

Friday, 11 October 1957,
at 10.50 a.m.



NEW YORK

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Chairman: Mr. Jiří NOSEK (Czechoslovakia).

AGENDA ITEM 12

Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters II, III, IV and V) (A/3613, A/3661) (continued)

GENERAL DEBATE (continued)

1. Mr. KAMENOV (Bulgaria) said that the Council's report (A/3613) was a useful contribution towards the accomplishment of the Committee's task of finding practical means of improving economic relations between States and securing co-operation in pursuit of the goal of higher levels of living for all people. The great volume of research work put into the preparation of the World Economic Survey every year by the Regional Economic Commissions, the Economic and Social Council and the United Nations Secretariat was of the utmost value in that connexion.

2. The Economic Survey of Europe 1956 (E/ECE/278)^{1/} and the World Economic Survey 1956 (E/2982) devoted separate chapters to conditions in the planned economy countries, the industrially developed private enterprise economies, and the under-developed countries. That method was justified up to a point, since there was a great qualitative difference between the economies of the different groups of countries, but they should not be completely isolated one from another since they had many common elements and a comparison would be useful.

3. Much attention was paid in both the Survey and the Report of the Economic and Social Council to the economic problems of the private enterprise economies. Those problems were in the main the slowing down of expansion, the growth of inflationary tendencies and the existence of a number of economic imbalances as, for instance, between savings and investment and between production and demand. The documents examined the measures taken to deal with those problems and offered some conclusions. He would like to add some further comments and explanations.

4. In the first place, although the post-war period of economic expansion had undoubtedly been a manifestation of normal economic processes, it also had been due in part to the necessary renewal of the means of the means of production after the war and to rearmament

and huge military expenditures. To that extent it had been normal and at the same time temporary and artificial. The slowing down of that expansion was not, the Survey said, typical of a crisis of over-production. Nor, however, was it, as the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs believed, (454th meeting) principally the result of government policies. The real reasons, in his delegation's view, were the insecure basis of the expansion and the fact that the process of the renewal of the means of production in many branches was almost complete.

5. As for the inflationary tendencies common in the countries with that type of economy, the main cause was generally taken to be the increase in demand. But a careful analysis of the facts revealed a different picture. The purchasing power of the people was no greater but the prices of foodstuffs and consumer goods had constantly risen. The influence of the rise in production costs must not be overestimated. The renewal of the means of production normally had the opposite effect. The reason for the anomaly could be only the artificial maintenance of prices by the large monopolies in order to increase their profits. That could be illustrated from events in the automobile industry in certain countries in 1956, where the cutting down of production had not, as might have been expected, resulted in a lowering of prices. Moreover, wage increases granted by employers, usually in consequence of strikes, were paid for, not out of profits but by means of an increase in the prices paid by consumers. Thus, for instance, the consumer price index in the United States had risen by 0.2 per cent in August 1957 to the record level of 121 by comparison with 1947-1949, while real wages had fallen by nearly 1 per cent between August 1956 and August 1957.

6. Nor should the inflationary influence of arms expenditure by underestimated. The United Kingdom and France had suffered serious financial difficulties as a result of their heavy expenditure on the military campaign in Egypt. The United States, it appeared, devoted 60 per cent of Federal Government outlays to national security; that was a very large proportion and could not but affect the stability of the dollar. In other countries, rearmament had meant a loss of dollar and gold reserves, which inevitably weakened the national currency. In any effort to control inflation in the industrialized countries those two factors should be taken into account. In the under-developed countries inflation was different since there the factors causing inflation were the rise in the prices of imported manufactured goods and the inadequacy of national production.

7. Most of the imbalances described in the Survey were inevitable in a private enterprise economy. The measures proposed to remove them were mere palliatives and even if they corrected one imbalanced were likely to create another.

^{1/} United Nations publication, Sales.No.:1957,II.E.1.

8. Such difficulties did not arise in the planned economy countries, like Bulgaria, although those countries had problems of their own. Central planning made it possible to prevent imbalances between savings and investments, between the different branches of production, between supply and demand and between imports and exports. Where imbalances existed, they were due to faulty planning, not to the economic system itself. There was no problem of over-production in Bulgaria. Indeed in many sectors production lagged behind the country's needs, and one of the country's major problems was to improve industrial production. Nevertheless, there was no rise in prices. They were stabilized by the State and during the past six years had been lowered six times. Bulgaria was trying, by improving productivity, to lower costs further.

