



ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

ANNUAL REPORT

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ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS : FORTY-THIRD SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 4

UNITED NATIONS

assistance in the formulation of policies and measures for the promotion of exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures.

11 May 1967

270 (XII). Access to markets

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Bearing in mind that the Final Act adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its first session 29/ recognized as a fundamental problem the need to provide easier access for exports from developing countries to the markets of the developed countries,

Urges the developed countries members of the Commission to take practical steps, prior to the second session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to implement as fully as possible the commitments assumed at the first session of the Conference in relation to the removal of obstacles blocking access to their markets for the exports of the Latin American countries.

11 May 1967

271 (XII). Prices

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Bearing in mind that it is essential for the development of the Latin American countries to eliminate or compensate for the existing disparity between the prices of primary commodities and those of manufactures and to establish the necessary parity between them,

Considering that it is necessary, in order to achieve this elimination or compensation, to make a study of all the elements and factors affecting the determination of the relevant world market prices and occasioning the above-mentioned disparity, and at the same time to define the methods and machinery whereby a fair price adjustment can be effected to eliminate the harmful disparity or compensate for its effects,

1. Recommends to the secretariat of the Commission that in co-operation with the appropriate agencies, it should undertake as comprehensive as possible a study of this problem, and should systematically prepare and publicize the following:

(a) Indexes of the purchasing power of the main commodities exported by the region, including bananas, coffee, sugar, cocoa, cotton, meat, cereals,

29/ See Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Vol. I, Final Act and Report (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.B.11).

petroleum, copper, tin and iron, with a base period that is representative for the producer countries;

(b) A weighted average at the country level and an estimate of the loss of payments capacity resulting from fluctuations in the indexes referred to above;

(c) A critical analysis of the results achieved by the various methods hitherto applied to stabilize the prices of the main export commodities at remunerative levels, the extent to which they have influenced the development of the Latin American countries, and possible alternatives;

(d) A determination of the actual share of Latin American producers of primary commodities in the price paid by the final consumer in the leading importer countries;

2. Requests the secretariat to present the study referred to in paragraph 1 at the thirteenth session of the Commission.

11 May 1967

272 (XII). Trade restrictions on grounds of market disruptions

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Bearing in mind the importance for the region of exporting manufactures and semi-manufactures with a view to reorganizing the international division of labour so that the developing countries obtain a fairer share of the world's increasing wealth,

Considering that the objective can be achieved only if the developing countries secure a larger share of the export trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures,

Noting that the imposition of quantitative restrictions and other measures of equivalent effect on the imports of manufactures and semi-manufactures of importance to the Latin American countries, on the basis of a unilateral interpretation of the expression "market disruption", discourages the industries of the region by restricting their actual opportunities, necessary continuity and growing stability,

Considering that there is an urgent need to limit the use of this practice and to specify objective criteria which can be used to identify situations in which there is a genuine market disruption created by imports from developing countries,

1. Recommends that, in order to determine in each case whether or not there is disruption of the market of a developed country attributable to the exports of developing countries, there should be multilateral consultations instead of a mere unilateral declaration by the developed country in question;

2. Recommends that quantitative or other restrictions, in cases where the need for their application is recognized, should be of a temporary character and