CONF.11/L.9	India's experience in industrial planning (United Nations Centre for Industrial Development)	E
ST/ECLA/CONF.11/L.10	Japan's experience in industrial planning (United Nations Centre for Industrial Development)	E
ST/ECLA/CONF.11/L.11	Algunos problemas metodológicos planteados por la programación de la industria de máquinas-herramientas y otros equipos (ECLA secretariat)	S
ST/ECLA/CONF.11/L.12	Criterios y antecedentes para la programación de la industria de máquinas-herramientas (ECLA secretariat)	S
ST/ECLA/CONF.11/I.13	Economías de escala en las caldererías (ECLA secretariat)	S
ST/ECLA/CONF.11/L.14	Economías de escala en la fabricación de tubos de acero con costura (ECLA secretariat)	S
ST/ECLA/CONF.11/L.16	Uma análise preliminar das economías de escala na industria automobilística do Brasil (ECLA secretariat)	P
ST/ECLA/CONF.11/L.17	Economías de escala en las industrias químicas (ECLA secretariat)	S
ST/ECLA/CONF.11/L.18	Nitrogenous fertilizers based on natural gas (United Nations Centre for Industrial Development)	E
ST/ECLA/CONF.11/L.19	Programming data and criteria for the pulp and paper industry (ECLA secretariat)	E

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Languages</u>
ST/ECLA/CONF.11/L.20	Economías de escala en la industria textil (ECLA secretariat)	S
ST/ECLA/CONF.11/L.21	Elementos de una metodología para la programación sectorial de industrias tradicionales: la industria textil (ECLA secretariat)	S
ST/ECLA/CONF.11/L.23	Programming data and criteria for the cement industry (United Nations Centre for Industrial Development)	E
ST/ECLA/CONF.11/L.24	Pre-investment data on the aluminium industry (United Nations Centre for Industrial Development)	E
ST/ECLA/CONF.11/L.25	Material, labour, capital, and flow inputs of construction in the Soviet Union (United Nations Centre for Industrial Development)	E
ST/ECLA/CONF.11/L.26	Classification of industrial structure in the Soviet Union (United Nations Centre for Industrial Development)	E
ST/ECLA/CONF.11/L.27	Evaluation of projects in predominantly private enterprise economies: selected procedures based on case studies (United Nations Centre for Industrial Development)	E
ST/ECLA/CONF.11/L.28	The Inter-American Development Bank and industrial development in Latin America (United Nations Centre for Industrial Development)	E
ST/ECLA/CONF.11/L.29	Project appraisal (United Nations Centre for Industrial Development)	E
ST/ECLA/CONF.11/L.30	Evaluation of projects in centrally planned economies (United Nations Centre for Industrial Development)	E
ST/ECLA/CONF.11/L.31	La creación de la industria automovilística brasileña analizada como un caso de programación industrial (ECLA secretariat)	S
ST/ECLA/CONF.11/L.32	La industria de máquinas-herramientas del Brasil: elementos para la programación de su desarrollo (ECLA secretariat)	S

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Languages</u>
ST/ECLA/CONF.11/L.33	Industrial promotion policy and industry programming (United Nations Centre for Industrial Development)	E
ST/ECLA/CONF.11/L.34	France's experience in industrial planning (United Nations Centre for Industrial Development)	E

ANNEX III

TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

As adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its sixth session and
amended at its ninth, thirteenth and twenty-eighth sessions

1. The Economic Commission for Latin America, acting within the framework of the policies of the United Nations and subject to the general supervision of the Council, shall, provided that the Commission takes no action in respect to any country without the agreement of the Government of that country:

(a) Initiate and participate in measures for facilitating concerted action for dealing with urgent economic problems arising out of the war and for raising the level of economic activity in Latin America and for maintaining and strengthening the economic relations of the Latin American countries both among themselves and with other countries of the world;

(b) Make or sponsor such investigations and studies of economic and technological problems and development within territories of Latin America as the Commission deems appropriate;

(c) Undertake or sponsor the collection, evaluation and dissemination of such economic, technological and statistical information as the Commission deems appropriate;

(d) Give special attention in its activities to the problems of economic development and assist in the formulation and development of co-ordinated policies as a basis for practical action in promoting economic development in the region;

(e) Assist the Economic and Social Council and its Technical Assistance Committee in discharging their functions with respect to the United Nations technical assistance programme, in particular by assisting in their appraisal of these activities in the Latin American region;

(f) In carrying out the above functions, deal as appropriate with the social aspects of economic development and the interrelationship of the economic and social factors.

