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constitute a global programme for the substantive improvement of international economic co-operation and so allow the full implementation of the decisions set forth in General Assembly resolution 3515 (XXX).

201st. meeting
5 May 1977

370 (XVII) EXTERNAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that the Third Regional Appraisal of the International Development Strategy clearly states the fundamental problems of Latin America as regards its external relations and the essential elements of a plan of action in this connexion,

Considering further that CEPAL is a suitable instrument for the analysis of the problems and for the elaboration of solutions, and an extremely useful forum for consultation and co-operation among its developing and developed member countries in the search for solutions,

Instructs the Executive Secretary, insofar as the resources available to him permit, to:

1. Analyse some of the essential elements for a new policy on international co-operation for development, in the area of trade, such as:

(a) New concepts appropriate to the countries of Latin America as regards subsidies, advance reciprocity, safeguards and industrial relocation;

(b) The gradual reduction of protection by developed countries as regards products of interest to Latin American countries;

(c) The approach to be taken in specific cases of products and sectors which face export barriers in the markets of developed countries;

(d) Consideration of the interests of specific Latin American countries in the international negotiations on the UNCTAD Integrated Programme for Commodities;

2. Analyse the economic relations of Latin America with other areas, in particular:

(a) Relations with OECD countries. New forms of co-operation in trade, investment, financial flows and technology. Access of Latin American commodities and manufactures to the markets of the United States, the EEC and other developed countries, especially Canada and Japan. The Generalized System of Preferences. The United States Trade Act;

(b) Relations with the socialist countries of Europe.
Ways to expand economic relations:

(c) Relations with the developing countries of other areas, beginning with relations with African countries;

3. Examine the foreign trade policies of the Latin American countries and the experience gained in the handling of instruments for the promotion of non-traditional exports.

4. Analyse the external financing problems of the countries of the region, bearing in mind primarily:

(a) The need to study, in consultation with the appropriate fora and the central banks of the region, the workings of the international monetary system and its effects on Latin America, and propose viable forms of increasing the financial resources of the subregional, regional and multilateral development financing institutions;

(b) The desirability of studying viable measures designed to obtain as rapidly as possible further resources for development;

(c) The desirability of improving the access of the countries of the region to external sources of financing, especially medium and long-term financing, taking advantage, to this end, of the experience already acquired by some countries of the region;

(d) The importance of strengthening technical collaboration in the financial field in the region:

(e) The desirability of close co-operation with the central banks of the region and with CEMLA in studies and projects related to financing;

5. Pay special attention to integration and co-operation among Latin American countries along the lines described in the Working Paper No 20/Rev. 2 of Committee I on economic integration and co-operation;

6. Establish the order in which these matters are to be dealt with, in the light of the resources of the secretariat and the progress of international negotiations.

201st. meeting
5 May 1977.

371 (XVII) CREATION OF A SYSTEM OF CO-ORDINATION AND
CO-OPERATION AMONG PLANNING BODIES OF LATIN
AMERICA AND STRENGTHENING OF THE LATIN
AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC AND
SOCIAL PLANNING

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES), originally proposed by CEPAL resolution 199 (IX) and established by resolution 220 (AC.52) of the Committee of the Whole of CEPAL, has played and continues to play an important role in the development of planning in Latin America, through its basic functions or training, advisory services and research,

Bearing in mind that in view of its effective contribution to the governments of Latin America, it was decided in resolution 340 (AC.66) of the Committee of the Whole that ILPES should become a permanent institution with its own identity within the CEPAL system, directly under the Executive Secretary of CEPAL,

Taking into account that CEPAL resolution 351 (XVI) provided that ILPES should co-operate in "the exchange of experience and