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President: Mr. Jerzy MICHALOWSKI (Poland).

Present:

Representatives of the following States: Australia, Brazil, Colombia, Denmark, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, India, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Poland, 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: Argentina, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Nepal, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Sudan, Thailand, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

The observer for the following non-member State: Republic of Korea.

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

The representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

AGENDA ITEM 9

Travel, transport and communications
(E/3575, E/L.940) (*concluded*)

1. Mr. BENTLEY (United Kingdom) introduced the draft resolution (E/L.940) concerning the progress reports of the Committee of Experts for Further Work on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, and the Group of Experts on Explosives (E/3575). His delegation attached great importance to the work of those two bodies. Considerable advantages would accrue if the many different codes governing the classification, listing and labelling of dangerous goods under transport, as also the nomenclature and packaging of explosives, were standardized. Such a project could be of particular help to the developing countries.

2. The conditions under which a standard international system for the transport of dangerous goods could be worked out were rapidly maturing. The proposals put

forward by the International Air Transport Association (IATA) concerning work in its own field seemed likely to be published in the near future; the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization had decided that the code it was preparing for the international carriage of dangerous goods by sea should be based on the work of the United Nations experts; and the recommendations of the International Atomic Energy Agency on the carriage of radioactive substances were within the framework of the recommendations of the Committee of Experts. The United Kingdom Government had undertaken to bring its own codes into line with the proposals made by the United Nations experts as soon as there was a general move in that direction.

3. The purpose of the draft resolution was to ensure that the valuable work already done by the experts should be continued and consolidated. His delegation was confident that it would win unanimous approval, as had Council resolution 724 C (XXVIII) on which the work of the experts had been based.

4. Mr. HOSHI (Japan) said that his delegation was glad to note the progress described in the two reports before the Committee. The Group of Experts had made a significant contribution towards the achievement of standardization in the packaging of explosives. They should now be asked to consider another specific category of dangerous goods.

5. The Committee of Experts had rightly stated that duplication with the work of the International Air Transport Association should be avoided. It should not, however, disregard the IATA regulations concerning the air transport of dangerous goods or the regulations now being applied to the inland and maritime transport of such goods. It would thus be better equipped to formulate a single set of packaging regulations on the transport of dangerous goods by air, sea and land. The Japanese Government had formally adopted the IATA regulations on the transport of dangerous goods and the corresponding set of regulations in the 1948 International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea. It was now incorporating in its legislation the provisions of the revised 1960 International Convention relating to the carriage of dangerous goods. The world-wide adoption of those regulations should constitute a firm basis for the future work of the Committee.

6. His delegation was glad to endorse the progress reports and would vote in favour of the draft resolution.

7. Mr. BIRICHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) proposed that an additional sub-paragraph should be inserted at the end of the draft resolution requesting the Secretary-General to transmit the proposals worked

out by the Committee of Experts to the Working Party on the Transport of Dangerous Goods which was dealing with the European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road and the European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterway.

The meeting was suspended at 11.25 a.m. and resumed at 11.40 a.m.

8. Mr. BENTLEY (United Kingdom) pointed out that the Working Party on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, to which the USSR representative had referred, actually came under the Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe. Sub-paragraph 3 (c) of the draft resolution (E/L.940) already instructed the Secretary-General to bring the proposals of the Committee of Experts to the attention of all interested bodies. There seemed no need to single out the Working Party on the Transport of Dangerous Goods for special mention. To meet the point raised by the USSR representative, however, he would propose the insertion of the words "in particular, the Economic Commission for Europe" after the words "regional economic commissions" in sub-paragraph 3 (c).

9. Mr. BIRICHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) accepted that proposal.

10. The PRESIDENT put to the vote the draft resolution submitted by France, Italy and the United Kingdom (E/L.940), as amended.

The draft resolution, as amended, was unanimously adopted.

AGENDA ITEM 6

Report of the Committee for Industrial Development (E/3573 and Corr.1, E/3574, E/3600 and Corr.1)

11. Mr. PAVICEVIC (Yugoslavia) said that one of the paradoxes of the modern world was the enormous gap between the advanced and the under-developed countries. The best way of bridging that gap was to speed up the economic development of the under-developed countries and in particular to promote their industries. In the report on its recently concluded session (E/3600 and Corr.1, para. 38), the Committee for Industrial Development had rightly stressed that industrialization was a "propelling factor" in the development of a nation's economy. It could not be otherwise: first, industry was the most productive sector of the economy; secondly, it enabled the economy to adapt itself as rapidly as possible to the exigencies of international trade; thirdly, it was the only means of exploiting natural resources. Industrialization required large capital investment, highly specialized personnel and technical knowledge. Those were precisely the fields in which the needs of the under-developed countries were greatest.