2. The Commission shall direct its activities especially towards the study and seeking of solutions of problems arising in Latin America from world economic maladjustment and towards other problems connected with the world economy, with a view to the co-operation of the Latin American countries in the common effort to achieve world-wide recovery and economic stability.

3. (a) 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.

(b) Representatives of associate members shall be entitled to participate without vote in all meetings of the Commission, whether sitting as a commission or as committee of the whole.

(c) Representatives of associate members shall be eligible to be appointed as members of any committee or other subordinate body which may be set up by the Commission, and shall be eligible to hold office in such body.

4. The geographical scope of the Commission's work is the twenty Latin American States Members of the United Nations, participating territories in Central and South America which have frontiers adjoining any of these States, and participating territories in the Caribbean area.

5. The Commission is empowered to make recommendations on any matters within its competence directly to the Governments of members or associate members concerned, Governments admitted in a consultative capacity, and the specialized agencies concerned. The Commission shall submit for the Council's prior consideration any of its proposals for activities that would have important effects on the economy of the world as a whole.

6. The Commission shall invite any Member of the United Nations not a member of the Commission to participate in a consultative capacity in its consideration of any matter of particular concern to that non-member, following the practices of the Economic and Social Council.

7. (a) The Commission shall invite representatives of specialized agencies to attend its meetings and to participate, without vote, in its deliberations with respect to items on its agenda relating to matters within the scope of their activities; and may invite observers from such other inter-governmental organizations as it may consider desirable in accordance with the practices of the Council.

(b) The Commission shall make arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations which have been granted consultative status by the Council, in accordance with the principles approved by the Council for this purpose.

8. (a) The Commission shall take measures to ensure that the necessary liaison shall be maintained with other organs of the United Nations and with the specialized agencies, with special attention to the avoidance of the duplication of efforts.

(b) The Commission shall establish appropriate liaison and co-operation with other regional economic commissions, in accordance with the resolutions and directives of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.

9. The Commission shall co-operate with and take the necessary measures to co-ordinate its activities with the appropriate organs of the Inter-American System and as may be necessary with the Caribbean Commission in order to avoid any unnecessary duplication of effort between those organs and itself; to this end the Commission is empowered to, and shall seek to, make working arrangements with the appropriate organs of the Inter-American System regarding the joint or independent study or execution of economic problems within its competence and the fullest exchange of information necessary for the co-ordination of efforts in the economic field. The Commission shall invite the Pan American Union to nominate a representative to attend meetings of the Commission in a consultative capacity.

10. The Commission may, after discussion with any specialized agency concerned, and with the approval of the Council, establish such subsidiary bodies as it deems appropriate, for facilitating the carrying out of its responsibilities.

11. The Commission shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its Chairman.

12. The Commission shall submit to the Council once a year a full report on its activities and plans, including those of any subsidiary bodies.

13. The administrative budget of the Commission shall be financed from the funds of the United Nations.

14. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall appoint the staff of the Commission, which shall form part of the Secretariat of the United Nations.

15. The headquarters of the Commission shall be at Santiago, Chile. The first session of the Commission shall be held during the first half of the present year in that city. The Commission shall at each session decide upon the place of meeting for its next session, with due consideration for the principle that the countries of Latin America be chosen in rotation.

16. The Council shall, from time to time, make special reviews of the work of the Commission.

ANNEX IV

RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

As adopted by the Commission at its first session and amended at its second, third, fourth, fifth, eighth and ninth sessions, and by the Committee of the Whole at its session in February 1952

Chapter I

SESSIONS

Rule 1

(a) The Commission shall at each session recommend the date and place for its next session, subject to the approval of the Council, and in consultation with the Secretary-General. Sessions of the Commission shall be held within forty-five days of the communication to the Executive Secretary of a request to that effect by the Economic and Social Council, and in that case, the Secretary-General shall establish the place of such sessions in consultation with the Chairman of the Commission.

(b) In special cases the date and place of the sessions may be altered by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Chairman of the Commission and the Council's Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences. At the request of the majority of the members of the Commission, the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Chairman of the Commission and the Council's Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences, may also alter the date and place of the session.

Rule 2

The Commission's recommendation regarding the place of meeting for its session shall be taken with due consideration for the principle that the countries of Latin America be chosen in rotation.

Rule 3

The Executive Secretary shall ensure that, at least six weeks before the commencement of a session, member Governments shall receive a notice of the opening date of the session, together with a copy of the provisional agenda and at least three copies of each of the reports, studies and documents which are to be considered during the session.

Such reports, studies and documents shall be submitted to member Governments in the language which they indicate, in accordance with the provisions of rule 44 of the rules of procedure.

