It is an accepted principle today in the economic policy of nations that domestic production of commodities destined to satisfy primary necessities should be stimulated. This principle does not necessarily conflict with that of international division of labour where natural conditions favor the production of the commodities in question for internal consumption.

This is all the more true in the case of countries whose domestic consumption of a certain product is increasing for reasons of growth of population, increase of the purchasing power or others. Such a developmental policy may be inspired also by the needs of certain areas within territorially large countries faced with the difficulties of internal transportation or placed far away from the sources of supply.

In this way a country will actually be strengthening the structure of its economy and giving it greater balance. Furthermore if a country should be able to count upon national production to satisfy a certain degree of its consumption, it should be guarding itself against problems of scarcity when shortages of these products should occur in the world.

Taking all these considerations into account and having made a reservation in New York by which Brazil showed her concern with the possible effects of Chapter VII in so far as its operation might interfere with production of primary commodities for home consumption, the Brazilian Delegation wishes to submit the following amendment to the said Chapter VII, to be inserted in Article 59 after sub-paragraph (a):

\[\text{to essential primary commodities necessary to satisfy the increasing demand in the home market of countries which have favorable natural conditions to produce such commodities;}\]