

United Nations GENERAL ASSEMBLY

SEVENTEENTH SESSION

Official Records



SECOND COMMITTEE, 833rd
MEETING

Friday, 9 November 1962,
at 10.45 a.m.

NEW YORK

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Chairman: Mr. Bohdan LEWANDOWSKI
(Poland).

1. Mr. FINGER (United States of America) said that the United States delegation was deeply grateful to all the representatives who had expressed their condolences at the death of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and who had been moved to pay a warm tribute to her memory. It would be recalled that Mrs. Roosevelt's election to the Chair of the Commission on Human Rights had coincided with the proclamation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, a document which had been particularly close to her heart and in the drafting of which she had taken an active part. In her passing, the United States and the world had suffered a very great loss.

Organization of the Committee's work (A/C.2/L.667)

2. After an exchange of views, the CHAIRMAN said that if there were no objections he would regard the suggestions made in his note (A/C.2/L.667) as adopted.

It was so decided.

AGENDA ITEM 35

Economic development of under-developed countries (A/5220) (continued):

(c) Industrial development and activities of the organs of the United Nations in the field of industrialization (A/C.2/L.649 and Add.1, A/C.2/L.658, E/3600/Rev.1, E/3656, E/3656/Add.1)

CONSIDERATION OF THE DRAFT RESOLUTION OF JORDAN AND POLAND (A/C.2/L.649 AND ADD.1) (continued)

3. Mr. RENAUD (France) said that his delegation was not yet able to make a final statement on the problems raised by the draft resolution submitted by Jordan and Poland (A/C.2/L.649 and Add.1), for its original position might change in the light of an exchange of views with the sponsors and other dele-

gations. It would therefore confine itself to a few observations on the form and substance of the proposal.

4. While it fully appreciated the desire for clarification and analysis in which the proposal had been drafted, his delegation felt that the number of elements entering into a country's industrialization could not be confined to the programme of work and recommendations mentioned in the second preambular paragraph of section I of the draft resolution. The prerequisites for industrialization could be defined only in the context of a dynamic whole embracing the total effort to be made. It was no exaggeration to say that other elements, such as transport and communication, the training and placement of the labour force and the introduction of statistical services which reflected the economic life of the nation, were just as important as an inventory of natural resources. Care should therefore be taken not to single out one aspect to the exclusion of the others, for that would jeopardize a comprehensive and more flexible approach, which would be more serviceable in the cause of industrialization.

5. Again, it seemed premature to speak of one organizational structure when an Advisory Committee of Experts had been instructed, under the terms of Economic and Social Council resolution 873 (XXXIII), to examine what further organizational changes might be necessary. One organizational structure made for concentration, it was true; but it also made for isolation. For its part, France preferred the idea of co-operation and co-ordination, which allowed for greater flexibility and the potentialities of which were broader because they were more varied. In view of the whole range of United Nations agencies and organs already active in the field of industrialization, it was difficult to see which single organization would be able to merge all the activities involved into one whole.

6. As to section II of the draft resolution, his delegation failed to see what new contribution it made to a discussion in which the problems of foreign trade had already been, and would continue to be, discussed. It therefore looked forward to some clarification in that regard, in particular with respect to the technical studies recommended on problems of foreign trade in developing countries.

7. In view of the foregoing objections, France would either submit amendments of its own or support amendments submitted by other delegations on the lines he had indicated.

8. Mr. AMADOR (Mexico) expressed his delegation's satisfaction at the Secretary-General's appointment of Mr. Mayobre as Commissioner for Industrial Development. Mr. Mayobre was an eminent economist with a great reputation in Mexico, where the important part he had played in the ECLA secretariat had not been forgotten.

9. Generally speaking, his delegation supported the aims of the draft resolution submitted by Jordan and Poland, which were to facilitate the industrial development of developing countries by improving the use made of their natural and other resources and by expanding and diversifying their foreign trade. It had some doubts, however, about the recommendation addressed to the Advisory Committee of Experts. Before concluding that it was necessary to deal with all those problems within one organizational structure, it would be well to study more thoroughly the interrelationship of the different problems and the manner in which each problem varied from country to country according to the form of industrialization and the stage of industrialization reached. At a time when the United Nations had scarcely begun its work in the sphere of industrialization, it seemed premature to accept without more ado the idea of a single organization to deal with a complex body of problems, the form of which was apt to vary considerably from one country to another.

10. Mr. KIBRIA (Pakistan) said that, in broad outline, he approved of the draft resolution because his delegation had long been trying to draw the attention of the United Nations to the complexity of the industrialization process for countries which sought to reach in a few decades a level which others had taken several centuries to attain. His delegation was aware of the urgent need to establish a United Nations specialized agency for industrial development, but it was also aware that the question was already under study, in particular as a result of the adoption of resolution 873 (XXXIII) by the Economic and Social Council.