Rule 4

The Commission shall invite any Member of the United Nations not a member of the Commission to participate in a consultative capacity in its consideration of any matter of particular concern to that Member.

Rule 5

The Commission shall invite representatives of specialized agencies to attend its meetings and to participate, without vote, in its deliberations with respect to items on its agenda relating to matters within the scope of their activities; and may invite observers from such other inter-governmental organizations as it may consider desirable in accordance with the practices of the Council.

Rule 6

The Commission shall invite the Inter-American Economic and Social Council to nominate a representative to attend meetings of the Commission in a consultative capacity.

Chapter II

AGENDA

Rule 7

The provisional agenda for each session shall be drawn up by the Executive Secretary in consultation with the Chairman and shall be communicated to the members of the Commission, to the specialized agencies, to the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, to the non-governmental organizations in category A and to the appropriate non-governmental organizations in category B and on the Register, together with the notice convening the Commission.

Rule 8

The provisional agenda for any session shall include:

- (a) Consideration of the report of the Executive Secretary referred to in rule 24;
- (b) Items arising from previous sessions of the Commission;
- (c) Items proposed by the Economic and Social Council;
- (d) Items proposed by any member of the Commission;
- (e) Items proposed by a specialized agency in accordance with the agreements of relationship concluded between the United Nations and such agencies;
- (f) Items proposed by the Inter-American Economic and Social Council;

(g) Items proposed by non-governmental organizations in category A subject to the provisions of rule 10; and

(h) Any other items which the Chairman or the Executive Secretary deems fit to include.

Rule 9

Before the Executive Secretary places an item proposed by a specialized agency, or by the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, on the provisional agenda, he shall carry out with the agency or organization concerned such preliminary consultations as may be necessary.

Rule 10

Non-governmental organizations in category A may propose items for the provisional agenda of the Commission subject to the following conditions:

(a) An organization which intends to propose such an item shall inform the Executive Secretary at least sixty-three days before the commencement of the session and before formally proposing an item shall give due consideration to any comments the Executive Secretary may make;

(b) The proposal shall be formally submitted with the relevant basic documentation not later than forty-nine days before the commencement of the session. The item shall be included in the agenda of the Commission if it is adopted by a two-thirds majority of those present and voting.

Rule 11

After the agenda has been adopted the Commission may amend it at any time.

In the event that a member Government does not receive the reports, studies and documents to be considered during a session six weeks in advance, as provided in rule 3, it shall have the right to request that the items to which those reports, studies and documents refer should be excluded from the agenda, and the Commission shall immediately grant such a request.

Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, if, when an item is submitted for consideration by the Commission, three-quarters or more of the members accredited to attend a given session insist that it should nevertheless be discussed, that majority decision shall prevail.

Chapter III

REPRESENTATION AND CREDENTIALS

Rule 12

Each member shall be represented on the Commission by an accredited representative.

Rule 13

A representative may be accompanied to the sessions of the Commission by alternate representatives and advisers and, when absent, he may be replaced by an alternate representative.

Rule 14

The credentials of each representative appointed to the Commission, together with a designation of alternate representatives, shall be submitted to the Executive Secretary without delay.

Rule 15

The Chairman and the Vice-Chairman shall examine the credentials and report upon them to the Commission.

Chapter IV

OFFICERS

Rule 16

The Commission shall, at the commencement of each session, elect from among the representatives a Chairman, two Vice-Chairmen and a Rapporteur, who shall hold office until their successors are elected. They shall be eligible for re-election.

Rule 17

If the Chairman does not attend a meeting, or absents himself from a meeting, one of the Vice-Chairmen shall preside. If, at a following meeting, the Chairman should again be absent, the other Vice-Chairman shall preside, the succession alternating in the Spanish alphabetical order. The provisions of this rule apply only to a single session or to a part thereof.

Rule 18

If the Chairman ceases to represent a member of the Commission or is so incapacitated that he can no longer hold office, one of the Vice-Chairmen shall be elected as Chairman for the unexpired portion of the term. The other Vice-Chairman shall continue to act in the capacity prescribed in the rules of procedure.

Rule 19

The Vice-Chairman acting as Chairman shall have the same powers and duties as the Chairman.

Rule 20

The Chairman or the Vice-Chairman shall participate in the meetings of the Commission as such and not as the representative of the member by whom he was accredited. The Commission shall admit an alternate representative to represent that member in the meetings of the Commission and to exercise its right to vote.

Chapter V

SECRETARIAT

Rule 21

The Executive Secretary shall act in that capacity at all meetings of the Commission and of its subsidiary bodies. He may appoint another member of the staff to take his place at any meeting.