9. Production costs were still, however, higher than in some industrially advanced countries, but Bulgaria was a young industrialized country, in which industry had expanded rapidly and the labour force had trebled since 1939. Special attention was being given to the training of skilled workers, but the process would take time.

10. Many new industries had been established and Bulgaria was now exporting chemical fertilizers, caustic soda, nitric and sulphuric acid, steel, lead, zinc and copper, in addition to a large number of agricultural tools and electrical machines. The first penicillin factory in the Balkans had been built by Bulgarian workers and engineers, and now high-grade penicillin and other antibiotics were being produced in quantities sufficient for export. Although certain difficulties had been inevitable in view of Bulgaria's rapid industrialization, the total volume of industrial production had increased more than sixfold since 1939. For example, his country had equalled Italy's per capita textile output. Electric power production and coal production had also increased substantially. During the past thirteen years seven large dams had been built and four others were in process of construction. Bulgaria's development programme had created new problems which, although different from the problems of inflation in Western countries, were no easier to solve.

11. His delegation was alive to the value of international economic co-operation and had noted with satisfaction the United States representative's statement (454th meeting) on the importance of international trade and the need for its expansion. It would be still more gratified if the United States were to abandon the policy of commercial discrimination against certain countries. Bulgaria supported the principle of the development of international trade without political discrimination, to which the representatives of Japan, the Sudan and other countries had referred. The suggestions concerning the establishment of an international trade organization and the convening of an international economic conference, the value of which had been stressed by the delegations of the Soviet Union, Colombia and other countries, deserves study. His delegation also considered that implementation of Council resolutions 654 A (XXIV) and 654 E (XXIV) on international economic co-operation and inter-governmental consultations would contribute much to the practical solution of many of the world's pressing international economic problems.

12. His delegation proposed that a conference of experts of interested countries should be convened in 1958, in order to assist the Secretary-General in fulfilling his responsibilities under Council resolution 654 A (XXIV). It would welcome the support of other delegations in presenting the proposal. The proposal was not intended to divert the Committee's attention from the urgent problems of assistance to under-developed countries and would on the contrary promote progress in that direction.

13. With respect to the Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development (SUNFED), his delegation agreed with the vast majority of delegations that the Rubicon should be crossed and the Fund established. Failure to do so would seriously impair the prestige of the United Nations.

14. His delegation supported the Romanian delegation's proposal (455th meeting) concerning the drafting of a declaration of the basic principles of international economic co-operation. He could not agree with the Canadian representative's view that the drafting of such a declaration would waste time, for the Committee would merely have to combine and reaffirm principles which had been proclaimed by the United Nations and its organs on many occasions.

15. Mr. SAHNI (India) observed that the comprehensive character of the Council's work, as reflected in the report, lent force to the recommendation for the enlargement of the membership of the Economic and Social Council. He hoped that the recommendation would be accepted and that greater representation would be provided for African and Asian Countries. In that connexion, it was particularly gratifying that representatives of Ghana and the Federation of Malaya were now participating in the Committee's work.

16. As long as the armaments race continued, the pace of economic development was bound to be considerably retarded. If the genius of man, which was now exploring the field of inter-planetary relationships, could also harmonize the relationships of nations on earth, progress towards a better life would be considerably accelerated. Thanks to improved means of communication and transportation, the fabric of the world economy had become closely interwoven, and no country could live in a state of regional isolation. The experience of recent years had shown that mounting tensions or flare-ups in one region would have inevitable repercussions and paralysing effects on the economy of other regions.

17. The economic development of the post-war decade had continued until 1956, but in 1957 there had been a reduction of momentum in many countries and corrective action had been required almost everywhere. In the industrially advanced private enterprise economies the struggle had been to balance economic growth with price stability, to check over-production and to control inflationary spirals generated by wage increases through deflationary devices. The under-developed countries, on the other hand, were striving to pay for a rising bill of imports of capital goods required for their schemes of industrialization out of a falling, or at best stable, income from exports of primary products. In most cases post-war reserves had been exhausted, and the choice was between a continuous resort to deficit financing or postponement of development programmes unless international co-operation provided means to fill the gap. Over-popula-

tion was another pressing problem. The longer the difficulties of such countries remained unsolved, the longer human society would continue to grow in a state of economic and political imbalance, with effects on the developed and under-developed countries alike. Despite all that had been accomplished by the United Nations and its specialized agencies, the gravity and urgency of those problems had not yet been fully appreciated.

