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CONTENTS

Agenda item 35:

- Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter: reports of the Secretary-General and of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories (continued):
- (a) Information on economic conditions;
 - (b) Information on other conditions;
 - (c) General questions relating to the transmission and examination of information;
 - (d) Offers of study and training facilities under resolutions 845 (IX) of 22 November 1954 and 931 (X) of 8 November 1955;
 - (e) Methods of reproducing summaries of information concerning Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Secretary-General
- Consideration of draft resolutions (continued) . . . 165

Chairman: Mr. Thanat KHOMAN (Thailand).

In the absence of the Chairman Mr. Božovič (Yugoslavia), Vice-Chairman, took the Chair.

AGENDA ITEM 35

Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter: reports of the Secretary-General and of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories (A/3601 and Corr.1, A/3602, A/3603, A/3606/Rev.1, A/3607, A/3608, A/3609, A/3647 and Corr.1, A/C.4/360, A/C.4/L.498) (continued):

- (a) Information on economic conditions;
- (b) Information on other conditions;
- (c) General questions relating to the transmission and examination of information (A/C.4/357/Rev.1, A/C.4/359);
- (d) Offers of study and training facilities under resolutions 845 (IX) of 22 November 1954 and 931 (X) of 8 November 1955 (A/3618 and Add.1);
- (e) Methods of reproducing summaries of information concerning Non-Self-Governing Territories (A/3619)

CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS (A/C.4/L.498)
(continued)

1. The CHAIRMAN asked the Committee to consider the draft resolution concerning the association of the Non-Self-Governing Territories with the European Economic Community (A/C.4/L.498) and announced that the delegations of Costa Rica, Pakistan, Panama and Uruguay wished to be added to the list of sponsors.

2. Mr. ROLZ BENNETT (Guatemala), introducing the draft resolution on behalf of all its sponsors, said that it represented an effort to reconcile the various

views which had been expressed on the subject during the general debate and that he did not think it could be regarded as controversial. The French representative himself, although maintaining that discussion of the matter was premature at the present stage, had made a number of comments on the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, especially the provisions relating to the dependent territories, which in the opinion of the Guatemalan delegation served to make it all the more evident that it was important for the Committee to give the matter careful consideration.

3. Mr. MENCER (Czechoslovakia) associated his delegation with the remarks of the Guatemalan representative and emphasized that the sole objective of the sponsors of the draft resolution was to ensure that at its thirteenth session the General Assembly would have sufficient information to enable it to resume consideration of the subject. The proposal was of a constructive character and had been drafted in such a way as to take into account the views expressed during the general debate. It was a source of great satisfaction to his delegation that so many delegations from different parts of the world had been able to join in drafting a resolution on the important and complex question which the Committee had before it.

4. Mr. CHAMANDI (Yemen), referring to article 131 of the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community said that he thought the words "countries and territories which have special relations with Belgium, France, Italy and the Netherlands" were inappropriate and misleading, for it might well be asked what special relations those countries and territories had with the four Powers referred to except for the fact that they were under their domination. The passage would more appropriately have been rendered "countries and territories which are under the administration of Belgium, France, Italy and the Netherlands".

5. It was a well-known fact that the level of living of most of the inhabitants of the non-European countries and territories in question was extremely low. It was equally well known that most of those areas were rich in raw materials and natural resources. Hence their association with the European Economic Community was bound to have a far-reaching effect on the lives of their inhabitants. What that effect would be it was still too early to judge. Such an association might prove to be to their advantage and to further their interests and prosperity in such a manner as to lead to their economic, social and cultural development, as stated in article 131 of the Treaty. On the other hand, it might prove to be simply a means of exploiting them. As the welfare of the inhabitants of those Territories was the responsibility of the United Nations, the Organization was entitled to know how those peoples would be affected by the proposed association with the European Economic Community. The

information which the draft resolution invited the Administering Members to submit would serve to enlighten the United Nations and would dispel any suspicions that the purpose of the association was to exploit the indigenous inhabitants.

6. Mr. PERERA (Ceylon) said that the reasons which had convinced his delegation of the need for such a draft resolution were set forth in the second and third paragraphs of the preamble. He had made it clear during the general debate that his Government's policy with regard to matters concerning the Non-Self-Governing Territories was to promote the achievement of balanced progress in the social, economic and educational fields with a view to the eventual advancement of those Territories towards the ultimate goal of political independence. It subscribed without reservation to the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories were paramount and it was in that spirit that it had felt in duty bound to co-sponsor the draft resolution.

7. The Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, basing itself on the provisions of Chapter XI of the Charter and on the general principles outlined in its report for 1954 (A/2729, part two), had defined nine of the objectives of economic policy in paragraph 10 of the report on economic conditions now under consideration (A/3647, part two). It was natural to wonder whether the association of certain Non-Self-Governing Territories with the proposed European Economic Community would in any way interfere with the achievement of those objectives in the shortest possible time. His delegation had no reason to assert at that juncture that such an association would as a matter of certainty have consequences detrimental to the interests of the indigenous peoples of the Territories and he hoped that the reassuring statements of the representatives of France, Belgium and the Netherlands would be borne out by future developments. Those representatives would surely appreciate, however, the caution with which his delegation tempered its optimism. The draft resolution simply requested the Secretary-General to prepare a study of the matter for the next session of the General Assembly, on the basis of information which the Administering Members were invited to transmit to him. He did not see on what grounds any delegation could oppose such a reasonable and modest request.