12. The Committee for Industrial Development had found the answer to most of the problems facing it and had correctly indicated the general strategy to be followed. It had reached unanimous agreement on basic principles. Certain new postulates, including the importance of

economic planning, had been generally admitted. The Committee had recommended that Governments should establish special bodies for planning industrial projects, a conclusion whose wisdom was fully borne out by Yugoslavia's own experience. Many other countries had had similar experience and it was important to pass on their knowledge to the developing countries, as the Committee had advocated. The Committee had drawn attention to the dangers of unorganized development and of excessive infrastructural investment. International assistance was essential in the field of industrialization but at the same time the more developed countries must abandon their discriminatory measures and protectionist policies which hampered the trade of the under-developed countries and made it harder for them to finance their industrial programmes. The Committee had observed that the under-developed countries lacked both the capital and the skilled manpower necessary for industrial development. It had also noted that the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies devoted only a fraction of their resources to industrial development. The activities of the Secretariat in that field were far from adequate.

13. The Yugoslav delegation had joined with other members of the Committee in submitting a draft resolution dealing with the problems of organization in the industrial field, particularly from the point of view of the developing countries. After being amended, that draft resolution had been unanimously adopted by the Committee (E/3600 and Corr.1, para.129) and he hoped that it would achieve the same unanimous support in the Council.

14. Mr. ROUANET (Brazil) observed that the second session of the Committee for Industrial Development appeared to have been highly successful. It was satisfactory to note that the Committee had succeeded in reaching agreement on a number of matters which had provoked controversy in the past. The Committee had in particular agreed that industrialization, which was the most dynamic sector in the many-sided process of economic development, would enable countries to accelerate their rate of economic development, diversify their economies and absorb surplus manpower; it would also protect them against fluctuations in external markets. The Committee had also agreed that planning was the most effective way of speeding up the process of development, since it was only by planning that available resources and other factors could be used in the most rational way, the unemployed could be absorbed into the economy and the difference between the standard of living in the developed and in the under-developed countries could be reduced in the shortest possible time. It had also agreed that greater resources should be devoted to United Nations activities for the promotion of industrial development and that certain organizational changes were essential if the United Nations was to act with full effectiveness in that field. The draft resolution in paragraph 129 of the report (E/3600 and Corr.1) embodied the Committee's unanimous recommendations on the subject of such organizational changes and he hoped that it would be adopted unanimously.

15. Mr. NATORF (Poland) said that his delegation felt that the Committee for Industrial Development had done much good work during its second session despite the fact that it was a new body which was still plagued with organizational shortcomings and that some of its members had participated in its work without either enthusiasm or conviction.

16. The Committee's discussions had covered many problems whose solution could have a decisive effect on the economic development of the under-developed countries. The most striking achievement had been the body of recommendations upon which the Committee had agreed unanimously, notwithstanding the fact that some of its members took different theoretical approaches to the problems of economic policy. Particularly noteworthy in that regard was the fact that the Committee had unanimously decided that planning was the main factor contributing to the growth of the developing countries, as also the fact that, despite the doubts expressed at the first session in that regard, it had recognized that Governments must assume leadership in the organization of planning and programming. The Committee had also stressed the need for training personnel in the developing countries, especially the need for in-plant training. The Committee's work in the matter of the mobilization and utilization of domestic financial resources had been hampered by its lack of adequate documentation; it had, however, pointed out that Governments could do much to mobilize internal financial resources by effecting financial and structural reforms, particularly through agrarian reform and nationalization.