18. Although the scope and contents of the reports of the Secretary-General, the Economic and Social Council, and the regional commissions were commendable, the reports on Africa for the past two years were not comprehensive enough. The time had come for the Council to establish a regular regional commission for Africa to deal with the economic problems of that continent.

19. The work of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) during the past ten years deserved appreciative notice, but it had been hampered by the exclusion of the People's Republic of China. To work in and for Asia without including a vast country with a population of 600 million was unrealistic and detracted considerably from the value of ECAFE's achievements, particularly since the People's Republic of China had established trading relations with over sixty nations.

20. While increasing the depth and penetration of studies in selected key sectors, the Council and the specialized agencies should concentrate on constructive measures for increasing inter-regional collaboration, for co-operative effort in equalizing the pace of economic development between various countries, for improving the channels of trade and communication, for encouraging the interflow of capital, and for the freer exchange of technical knowledge to ensure the better utilization of available world resources. For that reason, his delegation welcomed the Council's decision recommending the establishment of SUNFED and hoped that it would be accepted by the Assembly. India also agreed that the scope of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance should be considerably enlarged.

21. With regard to Council resolution 654 E (XXIV), he endorsed the Yugoslav representative's remarks at the 456th meeting, and considered that much could be achieved by increased inter-governmental economic co-operation. There should also be increased collaboration between inter-regional and specialized agencies of the United Nations, and a greater and more systematic exchange of information, technical know-how and technical experience.

22. The under-developed countries had great need of investment capital, and the interflow of such capital and the operation of international banking systems and media of international credit should be more thoroughly studied with a view to devising means of channelling investment capital to areas of greatest need. In spite of the progress made as a result of GATT, it was also necessary to study the entire system of international shipping, international insurance, freight rates structure, etc., and to rationalize freight and shipping rates on a more equitable basis to enable freer export and import trade between various countries.

23. With regard to international trading, attention should be drawn to ECAFE's proposal in its Annual

Report (E/2959) paragraphs 60-63^{2/} for finding means to increase inter-regional trade in Asia. In Latin America an experiment on those lines was being tried and in Europe an economic union was under active consideration. India was not opposed to such regional arrangements if they could lead to freer and better trade and help in stabilizing export prices and in reducing the pressure on foreign exchange required for the purchase of capital goods. However, his delegation viewed with some concern the proposal to extend the proposed European Customs Union to the colonial possessions of the various metropolitan countries involved. The matter should, in its view, be dealt with by GATT.

24. The problem of inflationary pressure and deflationary measures adopted by different countries deserved immediate study at the international and inter-governmental levels, as did the allied problem of balance of payments. Unless effective measures were taken to mobilize all available international credit and investment resources, to check inflation, and to increase the ability of agricultural countries to import essential capital goods, the world would soon be faced with a serious situation.

25. With respect to international co-operation in the field of natural resources, his delegation had long urged the need for more intensive study on atomic energy. In India substantial progress had been made in atomic research and in such matters as the separating and refining of fissionable material. The first reactor constructed from Indian material and designed by Indian scientists had gone into operation in 1956, and another atomic reactor received as a gift from Canada would probably be completed in 1957. Similar or even greater advances were being made all over the world, but progress was extremely slow, considering the cyclonic progress the application of atomic energy to destructive and death-dealing appliances had made in recent years. He therefore hoped that countries with advanced knowledge in that field and with greater resources would help to make atomic energy more freely available for beneficent purposes.

26. India had successfully completed its first five-year plan and in certain spheres had even exceeded its target expectations. It had now embarked on its second five-year plan with an estimated public outlay of roughly 5,000 million dollars. Although, if external resources did not become available in time, the plan targets might have to be revised because of balance of payments difficulties, the country had generated sufficient internal resources to complete the essential core of the gigantic plan. His delegation was not, therefore, being alarmist in stressing the need for more rapid progress in developing a balanced and harmonized world economy; unless the basic needs of peoples suffering from hunger, disease, illiteracy and unemployment were met immediately, the world might witness a more cataclysmic eruption and erosion than could result from existing political deadlocks.

27. Mr. ARKADEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that one of the most important tasks of the United Nations was to ensure wide international consultation and co-operation in solving the economic problems of concern to the countries of the world.

^{2/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 2.

Such co-operation, on the basis of equal rights, signified above all else a consolidation of peaceful relations among nations and would result in the raising of the level of living of populations, social and economic progress and prosperity.