Rule 22

The Executive Secretary or his representative may at any meeting make either oral or written statements concerning any question under consideration.

Rule 23

The Executive Secretary shall direct the staff provided by the Secretary-General and required by the Commission and any subsidiary bodies thereof.

Rule 24

The Executive Secretary shall be responsible for the necessary arrangements being made for meetings.

At the beginning of the session he shall present a report on the work programme of the secretariat during the period between the previous and current sessions.

In the periods between sessions, the Executive Secretary shall see that, in so far as possible, the member Governments are informed of the results of the work in progress and of the opinions expressed by the member Governments regarding such results.

Rule 25

The Executive Secretary in carrying out his functions shall act on behalf of the Secretary-General.

Rule 26

Before new proposals which involve expenditure from the United Nations funds are approved by the Commission, the Executive Secretary shall prepare and circulate to members an estimate of that part of the cost involved in the proposals which could not be met out of the resources available to the secretariat. It shall be the duty of the Chairman to draw the attention of members to this estimate, and invite discussion on it before the proposals are approved.

Chapter VI

CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

Rule 27

A majority of the members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum, except as provided in the third paragraph of rule 11 of these rules of procedure.

Rule 28

In addition to exercising the powers conferred upon him elsewhere by these rules, the Chairman shall declare the opening and closing of each meeting of the Commission, shall direct the discussion, ensure the observance of these rules, and shall accord the right to speak, put questions to the vote and announce decisions. The Chairman may also call a speaker to order if his remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion.

Rule 29

During the discussion of any matter a representative may raise a point of order. In this case the Chairman shall immediately state his ruling. If it is challenged, the Chairman shall forthwith submit his ruling to the Commission for decision and it shall stand unless overruled.

Rule 30

During the discussion of any matter, a representative may move the adjournment of the debate. Any such motion shall have priority. In addition to the proposer of the motion, one representative shall be allowed to speak in favour of and one representative against the motion.

Rule 31

A representative may at any time move the closure of the debate whether or not any other representative has signified his wish to speak. Not more than two representatives may be granted permission to speak against the closure.

Rule 32

The Chairman shall take the sense of the Commission on a motion for closure. If the Commission is in favour of the closure, the Chairman shall declare the debate closed.

Rule 33

The Commission may limit the time allowed to each speaker.

Rule 34

Draft resolutions, and substantive amendments or motions, shall be introduced in writing and handed to the Executive Secretary, who shall circulate

copies to the representatives twenty-four hours before they are discussed and voted upon, unless the Commission decides otherwise.

This rule shall not apply to formal motions such as one for closure or adjournment.

Rule 35

Principal motions and resolutions shall be put to the vote in the order of their submission unless the Commission decides otherwise.

Rule 36

When an amendment revises, adds to or deletes from a proposal, the amendment shall be put to the vote first, and if it is adopted, the amended proposal shall then be put to the vote.

Rule 37

If two or more amendments are moved to a proposal, the Commission shall vote first on the amendment furthest removed in substance from the original proposal, then, if necessary, on the amendment next furthest removed and so on, until all the amendments have been put to the vote.

Rule 38

The Commission may, at the request of a representative, decide to put a motion or resolution to the vote in parts. If this is done, the text resulting from the series of votes shall be put to the vote as a whole.

Chapter VII

VOTING

Rule 39

Each member of the Commission shall have one vote.

Rule 40

Decisions of the Commission shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting, except as provided in rule 10 and the third paragraph of rule 11 of these rules of procedure.

Rule 41

The Commission shall normally vote by show of hands. If any representative requests a roll-call, a roll-call shall be taken in the Spanish alphabetical order of the names of the members.

Rule 42

All elections shall be decided by secret ballot.

Rule 43

If a vote is equally divided upon matters other than elections, a second vote shall be taken at the next meeting. If this vote also results in equality, the proposal shall be regarded as rejected.

Chapter VIII

LANGUAGES

Rule 44

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 three languages mentioned shall be the working languages of the Commission. a/

Rule 45

Speeches made in any of the working languages shall be interpreted into the other working languages.

Chapter IX

RECORDS

Rule 46

Summary records of the meetings of the Commission shall be kept by the secretariat. They shall be sent as soon as possible to the representatives of members and to the representatives of any other government agency or organization which participated in the meeting concerned. Such representatives shall inform the secretariat not later than seventy-two hours after the circulation of any summary records of any changes they wish to have made.