17. In its consideration of the work of the United Nations and its related agencies in the field of industrialization, the Committee had reached the conclusion that the resources the United Nations devoted to the promotion of industrial development were insufficient and must be increased. The Committee had next considered the difficult question of how far and in what specific ways assistance for industrial development should be increased; in that regard, the Committee had done well to classify certain important elements of industrial development, even though it had been unable to assign priorities among them. It had suggested that the Secretariat, in co-operation with the regional economic commissions, should appoint groups of specialists on general and specific industrial problems to advise Governments on specific technical problems of industrial development and assist them in formulating requests for technical assistance from international agencies, and it had appealed to the Technical Assistance Committee, the Special Fund and the specialized agencies to take measures to encourage an increase in the share of allocations devoted to industrial development.

18. While the Committee's recommendations were sound and comprehensive, he feared that their implementation might be unduly retarded and he therefore urged the Director of the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations and the Managing Director of the Special Fund to give immediate instructions to their resident representatives in the field to comply with the recommendations in chapter IV of the Committee's report. He also hoped that the Secretary-General would draw

the attention of Governments to those recommendations and that the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board and the Managing Director of the Special Fund would take steps to implement the proposals set forth in paragraphs 102 and 103 of the Committee's report.

19. While the Polish delegation would have preferred the Committee to take more radical and far-reaching decisions on organizational questions, it welcomed the general agreement that had been reached on the need to strengthen existing organizations and on the organization of the Industrial Development Centre. He pointed out, however, that the Committee had only laid down certain basic principles for strengthening the activities of the United Nations and its related agencies and that much remained to be done to translate those principles into reality.

20. He hoped that the Inter-Sessional Working Group would closely follow the implementation of the draft resolution and that the proposed committee of experts would make recommendations which would lead to real progress towards an improvement of the organizational structure of technical assistance in the field of industrial development. His delegation was particularly anxious that the Committee's recommendations should be put into effect as expeditiously as possible and felt that it would be advisable for the Committee's documents to be transmitted to the appropriate agencies in the industrializing countries. Moreover, the Industrial Development Centre should be enabled to start work as soon as possible; since one of its objectives was to establish contact with the agencies and organizations responsible for economic development in the developing countries, it could do much to bring the work of the Committee to the attention of such bodies.

21. The agenda for the Committee's second session had been much too heavy and too wide in scope; in the future the Committee should concentrate its attention on fewer and more specific problems. Moreover, while he recognized that the Secretariat was at present heavily burdened and short of staff, he regretted that documents had not been submitted to the members of the Committee in sufficient time for thorough consideration prior to the session. The agenda of the next session should be prepared and made public in sufficient time to allow the Secretariat and member Governments to prepare for it carefully. Future sessions of the Committee should be of longer duration in order to permit of an adequate discussion of the important issues with which it had to deal.

22. In conclusion, he asked for some explanation of how the various recommendations made in the report could best be transmitted to Governments and to the other organizations working in the field.

23. Mrs. WRIGHT (Denmark) paid a tribute to the rapporteur of the Committee for Industrial Development for his lucid and informative report (E/3600 and Corr.1). Her delegation had taken part in the work of that committee and was in general agreement with the conclusions and recommendations to be found in its report.

24. Certain aspects of the report deserved particular emphasis, the most important being the draft resolution in paragraph 129. She hoped that that resolution would be adopted unanimously and that the study to be made by the advisory committee of experts would lead to a strengthening of the present organizational structure of the United Nations. Another important point was the question of training and management in the industrial field, which was discussed in paragraphs 54 to 65. Industrial development would be seriously retarded without the necessary trained personnel, and if the present unfortunate shortage was to be overcome within a reasonable time a substantial effort would have to be made by the non-industrialized countries, with wide international support. Indeed, the need of the developing countries in that respect was so great that training programmes should be encouraged not only in those countries themselves but in the industrialized countries as well. Such training for personnel from less developed areas, which could act as a follow-up of technical education at universities and secondary schools, should be primarily directed to the acquisition of specialized knowledge, whereas in the case of vocational training the main emphasis should be on training in the country itself.

25. Her delegation followed with interest the Secretariat's activities with respect to training and management and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance fellowship programme in the industrial field and hoped that the Technical Assistance Committee would encourage an increase in the allocations for fellowship and training programmes under the Expanded Programme and other programmes of technical co-operation. In that respect her country was glad to be able to place the experience of its technological institutes at the disposal of non-industrialized countries.

26. Since industrial development was impossible without major capital investment, paragraphs 66 to 69 of the report were of particular importance; her delegation agreed with the view that international aid would not in itself suffice and that efforts should be made to encourage domestic savings and local capital investments, both public and private, within the context of general economic planning.

