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*President:* Mr. Alfonso PATIÑO (Colombia).

*Present:*

Representatives of the following States: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, India, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Senegal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Observers for the following Member States: Algeria, Chile, Ecuador, Iraq.

Representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; World Health Organization; International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

The representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

AGENDA ITEM 40

Travel, transport and communications:

(b) Progress reports of the Committee of Experts for Further Work on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and the Group of Experts on Explosives (E/3841, E/L.1042) (concluded)

1. Sir Ronald WALKER (Australia) said that the question dealt with in the United Kingdom draft resolution (E/L.1042) was a highly important one which was in a continual state of evolution, as new dangerous goods were constantly being invented and being brought into trade. Australia was at present drawing up a national code, a task which involved certain difficulties because of the federal nature of the Australian Constitution.

2. One of the questions which arose concerned the attitude of the main transporting countries and the delay in implementing the previous recommendations.

Australia noted with concern the differences between the International Air Transport Association (IATA) regulations and those of the United Nations expert bodies in the case of certain goods and hoped that that situation could be remedied as quickly as possible. Moreover, it was puzzled by the attitude of the main exporting countries towards the 1956 recommendations <sup>1/</sup> and thought that the draft resolution might help to solve that question.

3. His delegation wished, however, to propose two amendments. The first concerned paragraph 4 (b), which requested the Secretary-General to issue an abridged and revised version of the recommendations. Actually, the point was not so much to abridge the recommendations as to delete certain descriptive passages which were now no longer relevant. It would therefore be preferable to delete the words "abridged and" from that paragraph as well as from operative paragraph 5, leaving only the words "revised version".

4. The second amendment concerned operative paragraph 5, which invited Governments and interested international organizations to send to the Secretary-General comments on the contents of the revised version of the 1956 recommendations and to inform the Secretary-General of the extent to which those recommendations were being or would be applied. It would also be useful to ask them when they expected to take further steps in that regard, by adding, at the end of operative paragraph 5, the words: "and should include information on when proposed action is expected to take effect".

5. Mr. WHYTE (United Kingdom) welcomed the interest which the members of the Council had shown in the work of the expert bodies. His delegation had no objection to the first amendment proposed by Australia, which was in line with the views expressed by Mr. Unwin at the previous meeting. He also accepted the Australian representative's second amendment, which could only encourage Governments to take note of the recommendations and to put them into effect as soon as possible.

6. The PRESIDENT put to the vote the draft resolution (E/L.1042), as amended by Australia.

*The draft resolution, as amended, was adopted unanimously.*

(a) Report on the Conference on International Travel and Tourism convened pursuant to Council resolution 870 (XXXIII) (E/3839, E/L.1044)

7. Mr. BINGHAM (United States of America), introducing the six-Power draft resolution (E/L.1044), said that, in his delegation's view, the United Nations Conference on International Travel and Tourism, held at Rome in 1963, had been an event of great importance in the development of tourism.

<sup>1/</sup> See *Transport of Dangerous Goods* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 56.VIII.1), p. 9.



8. The Conference, in which eighty-seven nations had taken part, had reflected the widespread interest in the question. Tourism was a powerful economic force and played a substantial role in international trade and payments. In 1962, more than fifty million people had crossed national boundaries to spend some \$7,500 million abroad.

9. Tourism helped to build international goodwill. Travelers learned to know other people, and discovered in them the same hopes and fears as their compatriots felt, became friends with them and, on their return, told others of their experiences abroad. Thus, they contributed to understanding among nations and to the cross-fertilization of cultures. As the United States delegation had stressed at Rome, unrestricted travel abroad was a powerful instrument of world understanding and peace.

10. The continued future growth of international tourism depended on the reduction of barriers to international travel. At Rome, the United States delegation had urged all Governments to eliminate or reduce restrictions on international travel, such as troublesome entry formalities, arrival and departure taxes, and currency limitations. Although Americans abroad annually spent some \$2,500 million, which caused a "travel deficit" of \$1,400 million, the United States Government continued to approve of the free movement of its citizens abroad and imposed no tax or currency restrictions on their travel.

11. For those reasons, the United States had sent to Rome a large and highly qualified delegation. Many United States Government agencies had helped to prepare for the Conference, the results of which had fully justified their efforts. The Conference had produced a considerable number of recommendations which were annexed to its report (E/3839) and which, if translated into action, would make a substantial contribution to the expansion of international tourism.