8. One reason for the concern felt by his delegation with regard to the proposed association of the Non-Self-Governing Territories with the European Economic Community was the uncertainty expressed by the Committee on Information in its report, regarding the extent to which the indigenous rural communities, which formed at least 90 per cent of the population, were benefiting from the economic expansion which was taking place. Another was the fact that although there had been an increase in the Territories' external trade the report stated that no significant changes in the structure of their foreign trade had been noted, and that exports continued to be limited in most cases to one or a few primary commodities. Members were surely justified in inquiring whether the association of those Territories with the European Common Market would have the effect of perpetuating that situation. The Committee on Information had likewise expressed the view that both trade and monetary relations between the Territories and the metropolitan

countries would benefit from an increased autonomy on the part of the former. In that connexion it must be asked whether the proposed association would accelerate or retard such autonomy. In addition, it was to be noted that while the Administering Members had accepted the obligation to establish and develop local industries, industrial expansion had not on the whole done more than take the processing of territorial raw materials a further stage towards the production of finished articles. The Committee would naturally wish to consider whether there was a danger that the effect of association with the European Economic Community might be to freeze that progressive industrialization at its present stage. Finally, the 1954 report had stressed the importance of encouraging greater agricultural diversification and the need for selectivity in future agricultural development plans, yet the 1957 report revealed that lack of diversity was a major feature of agricultural production. The impact of the Common Market on the economy of vast areas which would continue to be mainly agricultural for a long time to come was therefore another question which the Committee should take into consideration.

9. In reply to the French representative's statement at the 672nd meeting, describing his earlier reference to the European Economic Community as an infringement of Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter, he said his delegation was of the view that it was not only the right but the duty of the Committee, under the provisions of Chapter XI of the Charter, to discuss the possible economic consequences for the Non-Self-Governing Territories of their association with the European Common Market, although he would be the first to agree that it would not be proper for the Committee to embark on a discussion of its possible effects on conditions in the metropolitan countries themselves.

10. His delegation was not opposed in principle to any such regional economic grouping; indeed, his own country was a member of the Colombo Plan and welcomed the continued participation in it of Territories in South East Asia which were governed by the United Kingdom. It should therefore be evident to the Committee that in co-sponsoring the draft resolution his delegation was simply expressing its conviction that careful consideration must be given to the question in all its aspects and that the paramountcy of the interests of the inhabitants of the Territories must remain the guiding principle. In view of that principle and of the doctrine of the sacred trust set forth in Article 73 of the Charter, any policy in which priority was given to interests other than those of the indigenous inhabitants would be unacceptable to his Government.

11. Mr. VIXSEBOXSE (Netherlands) said that the strong reservations expressed by the French representative regarding discussion at the present time of the effects on the Non-Self-Governing Territories of the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community were in full accord with the general views of his own Government in the matter, as recorded in part one, paragraph 29, of the report of the Committee on Information (A/3647). As stated in that paragraph, the concern of the Administering Members for the advancement of the Territories was illustrated by the provision for an investment fund, which would stimulate progress in every field and in so doing

would contribute to the gradual realization of the objectives of Chapter XI of the Charter.

12. The United States representative had said in the course of the general debate (674th meeting) that Chapter XI was an important part of the Charter and that to ignore it would be to weaken the whole structure of that document. His delegation endorsed that view but felt that the opposite might also be true, namely, that an excessively broad interpretation of Chapter XI would likewise have a weakening effect. That was the danger inherent in any resolution such as the draft which the Committee was now considering. His delegation was concerned lest approval of the draft resolution might establish an unfortunate precedent whereby treaties would be discussed even before they had come into effect. Such a precedent might also have far-reaching and harmful consequences for the principle of regional co-operation. Finally, since it would inevitably be some time before the effects of the association would be reflected in the information submitted under Article 73 e concerning the economic development of the overseas territories, it would be pointless to make the matter the subject of a recommendation at the present time.

13. Mr. KIANG (China) said that while it was legitimate to express concern over the possible effects of the association of the Non-Self-Governing Territories with the European Economic Community, the charge heard at a previous meeting that the Common Market was a new kind of colonialism designed to retard the liberation of the colonial peoples was absurd and merely echoed the familiar Marxist argument that foreign investments meant enslavement.

14. Whatever views a delegation might hold with regard to the European Common Market as a whole, certain significant features of that arrangement should not be overlooked or underestimated. Firstly, many commodities imported from the African Non-Self-Governing Territories would benefit from preferential tariffs and the Territories would be able to buy cheaper goods as a result of keen competition among the six members of the Community. The French overseas territories would be free to raise their tariffs even against France itself if they felt that such a step was necessary to protect their infant industries. Thus the French Union would no longer have a monopoly where the products of those territories were concerned. Secondly, the willingness of the six members of the European Economic Community to contribute to the proposed development fund for the economic and social betterment of the overseas countries and territories was proof of their determination to bring higher levels of living to Africa's rising population. The European Economic Community was similar to the Colombo Plan in that both were designed to raise levels of living and to promote free association, mutual respect and co-operation in place of communist imperialism and the imposition of economic integration by force.