28. Unfortunately, international trade, one of the most important forms of economic co-operation, was not yet carried on under normal conditions such as would enable the countries of the world to conduct their trade in accordance with the principles of good will, equality and mutual benefit, and thus strengthen mutual confidence and peaceful relations between States. Trade was still being used as an instrument of political pressure, as a pawn in the game of politics. There was still not enough co-operation for the solution of the problems of industrializing the under-developed countries. Furthermore, there was still no special United Nations organ to deal with the question of promoting that industrialization.

29. The current economic picture was far from reassuring. As indicated in the introduction to the World Economic Survey 1956 (E/2982), the rate of economic growth was generally slowing down. In consequence, according to the Survey, the volume of investment was decreasing, domestic markets for the output of vital industries were shrinking, inflationary or deflationary tendencies were making themselves felt, trade balances were unfavourable and unemployment was growing. The expansion of production during the post-war period had not developed on a sound basis, but had been stimulated by special factors relating to the militarization of the economy, the ultimate economic effects of which were bound to be disastrous. The responsibility for that spending did not lie with the Soviet Union, as the United States representative had alleged, but with powerful United States interests which made enormous profits from the armaments race. The armaments race placed a heavy economic burden on the countries concerned. According to official data provided by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the military spending of its members between 1949 and 1957 had totalled \$430,000 million, a sum that could, if applied to peaceful purposes, have done much to promote world economic development.

30. The results of military spending had been inflation, rising cost of living and shrinking domestic markets. Many prominent figures in the United States, including President Eisenhower, had recognized the looming danger of inflation.

31. The problem was also felt in many countries of western Europe, where it was further aggravated by the existence of a virtual "currency war". Many representatives in the Second Committee, particularly those of the under-developed countries, had stressed the seriousness of the problem which, his delegation believed, should be taken up, with other related problems, at an international economic conference or at an international conference on the economic development of under-developed countries, or, at least, at a meeting of experts from the countries concerned, convened by the Secretary-General.

32. There was an unfavourable trend in the development of trade between the under-developed and the industrialized countries, as was shown by the figures recently published in the GATT Survey, International Trade 1956. The United Nations should work out con-

structive recommendations with a view to eliminating the imbalance. The under-developed countries' share of imports of equipment needed for economic development had declined from 54 per cent in 1954 to 52 per cent in the first half of 1956. Imports of machinery by the industrialized countries, on the other hand, had increased.

33. In order to develop industries of their own, the under-developed countries needed plans, blueprints of machines and other technical and industrial information, which should be furnished free of charge or on favourable terms. Close mutual assistance in the field of technical co-operation was already being practised among the socialist countries. It would be highly appropriate for the various United Nations organs concerned with technical assistance to consider that problem also; and ascertain the possibilities of meeting the under-developed countries' needs for technical assistance of that kind from the industrially-developed countries. In that as in other tasks connected with the promotion of the industrial development of under-developed countries, a special United Nations organ concerned with the industrialization of under-developed countries could play an important part.

34. Consideration should also be given to the question of international development loans to be granted on favourable terms to under-developed countries. The GATT Survey, International Trade, 1956 stated that the interest rate on loans granted by Western financial institutions and by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development was almost double that charged by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

35. Another important question affecting the under-developed countries was how to ensure that a greater share of the profits from foreign investments should go to the under-developed countries. A proposal had been made at the Economic Conference of the Organization of American States at Buenos Aires, that taxes on income from foreign investment should go to the country whose resources were being exploited by the investment. The possibilities offered by the utilization of such an enormous income, for the further development of the under-developed countries concerned, were considerable.

36. International trade was a most important factor in promoting world economic growth and good political relations between nations. A most convincing statement concerning the need to eliminate trade barriers between countries had been made at the 680th plenary meeting of the General Assembly at the current session by Mr. Fujiyama, the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs. It was essential to put an end once and for all to embargoes and trade limitations of all kinds. Accordingly, it should be noted as a positive fact that—despite pressure from the United States—the United Kingdom, France and certain other countries had recently decided to alter their policy with regard to trade with the People's Republic of China. In the United States also, there were many responsible and far-sighted representatives of the business world who rightly condemned the continued application of embargoes and restrictions and were in favour of expanding trade and economic relations between the United States and the socialist countries, particularly the People's Republic of China.

