



ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

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**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
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UNITED NATIONS

(c) The study of questions relating to the rationalization and modernization of public administration, and its adaptation to the requirements of development;

2. Suggests that the secretariat, in performing the above-mentioned tasks, should seek the co-operation of the specialized agencies and thus benefit from their experience.

131st meeting,
21 April 1969.

291 (XIII). Trade policy in relation to development strategy

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering the need to activate the export trade of the Latin American countries as an essential prerequisite for attaining the development targets established by those countries for the next Decade,

Bearing in mind, that to that end the following conditions, inter alia, must be met:

(a) Concerted international action to ensure that the developed countries effectively fulfil the commitments they have assumed in connexion with the reduction and elimination of barriers to the importation of goods which the developing countries want to export, whereby restrictions in force are not to be tightened or new restrictions imposed, and the conditions of trade for the developing countries are to be improved,

(b) The rapid increase and diversification of Latin American exports and the accelerated development of exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures, for which purpose international action should be supplemented by internal measures to rationalize production and promote export industries,

(c) The consideration of the question of food aid,

(d) The national disposal of food surpluses and reserves,

(e) The diversification of markets,

(f) The improvement of maritime trade conditions and of the structure and level of freight rates,

(g) The formulation and implementation of national trade policies in a dynamic and flexible way so that they can be adjusted to the changing conditions of world trade,

(h) An intensive, integrated and systematic programme for the promotion and financing of Latin American exports at the national and international levels,

Emphasizing that external financing should be made available and increased under terms and conditions that will ensure that it effectively contributes to the economic and social development of the Latin American countries and, in particular, to increasing their capacity to export,

1. Recommends that the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Latin America should pay particular attention in its programme of work to the following activities:

(a) The study of methods and machinery likely to bring about the effective fulfilment of the various commitments that have been or may be undertaken by the developed countries relating to their trade with the developing countries, with reference to the work being done by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and other international organizations;

(b) The examination of the components and instruments of Latin American trade policy that may help to give impetus to and diversify exports, and, in particular, exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures;

(c) The examination of the ways and means by which food aid is made available;

(d) The modification of the present system and the improvement of the systems of consultation with a view to a more rational disposal of food surpluses and reserves;

(e) The determination of the effects of the agricultural policies of the developed countries, particularly the European Economic Community, on Latin American exports, including an analysis of the processes whereby production can be re-structured;

(f) The examination of how the Latin American countries are organized for purposes of formulating and implementing trade policy, and the provision of specific advisory services on trade policy to countries at their request;

(g) The analysis of the problems of shipping and land transport in the region or in individual countries that affect or influence the external trade of the Latin American countries or the development or participation of their merchant fleets in that trade, and the infrastructure and systems of shipping and of land and inland waterways transport, and measures to modernize it;

(h) The study of the characteristics and trends of trade with the developed countries, special attention being given to identifying restrictions that apply to goods of interest to the Latin American countries;

(i) The study of specific ways and means of expanding trade with other developing countries and with the socialist countries;

(j) The intensification of its work in the field of export promotion, with special reference to the problem of supply, marketing and financing, including credit insurance;

(k) The continuation of its regular training courses in trade policy for Latin American specialists;

(l) The continuation of its work in the field of external financing, with special emphasis on the volume, terms and conditions of such financing, and the preparation of a study on the flow of financing into and out of Latin America;

(m) The analysis of the various aspects of the technological dependence of the developing countries on the developed countries;

2. Requests the developed countries and the countries of the European Economic Community, so far as is possible, to make available to the secretariat full data for use in the studies referred to in paragraph 1 (e) of the present resolution;

3. Suggests that, to assist it in undertaking the above-mentioned activities, the secretariat of the Commission may call upon consultants and, in agreement with Governments, set up working groups and convene meetings of government experts from the Latin American countries interested in the topics or areas under study;

4. Recommends that the secretariat should co-ordinate its work with the specialized agencies and seek their assistance if it deems it necessary.

132nd meeting,
21 April 1969.

292 (XIII). External financial co-operation

The Economic Commission for Latin America,

Considering that under-development is a structural problem of long standing which can only be overcome by proper economic and social planning, and creates responsibilities in the community of nations because it affects peace, justice and international security,

Bearing in mind that development consolidates the political and economic independence of States,

Believing that the nations of the region are responsible for economic and social development and that the achievement of national and regional objectives depends essentially on the efforts of each country, but that those efforts should be complemented by international co-operation, which is an important prerequisite for the mobilization and utilization of domestic resources,

Considering that, in order for that co-operation to be an effective instrument in achieving economic and social development, it should be based on a number of principles defining its nature, orientation and purposes,

Considering that external co-operation can be a positive factor in promoting development, provided that it is adapted to economic and social conditions in the region with due regard for the approach and strategy adopted by each country, thereby ensuring that it will not become an instrument for increasing their external dependence,

Believing that the purpose of external co-operation is perverted when it is given on condition that the recipient country alter its basic economic policies,