12. In particular, the Conference had suggested the adoption of a uniform definition of the term "visitor", and had recommended the simplification and standardization of passports, the elimination of visas or the simplification of procedures for obtaining them, the modification of customs requirements and the abolition of taxes, fees and charges levied on tourists on arrival or departure. The Conference had also recommended that technical and even financial assistance in the field of tourism should be extended to countries needing it.

13. The Conference had also affirmed that everyone had the right to freedom of movement in accordance with the principle stated in paragraph 2 of article 13 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

14. The Conference had also recommended that in the matter of currency allowances for travel, the most liberal measures should be adopted, and had suggested that such allowances should, on application by the persons concerned, be at least 500 United States dollars per person. The United States delegation believed that the figure of \$500 per person should be a minimum figure per journey and not for any arbitrary period of time.

15. The Conference had also stressed the need to develop a two-way concept of tourism and had explored the subject of improving accommodations.

16. The United States had noted with satisfaction the liberal trend shown by Governments in regard to the

abolition of barriers to international travel and hoped that that trend would continue.

17. The draft resolution noted with satisfaction the results achieved by the Conference and called upon Governments to consider and implement its recommendation. It drew attention to the useful work which WHO, UNESCO and other specialized agencies, as well as the regional economic commissions, could perform, and recognized the special role of the International Union of Official Travel Organizations (IUOTO) as the only international non-governmental organization concerned with all phases of the development of tourism. Lastly, the draft resolution requested the Secretary-General to prepare for the Council in 1966 a report covering the progress achieved in the application of the Conference's recommendations and the development of tourism.

18. Mr. LEKIC (Yugoslavia) said that his country considered the development of tourism to be an important factor not only for economic progress but also for better understanding and strengthened cultural and friendly relations between peoples.

19. The Yugoslav Government had undertaken a series of measures to that end. Its economic development plans provided for substantial investment in the tourist industry and related branches, and various facilities were extended to tourists, including the right to build their own accommodation establishments in tourist centres. Regulations regarding passports and customs and other formalities had been liberalized and visa requirements had been abolished. The results of those measures were increasingly positive, and tourism had become an important factor in the national economy and in the development of certain under-developed areas.

20. His delegation had examined with great interest the final report of the Conference (E/3839), and particularly the conclusions and recommendations in annexes III and IV, on which the draft resolution before the Council was based.

21. The development of tourism involved, first, the expansion of State activities within the framework of a general economic policy, and secondly, the assistance of international institutions and Governments to developing countries which could not by themselves meet the difficulties they faced in the field of tourism.

22. Tourism was a very complex economic branch which required large investments in transport, the hotel industry and many other spheres of activity, and also the training of qualified personnel. The State played a major role in that sphere. In addition to measures of national economic policy, the State could act through bilateral and multilateral arrangements and by making better use of aid from international organizations. In view of the importance of tourism for the developing countries, it was to be expected that international financial, technical and general co-operation in the field would continue to grow.

23. In that connexion, the question arose of the international machinery through which such co-operation could develop. In paragraphs 31-33 of the general resolution in annex IV of its report, the Conference noted that there was no specialized agency for tourism in the United Nations family and expressed the view that it was not necessary to set up such an agency; it recommended, instead that the United Nations should consider IUOTO as its main instrument for the pro-

motion of tourism, should call upon IUOTO, when it seemed appropriate to do so, to implement the results of the Conference, and should accordingly support the activities of IUOTO. His delegation would like to see that idea reproduced as faithfully as possible in the last preambular paragraph of the draft resolution. Moreover, it felt that in future it would be necessary to strengthen the United Nations departments concerned with questions of tourism. His delegation did not therefore exclude the possibility of the gradual transformation of IUOTO into a specialized agency.

24. He considered that operative paragraphs 2 and 7 (b) covered those recommendations of the Conference which were not specifically mentioned in the draft resolution. Operative paragraphs 5 and 7 (b) should refer to the Technical Assistance Board and the Special Fund, mentioned in paragraph 14 of the general resolution in annex IV of the Conference's report, and also to the regional economic commissions.

25. Finally, it was not clear why the two subdivisions of paragraph 7 (b), one of which referred to the conclusions of the Conference regarding the simplification of formalities and the other to its recommendations on the development of tourism, were worded differently.