37. As regards the proposed Common Market of Western European countries, the question had been rightly raised whether it might not be used by the participating countries as a means of exerting pressure on the under-developed countries with regard to the prices of raw materials purchased from them, and whether, in view of the active export of capital by the Federal Republic of Germany, it might not also serve to further collective colonialism. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries were anxious to trade with all the countries of the world. The USSR had made trade proposals to the United Kingdom, France and the Federal Republic of Germany, and its statements concerning the development of trade with the Latin American countries, Japan, Pakistan and other countries were well known.

38. The view that since the volume of trade between East and West was not large it was of no interest was incorrect; the volume had been growing steadily in recent years and the growth was promising. The benefits of such trade were not simply material, but included better relations between the countries concerned. Although Soviet industry was in a position to produce all types of modern industrial goods, the USSR wished to trade with the rest of the world, both industrialized and under-developed. The rate of development of socialist countries over the years had been such as steadily to increase their possibilities in the field of foreign economics and trade relations. For example, Soviet industrial production had been 3.5 times greater in 1956 than in 1940, and in 1957, 33 times greater than in 1913; the mid-year figures for economic activity in the USSR for 1957 showed that steel production was at the rate of 50 million tons a year (as against 4.2 million in 1913), the production of coal was at the rate of 450 million, and that of oil at the rate of 92-93 million tons. Soviet technological advances in industry included the construction of advanced nuclear research equipment and a nuclear-powered ice-breaker. In the past three years, a number of measures had been taken in the USSR to extend agricultural production, to improve its management and to increase the material interest of agricultural producers. In consequence of the current decentralization of management of industry and construction, national production would expand still further.

39. The reorganization of the control of industry and construction now being carried out promised still greater improvements in the national economy and increased the role of the Union Republics. Although the economic regions and Councils of national economy had only recently been established they were already producing good results, as could be seen from the fulfilment of the national economic plan for the first half of 1957. The planning of the country's economic development was constantly bettered as its rich natural resources were opened to exploitation and the new basic equipment installed. It was intended that within the next ten or twelve years all inadequate living accommodation would be done away with. By State building alone, some 215 million square metres of living space would be constructed between 1956 and 1960. Private building, with the help of State funds, would account for the construction of another 113 million square metres.

40. The Soviet Union firmly believed in its future and in the strength of its people and strove constantly to

remove any defects that might exist in certain sectors of its economy.

41. The Soviet Union had continued to develop its economic relations with other countries. Its trade exchanges with the socialist countries of Eastern Europe were increasing in volume. Trade talks between the USSR and the German Democratic Republic had just been completed, as a result of which the value of trade between those two countries for the years 1956-1960 would reach a total of some 20,000 million rubles.

42. The Soviet Union was supplying large quantities of many goods including industrial equipment, oil products and rolled ferrous metals to such countries as the People's Republic of China, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam. It had considerably increased its trade with India, Egypt, Finland, and Syria. Trade with the United Kingdom, France and other countries was increasing. There were signs of an increase in trade with the United States, although the total volume was at present small. The Soviet Union's total foreign trade at present amounted to more than 30,000 million rubles a year, more than twice the 1950 level. There could be no doubt that the removal of artificial barriers to international trade would open up immense possibilities at present undreamed-of.

43. The Soviet Union was doing its best to help the under-developed countries to foster their national economies. It had concluded agreements with many countries providing for practical co-operation in the spheres of trade, industrial development, technical and scientific assistance and in other economic and cultural fields. It supported United Nations action in granting technical assistance to the under-developed countries and contributed to the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. It believed that the Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development should be set up as soon as possible because it would provide a valuable additional means of financing the economic development of the under-developed countries, and had supported Economic and Social Council resolution 662 B (XXIV).

44. His delegation was of the opinion that the United Nations had not fully used the many opportunities open to it to increase international economic co-operation. The adoption of Council resolution 654 B (XXIV) showed that when the Western Powers were prepared to co-operate with the socialist countries fresh opportunities were created for agreed action. The United Nations and its organs had not yet embarked on a bold plan of action to deal with the vitally urgent economic problems of the day, with the help of a wide range of States, international economic organizations, national economic institutions and scientists. Among such measures a most useful one would be the convening of a world economic conference, a measure which the Soviet delegation had advocated at the eleventh session and would maintain at the present session. Another useful step would be the convening of a special international conference devoted to questions concerning the economic development of the under-developed countries, at which views, proposals and experience could be exchanged. Many other Members of the United Nations were in fact in favour of those two measures: the representative of Colombia, for

instance, had supported the proposal for a general economic conference at the 683rd meeting of the General Assembly; the representative of Haiti and others had endorsed the second suggestion in the present Committee. The economic conference recently held in Latin America had shown the need to seek ways and means of co-operating to solve outstanding economic problems. It was interesting to note that a similar regional conference was projected for Africa; the initiative in such matters should, however, come from the United Nations, a world-wide Organization.