11. Inasmuch as the Advisory Committee of Experts established under that resolution was directed, *inter alia*, to examine the advisability of establishing a specialized agency for industrial development, his delegation preferred to await that Committee's conclusions before taking a final position; it therefore hoped that the sponsors of the draft resolution would be able to adapt their text so as to take into account the pertinent observations that had been made to them on the subject. They should also delete the reference to water resources from the operative part of section I of the draft resolution, because water resources did not serve industrialization alone but affected many agricultural activities. Lastly, the wording of the operative part of section II would be improved by replacing the words "taking into account their indispensable income from exports" by the words "taking into account their urgent need for steadily rising export income". His delegation would be happy to vote in favour of the draft resolution when those various amendments had been made.

12. Mr. IBARRA SAN MARTIN (Uruguay) associated himself with the observations of the French and Mexican representatives. He agreed with them that the problems of industrialization were too vast to be studied within one organizational structure and that the best course was to maintain specialization between organizations while ensuring the necessary degree of co-ordination among them.

13. Mr. UNWIN (United Kingdom) said that his delegation appreciated the initiative taken by the sponsors of the draft resolution to maintain the momentum of United Nations activities in the extremely important field of industrial development. It feared, however,

that the text proposed might go too far and set too rapid a pace for that development. It agreed with the Pakistan delegation that the operative part of section I of the draft resolution prejudged the Advisory Committee's decisions in a way that was difficult to accept. The United Kingdom delegation had, for the moment, no definite views regarding possible changes in the existing organizational structure. It therefore reserved its opinion on the measures proposed and awaited with interest the Advisory Committee's recommendations; it found the draft resolution too rigid.

14. Regarding section II of the draft resolution, his delegation fully recognized the influence of the development of international trade on the industrialization process, but considered that the Advisory Committee should concentrate on the basic problems of industrialization. There was a danger that section II, in its present form, might have the effect of dissipating the Advisory Committee's efforts by involving it in a new and intricate field of activity. Other international organizations, such as the Commission on International Commodity Trade and GATT, were already dealing with international trade problems, to say nothing of the forthcoming conference on trade. It would therefore be regrettable if the Committee for Industrial Development, which already had a great deal to do, came to duplicate the work of those organizations. His delegation thought it should be possible to amend the existing text accordingly.

15. Mr. BOLT (New Zealand) assured the sponsors of the draft resolution that his delegation's first reaction was favourable and that it wished to give their proposal all possible support. His delegation too, however, considered that the operative part of section I prejudged in some degree the decisions of the Advisory Committee. It thought, in particular, that such terms as "necessity" and "one organizational structure" were too categorical.

16. As to the operative part of section II, his delegation had some difficulty in understanding exactly what was meant. The paragraph seemed to refer to two separate problems: that of the effect of trade policies on the industrialization of developing countries, and that of the kind of industrialization best suited to the various countries, given the present trends in international trade. The Committee for Industrial Development should concentrate on the latter problem, to the exclusion of trade policy questions. It would therefore be desirable to reword the operative part in question so as to delimit that Committee's sphere of activities.

17. Mr. AYARI (Tunisia) acknowledged the contribution which the sponsors of the draft resolution wished to make to United Nations activities in the field of industrial development. However, an Advisory Committee of Experts had been set up to examine whether it was necessary to modify the existing organizational structure in that field, and his delegation preferred to await its report before taking any decision. Nevertheless, his delegation did not think that the first preambular paragraph of section I of the draft resolution would channel the Advisory Committee's work in a particular direction or prejudice its decisions, for it merely summarized the Committee's terms of reference.

18. As to the second preambular paragraph of section I, the Polish representative had drawn at-

tention at the preceding meeting to the vital connexion between industrial development on the one hand, and the development of natural resources, energy, and water resources on the other. That such a connexion existed was shown by the fact that ECA had a Division of Industry, Transport and Natural Resources. The Tunisian delegation agreed with the French representative that other factors also played an important part in the industrialization process, but it did not feel that the wording of the draft resolution was in any way limitative or excluded important elements such as transport and communications or statistical data. Admittedly, the wording of the paragraph in question was debatable, but it seemed to him that a cautious approach was indicated, for any conclusion that the development of natural resources was a prerequisite of industrialization should be based on a technical survey. That was a task for an expert committee. He therefore asked the sponsors to devise a more elastic wording for the end of the preamble. The problems raised in the operative part of section I had already been studied, as other representatives had said, by several international, regional and national agencies, and it was difficult to envisage one organizational structure. It would be better to speak in terms of co-ordination between existing agencies. His delegation approved that first recommendation in substance but hoped that the sponsors would make the wording more flexible by replacing the references to "necessity" and "one organizational structure" by a suggestion for co-ordination between the various specialized agencies and other international organizations.