26. Mr. SOLODOVNIKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that the United Nations Conference on International Travel and Tourism had yielded positive results for the development of tourism, which was a means of promoting relations and understanding between peoples and thus represented a powerful factor for peace. The USSR had always attached great importance to tourism, and Mr. Khrushchev, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, had sent a message to the Conference wishing it success. During the deliberations, the USSR had supported the establishment of national tourist organizations in developing countries, which would help to improve their balance of payments and increase their foreign exchange. Technical assistance must be given to those countries for the development of tourism, which was a matter of great importance for them. The USSR had also stressed the need to establish standards for tourist activities and to simplify travel formalities, such as those relating to visas, passports and customs.

27. On the other hand, it had opposed proposals which would permit the export of earnings from tourism and had protested against the discrimination which some countries, particularly Portugal and South Africa, practised in tourism.

28. The USSR delegation believed that the draft resolution, if adopted by the Council, would contribute to the development of international co-operation in tourism.

29. Mr. WODAK (Austria) said that his delegation would be happy to support the draft resolution.

30. Tourism was a major activity in Austria. In 1962, the country's hotels had recorded 52 million overnight stays, a figure which was particularly significant when compared with the total Austrian population of 7 million. Annual income from tourism amounted to \$400 million.

31. As the Yugoslav representative had said, tourism must first be organized, and that involved sizable expenditure. However, investment in tourism brought

rapid returns and was to be highly recommended to countries which had not as yet done anything in that field.

32. Tourism was not only important economically but also played a large part in the establishment of peaceful relations among peoples. Travel should be encouraged, and all persons should be free to journey wherever they wished; the peoples of the world would thus come to a better understanding and appreciation of each other.

33. The United Nations Development Decade offered a particularly appropriate context for intensified efforts to promote tourism, and technical assistance for tourism should be provided to developing countries. Austria had already taken steps in that direction on a bilateral basis.

34. Sir Ronald WALKER (Australia) emphasized the growing importance of travel and tourism for the promotion of understanding among peoples and the expansion of resources in all countries. Tourism offered useful possibilities to developing countries. As a tourist country, Australia suffered from its remote geographical position, as travel to the country was expensive for tourists. It also had special problems in regard to health regulations. At Rome, during the Conference, Australia had been unable to endorse the recommendations to relax health formalities, as it was anxious to avoid the spread of human and animal diseases in its territory.

35. Furthermore, the question of defining visitors presented certain difficulties. In Australia, no distinction was made between a temporary visitor and a tourist, and a person who came to Australia for several months did not have to obtain any special permit in order to work. Australian statistics in that matter differed from those of other countries, and it was difficult to draw valid comparisons.

36. The draft resolution did not take those facts sufficiently into account. Nevertheless, in view of the restrictive clause "as appropriate" in operative paragraph 2, he could support the text as it stood.

37. Mr. EL-FARRA (Jordan) said that tourism played an important role in his country's economic development, and he welcomed the results achieved at the Conference.

38. The draft resolution was in keeping with the recommendations of the Conference and he hoped that it would be adopted unanimously.

39. Mr. SMID (Czechoslovakia) said that he attached great importance to the development of international tourist relations. Czechoslovakia had recently adopted measures to facilitate the granting of visas to tourists.

40. His delegation had no objections to the draft resolution. However, he felt that the third preambular paragraph exaggerated the importance of tourism when it said that it could play an important role in furthering the aims of the United Nations Development Decade.

41. Mr. BELTRAMINO (Argentina) expressed satisfaction at the success of the Conference and at the work done by IUOTO. It welcomed the draft resolution, but had several comments to make concerning it. Operative paragraph 2 referred to "the recommendation contained in the Report of the Conference". The Conference had not adopted one recommendation, but several, which appeared in the resolutions reproduced in annex IV of its report (E/3839). Furthermore, in



operative paragraph 7, the Secretary-General was asked to prepare a report covering the progress achieved in the application of the recommendations of the Conference and the progress recorded in respect of the development of tourism. What was needed in that regard was not only the collection of facts, but their analysis and the presentation of conclusions. He was not submitting a formal amendment to that effect, but he would suggest that the Secretary-General should take that comment into account.

42. Mr. TRIVEDI (India) paid a tribute to the agencies and organizations which had made it possible to convene the Conference, including the Group of Experts on International Travel and Tourism that had met at Geneva in January and February 1962, and to the Italian Government which had kindly invited the Conference to meet in its territory.

43. Tourism was of great importance to the economic development of countries and to mutual understanding between peoples, and the Conference had defined the objectives to be aimed at in that connexion. It should be noted, however, that the developing countries were faced with special difficulties owing to the limitations imposed on them by their balance of payments and their foreign currency resources. They should be given technical assistance in overcoming those problems.