45. Unfortunately no international organization had been created under the auspices of the United Nations for the development of international trade, an important form of international economic co-operation. Such an organization ought to be set up as soon as possible within the framework of the United Nations either as an entirely new international body or on the basis of the projected organization for trade co-operation of GATT.^{3/} The Soviet Union shared the conviction of the Japanese and other delegations that the establishment of such an organization would have valuable results.

46. The work of the regional economic commissions constituted an important form of international economic co-operation but such activity should be given greater impetus and be more effectively directed towards solving the important economic problems of the countries within the region. The commissions might, for instance, work out projects for developing the natural resources of the region as a whole (large hydroelectric stations, power grids, etc.) which it would be difficult or impossible for one country alone to construct.

47. It was to be regretted that the People's Republic of China was not yet able to take its rightful place in the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, for its experience in economic reconstruction could not but be of interest and value to other countries in the region. Denying rumours about the economic position of the People's Republic of China, he affirmed that China was a country offering ample trade opportunities. Its present healthy economic situation could be judged from the results of the first five-year plan. In 1956, for instance, about 17,000 million kilowatt hours of electrical energy had been produced as against 7,000 million in 1944; about 106 million tons of coal had been mined as against 61 million tons in 1944; about 5 million tons of iron had been smelted as against 1,800,000 tons in 1944—and so on. Many types of equipment were now being produced in the Chinese People's Republic itself. The Republic's trade with Western countries had increased in recent years and his delegation was convinced that it would continue to expand in the future to the benefit of both sides. It had in past years imported essential capital equipment for its metallurgical, machine-building, electrical, oil, coal and chemical industries and also agricultural machinery. Industrial and agricultural development

had led to an improvement in the conditions of the people in the Chinese People's Republic and consumer goods, too, were being imported.

48. Again, in the case of the Economic Commission for Europe, it was to be regretted that the German Democratic Republic was not a member. That situation was particularly unjust in view of the fact that the other German State, the Federal German Republic, participated in the Commission's work. The exclusion from the regional economic commissions of the Mongolian People's Republic, the Korean People's Democratic Republic and the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam was also unjustified. There was no doubt that their participation would contribute to the effectiveness of the commissions' work. The proposals recommending the development of broad co-operation between the regional commissions were correct, and it was his delegation's hope that the General Assembly would adopt a special recommendation to that effect.

49. Summarizing his delegation's views concerning measures to be taken by the United Nations to develop international economic co-operation, he said that the Organization should take active steps to bring about a reduction of armaments expenditure so that a larger proportion of national incomes might be spent on peaceful purposes; it would be advisable to arrange consultations between economic experts within the United Nations to draft recommendations on questions of interest to the countries of the world and to ascertain the possibility of expanding international economic co-operation; the need to convene an international economic conference and an international conference on questions concerned with the economic development of the under-developed countries had become pressing; the United Nations must continue its activities aimed at developing co-operation in the field of the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, bearing in mind the interests of the under-developed countries. United Nations organs concerned with technical assistance should first of all help the under-developed countries to develop their own industries and to train their own technical experts, and should try to provide them, free of charge, with technical advice and all kinds of technical and industrial documents and information. An organ should be created within the United Nations to help forward the industrialization of the under-developed countries. Similarly, steps ought to be taken to establish an international trade organization either independently or on the basis of the projected GATT Organization for Trade Co-operation. The General Assembly ought to decide, on the basis of Council resolution 662 B (XXIV), to establish the Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development. The Soviet Union supported the Romanian proposal (455th meeting) that the General Assembly should adopt a declaration on the principles of international economic co-operation. It also wholeheartedly supported the Bulgarian proposal at the present meeting for measures in the field of international economic co-operation, and the Czechoslovak proposal (458th meeting) for the development of regional and inter-regional co-operation.

The meeting rose at 1 p.m.

^{3/} The Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, Geneva, April, 1955. Basic Instruments and Selected Documents, Volume I (revised).