27. Turning to the role of small-scale industries, dealt with in paragraphs 70 to 73, she said that her country subscribed to the view that such industries should be encouraged since they could make an essential contribution to the economic life of a developing country and could also provide a much needed training-ground for skilled labour and management. In that field, too, her country had considerable experience, which it would be only too glad to share.

28. Mr. KRISHNA MOORTHY (India) said that the report was a record of sound achievement. Given the magnitude of the tasks that lay ahead, however, it was only a beginning; as the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs had said in his introductory address (E/3600 and Corr.1, annex VI): "The only thing we have to fear is that the demand for our services may increase much more quickly than the financial or human

resources with which we can meet this demand." How best to meet that situation had been the Committee's main preoccupation; the unanimously adopted draft resolution was the major result of its deliberations. Although there had been a pronounced cleavage of opinion in the Committee on how the organizational structure of the United Nations in the field of industrial development was to be improved, there had been general agreement that the existing structure must be carefully studied before any changes were contemplated. It was therefore to be hoped that the experts would be able to begin their work as soon as possible.

29. On the other hand, there was no need to await the experts' report before taking steps to strengthen the staffing of the Secretariat for industrial development purposes; the Under-Secretary had said that there would be serious danger in deferring certain decisions relating to the programme and to resources until agreement was reached on the institutional problem, and that view also found practical expression in the draft resolution.

30. Despite present limitations, however, the work accomplished by the Industrial Development Centre and the Industrial Development Division of the Secretariat in the past eighteen months had been remarkable.

31. His Government had been particularly impressed by the Committee's work in the fields of training, planning and work programming. The report offered convincing proof that with sound organization the scope of the work which could be accomplished in those three fields could be immense. Speed was another important factor, and there too the report indicated how quickly things could be done: the dispatch with which the questionnaire on industrial planning and development (E/3600 and Corr.1, para. 130) had been prepared and sent out was a case in point.

32. He wished to endorse certain observations by the Polish representative concerning the organization of the Committee's second session. Because of certain working difficulties in the Secretariat, many of the specialists who had been sent by their Governments to take part in the Committee's work had had to leave before the final stages of the discussion; he hoped things would be better organized in future. He also endorsed the Polish representative's criticism concerning the availability of documents. Because the study on capital requirements of petroleum exploration and methods of financing (E/3580) had only been available in French, for instance, the Committee had been obliged to defer consideration of it until its next session.

33. Mr. KAKITSUBO (Japan) observed that there had been no disagreement in the Committee about the urgent need to improve the United Nations machinery for assistance in industrial development; the only controversy had been over the means to be employed. Since most technical and pre-investment assistance was financed by the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund, an increase in such assistance depended partly on larger contributions to those programmes and partly on the allocation of a greater share of available funds to projects specifically relating to industrial development. As, however, the Expanded

Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund could only act upon the request of the recipient countries, the primary responsibility rested with the latter; indeed, the Managing Director of the Special Fund had said that he would welcome more requests from developing countries, a statement of which his delegation approved. His delegation would also like the Technical Assistance Committee to devote a larger proportion of its assistance to items directly concerning industrial development.

34. His Government attached great importance to close co-ordination among the various assistance programmes in order to ensure the best use of limited resources; the Industrial Development Centre had an important part to play in such co-ordination. His delegation felt that the objectives of the United Nations in industrial development would be better achieved by strengthening the Centre than by creating a new specialized agency. The appointment of a suitably qualified person at the level of Under-Secretary, as suggested in operative para-

graph 1 of the draft resolution, could greatly enhance co-operation in that field. At the same time, his delegation had no objection to the question of the establishment of a new specialized agency being discussed by a committee of experts, as laid down in operative paragraph 2. Japan would therefore vote in favour of the draft resolution, as it had done in the Committee.

35. Turning to the work programme outlined in chapter V of the report, he observed that many of the projects approved by the Committee were on a comparatively modest scale; his delegation considered that to be a sound and practical approach, for the full implementation of existing projects was as important as expansion into new fields. Surveys, seminars and working parties could all make a useful contribution to industrial development, provided the Governments of the developing countries made full use of the results of such programmes. His delegation approved of the work programme as a whole.

The meeting rose at 1 p.m.