44. The draft resolution corresponded to the hopes of the developing countries, and his delegation was therefore happy to support it.

45. Mr. RENAUD (France) said that his delegation would vote in favour of the draft resolution for two reasons. The importance of tourism to the French economy was well known, and the proposal reflected renewed interest in the role of tourism in the development of the developing countries.

46. The draft resolution was evidence that tourism had progressed beyond the status of a minor trade, to which it had long been confined, and had become an industry like all the others, an economic sector capable of being organized and taken into consideration in development plans and capable also of absorbing bilateral or multilateral technical assistance. Operative paragraph 6 provided for the formulation of technical assistance projects in the field of tourism for the developing countries with the collaboration of IUOTO, which would enable those countries to enjoy the benefits of the tourist traffic.

47. At the United States representative's request, the PRESIDENT suggested that the meeting should be suspended to enable the sponsors of the draft resolution to hold consultations.

*It was so decided.*

*The meeting was suspended at 12.5 p.m. and resumed at 12.20 p.m.*

48. Mr. FINGER (United States of America) proposed several amendments to the text of the draft resolution in the light of the comments made by delegations.

49. In the last preambular paragraph, the Yugoslav representative had suggested that more emphasis should be placed on the role that should be played by the International Union of Official Travel Organizations. After consultation with the sponsors of the draft resolution, he therefore proposed that the word "important" should be inserted before the word "role".

50. In operative paragraph 2, the word "recommendation" should read "recommendations", as the Argentine representative had pointed out.

51. In operative paragraph 5, to meet the points made by the Yugoslav representative, the words "the competent authorities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in the sphere of technical assistance" should be replaced by the words "the Secretary-General, the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board, the Managing Director of the Special Fund and the executive heads of the specialized agencies concerned".

52. In operative paragraph 7 (b), the words, "the regional economic commissions" should be inserted after the words "in co-operation with the specialized agencies concerned". He also proposed, for greater clarity, to join to that paragraph the beginning of sub-paragraph (i) so that the latter would start with the words "The facilitation of governmental formalities", and to amend sub-paragraph (ii) to read "The development of tourism".

53. He expressed the hope that the revised text would be accepted by all delegations.

54. Mr. LEKIC (Yugoslavia) thanked the United States representative for having taken his suggestions into account and said he would vote in favour of the draft resolution as amended.

55. Mr. CARRILLO (El Salvador) said that tourism was an appreciable source of revenue and an important factor in the balance of payments for all countries. Efforts should therefore be made to give every encouragement to travel between countries and to mobilize all resources in developing tourism, which was a powerful stimulus to the economy not only of the developing countries but of all States. El Salvador had enacted laws for the promotion of tourism, and its hotel industry was thriving. His delegation therefore warmly welcomed the draft resolution.

56. The PRESIDENT put to the vote the draft resolution (E/L.1044), as amended by the United States representative.

*The draft resolution, as amended, was adopted unanimously.*

#### AGENDA ITEM 39

Participation of inter-governmental economic organizations as observers at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (E/3843 and Corr.1)

57. Mr. CARRILLO (El Salvador) noted the suggestion made in the corrigendum to the Secretary-General's note (E/3843/Corr.1) that the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration (SIECA) should be invited to participate in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. The Treaty, which was one of the most important results achieved in the endeavour to promote the economic integration of Central America, was designed to facilitate trade and to mobilize Central America's economic resources. The Permanent Secretariat had its headquarters at Guatemala City. He was deeply grateful for the invitation extended to the Permanent Secretariat to participate in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and was convinced that the Latin American countries would spare no effort to send their best qualified representatives to the Conference.

58. Mr. SMID (Czechoslovakia) proposed that the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property should be added to the list of organizations invited to participate in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. The International Union, better known as the "Paris Union", was the only organization specializing in trade and industrial property. It had been in existence for eighty years and was composed of sixty-one countries with various economic systems and at various levels of economic development. It could make a useful contribution to the work of the Conference, whose agenda included a specific item on invisibles.

59. Mr. GARCIA DEL SOLAR (Argentina), supported by Mr. OLARTE (Colombia), endorsed the suggestion in document E/3843/Corr.1 that SIECA should be added to the list of organizations invited to participate in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. It would be quite natural to invite the Permanent Secretariat, for the Central American organization was the first venture of its kind in Latin America and was fully competent in matters of trade and development.