19. As to section II of the draft resolution, his delegation did not think the sponsors had had in mind a study of international trade. That subject had been taken up in another draft resolution and would be studied by other organs. The problems of financing industrialization and of diversifying foreign trade were admittedly important, but they accounted for only part of the wider problem of industrial development. He was therefore convinced that section II was unnecessary to the real purpose of the draft resolution, which concerned the existing organizational structure in the field of industrialization. However, he was not asking for its deletion.

20. Mr. SIDIKOU (Niger) said that he too felt that co-ordination was the issue. He did not think that a centralizing movement would make for efficiency, particularly in relation to the development of natural resources in countries at widely different levels of development and with widely different immediate needs. Countries like Niger would not appreciate the sacrifice, for unification's sake, of sectors essential to their industrial development. Such an approach might create, between developing countries, problems similar to those which now existed between industrialized and non-industrialized countries. Moreover, the operative part of section I of the draft resolution did seem to prejudice the work of the Advisory Committee of Experts. It was undesirable, on setting up a technical committee, to circumscribe its field of operation. The Advisory Committee would certainly study all the problems relating to industrial development and should be relied upon to do so. Section II of the draft resolution raised the problem of international trade. Until the international trade conference and the Advisory Committee of Experts had completed their work, it would not be known whether the two problems must nec-

essarily be linked. He hoped that the sponsors of the draft resolution would take his remarks into account.

21. Mr. BOLIN (Sweden) said that his delegation appreciated the initiative of the Polish and Jordanian delegations but had some doubts, particularly in regard to the first recommendation which, in its present form, seem to prejudice the decisions of the Advisory Committee. Since the Swedish Government had not yet decided whether or not the existing organization need be changed, he would be glad if the operative part of section I could be amended so as to make it more elastic. His delegation was prepared to support the Tunisian representative's proposals.

22. Mr. TELL (Jordan) said that he would welcome the adjournment of discussion on the draft resolution with a view to consultation between the sponsors.

23. Mr. NATORF (Poland) said that he took the same view but wished first to reply to some of the comments made during the discussion. In the first place, he agreed with the Tunisian representative that a country's economic life was a complex of interdependent elements and that it might seem artificial to single out from that complex particular factors such as natural resources or water resources. However, that approach was imperative on practical grounds of efficiency, for nothing tangible would be achieved by tackling all the problems at once. Moreover, industrial development was inseparable from the study of a country's natural resources, for no nation could industrialize in ignorance of the extent of its wealth.

24. Some were reluctant to entrust the necessary studies to a single organization and would prefer merely to co-ordinate the work of existing bodies. There would be nothing wrong with that method if there were already a United Nations specialized agency in each of the related fields. But there was not: there was no such agency for natural resources, power or water resources. Moreover, there was no denying that comprehensive surveys of resources were particularly useful for countries which had to start from scratch and take stock of their wealth before adopting any practical measures whatsoever. Since the United Nations had already done a considerable amount of work on natural resources and power, it would obviously be best for that work to be continued by a centralizing body.

25. Several representatives feared that the wording of the operative part of section I of the draft resolution was over-specific and might prejudice the outcome of the Advisory Committee's deliberations. But the danger was precisely the opposite: in the absence of any clear directive from the Assembly, the Advisory Committee might be confined within the unduly restrictive terms of reference given to the Committee for Industrial Development. If most members of the Second Committee recognized that the problems of industrial development must be examined in conjunction with those involved in utilizing natural resources, developing power and harnessing water resources, that Committee should find no difficulty in giving the Advisory Committee precise instructions on that point. It was true that the sponsors of the draft resolution had hesitated to include water resources, because those resources contributed as much to the advance of agriculture as to that of industry and because the degree to which they were harnessed varied greatly from one country to another; the sponsors had ultimately decided to include them, however, since

an ideal organization which would take all necessities into account was in any case impossible of attainment. Nevertheless, if most members of the Second Committee agreed with the Pakistan representative that it would be better not to mention the study of those resources, the sponsors of the draft resolution would not press the point. The drafting change proposed by the Pakistan representative in the operative part of section II presented no problem.

26. For the French representative's information, the studies proposed in that section of the draft resolution would take the form of theoretical research, not practical reports proposing specific measures to Governments. As the Tunisian representative had said,

the Polish delegation was keenly concerned with the means of financing industrial development. The purpose of the studies would therefore be to determine what scope the industrialization process might have in economically under-developed countries, and what expenditure it would entail. The studies would also have to deal with foreign trade, for it was clear that industrialization had repercussions on the structure of foreign trade and that, before developing the production of an article, the country concerned must be sure of outlets for it. Those were general truths which everyone recognized, and it should not be difficult to arrive at a text which all delegations could accept.

The meeting rose at 12.15 p.m.