Rule 47

The corrected version of the summary records of public meetings shall be distributed as soon as possible in accordance with the usual practice of the United Nations. This shall include distribution to associate members if and when admitted, to the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, and on appropriate occasions to Governments admitted in a consultative capacity.

Rule 48

The corrected version of the summary records of private meetings shall be distributed as soon as possible to the members of the Commission, to associate members if and when admitted, to any Government participating in a consultative capacity in the meeting concerned, to the specialized agencies, and to the Inter-American Economic and Social Council. They shall be distributed to all the Members of the United Nations if and when the Commission so decides.

a/ Approved by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 301 (XI) of 7 August 1950.

Rule 49

As soon as possible the text of all reports, resolutions, recommendations and other formal decisions made by the Commission, its sub-commissions or other subsidiary bodies and its committees shall be communicated to the members of the Commission, to associate members if and when admitted, to all other Members of the United Nations, to the specialized agencies, to the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, to non-governmental organizations in category A and to the appropriate non-governmental organizations in category B and on the Register.

Chapter X

PUBLIC AND CLOSED MEETINGS

Rule 50

The meetings of the Commission shall ordinarily be held in public. The Commission may decide that a particular meeting or meetings shall be held in private.

Chapter XI

RELATIONS WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Rule 51

(a) Non-governmental organizations in categories A and B and on the Register may designate authorized representatives to sit as observers at public meetings of the Commission.

(b) Written statements relevant to the work of the Commission or its subsidiary bodies may be submitted by organizations in categories A and B on subjects for which these organizations have a special competence. Such statements shall be circulated by the Executive Secretary to the members of the Commission except those statements which have become obsolete, e.g. those dealing with matters already disposed of.

(c) The following conditions shall be observed regarding the submission and circulation of such written statements:

- (i) The written statements shall be submitted in one of the official languages of the Commission;
- (ii) They shall be submitted in sufficient time for appropriate consultation to take place between the Executive Secretary and the organization before circulation;
- (iii) The organization shall give due consideration to any comments which the Executive Secretary may make in the course of such consultation before transmitting the statement in final form;

- (iv) A written statement submitted by an organization in category A or B will be circulated in full if it does not exceed 2,000 words. Where a statement is in excess of 2,000 words, the organization shall submit a summary which will be circulated or shall supply sufficient copies of the full text in the three working languages for distribution. A statement will also be circulated in full, however, upon the specific request of the Commission;
- (v) The Executive Secretary may invite organizations on the Register to submit written statements. The provisions of paragraphs (i), (iii) and (iv) above shall apply to such statements;
- (vi) A written statement or summary, as the case may be, will be circulated by the Executive Secretary in the working languages of the Commission.

Rule 52

(a) The Commission may consult with organizations in categories A or B either directly or through a committee or committees established for the purpose. In all cases, such consultations may be arranged on the invitation of the Commission or at the request of the organization. On the recommendation of the Executive Secretary and at the request of the Commission, organizations on the Register may also be heard by the Commission.

(b) Subject to the relevant rules of procedure or financial implications, the Commission may recommend that an organization which has special competence in a particular field should undertake specific studies or investigations or prepare specific papers for the Commission. The limitations of rule 51, paragraph (c) (iv) shall not apply in this case.

Chapter XII

SUB-COMMISSIONS, COMMITTEES AND OTHER SUBSIDIARY BODIES

Rule 53

The Commission may, after discussion with any specialized agency concerned and with the approval of the Economic and Social Council, establish such sub-commissions or other subsidiary bodies as it deems appropriate for facilitating the carrying out of its responsibilities and shall define the powers and composition of each of them. Such autonomy as may be necessary for the effective discharge of the technical responsibilities laid upon them may be delegated to them.

Rule 54

The Commission may establish such committees and sub-committees as it deems necessary to assist it in carrying out its tasks.

Rule 55

Sub-commissions or other subsidiary bodies shall adopt their own rules of procedure unless otherwise decided by the Commission.

Chapter XIII

REPORTS

Rule 56

The Commission shall submit to the Economic and Social Council once a year a full report on its activities and plans, including those of any subsidiary bodies, and shall make interim reports at each regular session of the Council. b/

Chapter XIV

AMENDMENTS AND SUSPENSIONS

Rule 57

Any of these rules of procedure may be amended or suspended by the Commission provided that the proposed amendments or suspensions do not attempt to set aside the terms of reference laid down by the Economic and Social Council.

b/ Under the terms of its resolution 234 B (IX) of 12 August 1949, the Economic and Social Council decided to amend paragraph 12 of the Commission's terms of reference by deleting the requirement for the Commission to "make interim reports at each regular session of the Council".