60. Mr. FINGER (United States of America), supported by Mr. UNWIN (United Kingdom), approved the suggestions made in the Secretary-General's note (E/3843) and also in the corrigendum thereto (E/3843/Corr.1). The United States had long thought that the efforts at economic integration, of which the General Treaty was a perfect example, were making a substantial contribution to the prosperity of the Latin American countries. With the support of the United Kingdom representative, he also endorsed the proposal that the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property should be added to the list of organizations invited to participate in the Conference. The arguments advanced by the Czechoslovak representative were extremely convincing.

61. Mr. SOLODOVNIKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) approved the suggestions made in the Secretary-General's note and the proposal made by the Czechoslovak representative. In his delegation's view, an invitation should also be extended to the International Organization for Standardization, which was doing extremely useful work for trade. The Secretary-General would also be well advised to invite to the Conference observers from such non-governmental organizations as the World Federation of Trade Unions and the International Co-operative Alliance, which had consultative status with the Economic and Social Council. His delegation also considered that invitations should be extended to the representatives of countries which, though not yet members of the United Nations, took part in international trade. Furthermore, it was essential that all organizations invited to participate in the Conference should also be invited to send observers to the third session of the Preparatory Committee, so that they could state their views before the Conference opened.

62. Mr. VIAUD (France) supported the suggestions made in the Secretary-General's note (E/3843 and Corr.1) and the proposal to add the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property to the list of organizations invited to participate in the Conference. The Secretary-General indicated in his note that there was no need to lay down practical rules for the participation of inter-governmental organizations in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, inasmuch as rule 59 of the

draft provisional rules of procedure as set forth in the report of the Preparatory Committee on its second session (E/3799) already contained provisions on that subject. His delegation agreed but felt that, in view of the considerable differences in structure among the various inter-governmental organizations, difficulties might arise if no practical rules were laid down. He therefore considered that the Secretary-General should send the invitations directly to the director of each organization, who would naturally be completely free to include whatever staff he saw fit.

63. The participation of non-governmental organizations seemed to him a matter which the Council should not take up at the present time, but which should be left to the Preparatory Committee to decide.

64. Mr. SOLODOVNIKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) thanked the representative of France for his explanations. He wished to know, however, whether the Preparatory Committee's terms of reference authorized it to extend an invitation to participate in the Conference to any organization as it saw fit. If so, his delegation saw no objection to making the Preparatory Committee responsible for considering the question of non-governmental organizations.

65. Mr. FINGER (United States of America) pointed out that item 39 of the Council's agenda covered only the participation of inter-governmental economic organizations. A decision had already been taken regarding non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council.

66. Mr. FRANZI (Italy) said that he approved the suggestions made in the Secretary-General's note and the Czechoslovak representative's proposal to add the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property to the list of organizations invited. It was difficult for him to give an opinion on the USSR proposal straight away, but he considered that the United States representative had clearly stated the Council's position.

67. Mr. SOLODOVNIKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that he was satisfied with the United States representative's explanation. The International Organization for Standardization was, in fact, among the organizations in consultative status with the Council.

68. Mr. DE SEYNES (Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs) stated, in reply to the French representative's question regarding the procedure to be followed in issuing invitations to inter-governmental organizations, that questions relating to correspondence between the United Nations Secretariat and outside bodies were decided on the basis of the regulations governing the body in question. Where the governing body of an organization was at all complex and there were several responsible authorities, such questions were settled by the organization itself, and the United Nations was bound by the solution adopted.

69. Mr. VIAUD (France) thanked the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs for his explanation. It was his understanding that, in any case, invitations would be sent to the responsible organs of each organization and not to member States individually.

70. The PRESIDENT suggested that the members of the Council should approve the recommendations made by the Secretary-General regarding the list of inter-governmental organizations to be invited to participate in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the practical rules to be observed for

the participation of such organizations (E/3843 and Corr.1), together with the Czechoslovak proposal to add the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property to the list of organizations to be invited.

*It was so decided.*

71. Mr. SOLODOVNIKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) reminded the Council that he had submitted a proposal to invite representatives of inter-governmental organizations to attend the third session of the Preparatory Committee of the Conference as observers.

72. Mr. VIAUD (France) said that the Council had already taken a decision on that question at its thirty-sixth session in July.

73. The PRESIDENT explained that the Council had approved the participation of representatives of inter-governmental economic organizations in the Conference as observers, but had not specified whether they were also to be invited to participate in the third session of the Preparatory Committee.

*The proposal of the Soviet Union was adopted.*

The meeting rose at 1.5 p.m.