15. While his delegation considered it legitimate for the United Nations to examine, at the appropriate time, the effects of association with the European Economic Community on the development of certain Non-Self-Governing Territories, in accordance with the provisions of article 229 of the Treaty, it would be more appropriate for it to invite the Administering Members concerned to provide the relevant informa-

tion after the Treaty had come into force. Furthermore, it should be remembered that the full effects of the Treaty would not be felt for fifteen years.

16. Mr. SALOMON (Haiti), recalling that, at its 679th meeting, the Committee had approved draft resolution A as set forth in annex II of the report of the Committee on Information (A/3647), said his delegation felt it would be equally appropriate to recommend the immediate mobilization of resources and capital in order to give a fresh impetus to the development of the Non-Self-Governing Territories. In that connexion he deplored the obstacles that had been raised to the launching of the Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development, which would have obviated many of the criticisms that had been made.

17. The fact that the Treaty signed at Rome establishing the European Economic Community had not yet come into force need not prevent the Fourth Committee from studying its economic implications where the Non-Self-Governing Territories were concerned. Some representatives in the Committee on Information had expressed the fear that the Treaty might be the instrument of a new type of colonialism which would turn overseas territories into permanent exporters of raw materials and mere appendages of the metropolitan countries. The French representative had stated that the arrangements would be reciprocal and that African producers would find in the European Economic Community a market of 180 million consumers that would not be in competition with them. That, however, justified the fear that the Common Market might impede the economic development of the overseas territories and fix them in a rigid mould.

18. Apprehensions had also been expressed in connexion with article 135 of the Treaty that there might be a large influx of European settlers into overseas territories, thus complicating their social structure, since the Non-Self-Governing Territories would have no part in drafting the conventions governing the movement of workers. Other delegations had expressed the fear that the joint investment fund for Non-Self-Governing Territories would do little to satisfy the Territories' needs. The French representative had, however, pointed out that the overseas territories in the French Union were represented on an equal footing in all the French higher governmental bodies. Moreover, the Rome Treaty provided for financial assistance to the overseas territories by States members of the European Economic Community.

19. It had further been said that the Rome Treaty did not provide that Non-Self-Governing Territories could terminate their association with the European Economic Community. All those fears, in his delegation's view, had arisen from a somewhat superficial reading of the Treaty.

20. His delegation had co-sponsored the draft resolution in document A/C.4/L.98 because it was as yet impossible to foresee what the effects of the Rome Treaty would be in the Non-Self-Governing Territories and it considered that to be an important point which deserved expert study. The Administering Members themselves might benefit from such a study and the Fourth Committee would be in a better position to form an opinion on the matter without either being unfair to the Administering Members or failing in its responsibility to the people of the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

21. Miss ROESAD (Indonesia) said that her delegation whole-heartedly agreed that the study by the Secretary-General proposed in the draft resolution under discussion would clarify the question of the association of the Non-Self-Governing Territories with the European Economic Community and would thus help in the study of the economic development of Non-Self-Governing Territories in general. It would also contribute to a clearer understanding of the efforts being made by the Administering Members to develop the Territories under their administration.

22. She did not agree with the view expressed by some of the Administering Members that the proposed study went beyond the scope of Chapter XI of the Charter or that the draft resolution was intended to create misgivings about the Rome Treaty. Nor did she agree with the view that such a study would be premature. On the contrary, her delegation considered that the Fourth Committee and the General Assembly were fully entitled to have as much material as possible available to them concerning the economic development of the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

23. For all those reasons she would support the joint draft resolution.

24. Mr. PRADO (Ecuador) agreed with the representative of Guatemala that the joint draft resolution was a moderate and conciliatory text. The mere fact that it was sponsored by nineteen delegations implied a wide measure of agreement. The first two paragraphs of the preamble were simple statements of fact; the third consisted of a statement on which all delegations, those of Administering Members and others, were agreed. Paragraph 1 did not prejudge the possible effects of the association but simply asked for information. Paragraph 2 did not prejudge the question, either, but simply asked for a study to be made. The delegation of Ecuador wished for fuller information on the subject in order that the final decision might be taken in full knowledge of all the facts. Those were the reasons which had prompted his delegation to co-sponsor the draft resolution.

25. Mr. KADRY (Iraq) said he would support the joint draft resolution, which essentially reflected his delegation's stand in the Committee on Information. In his opinion the General Assembly was in duty bound to take cognizance of the possible effects of an association which included a substantial number of Non-Self-Governing Territories in the European Common Market. Both the Administering Members and other Members of the United Nations would benefit from the proposed study. He hoped that as a result of the adoption of the draft resolution the Administering Members would follow the path of co-operation with the United Nations and discharge their obligation to promote the interests of the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

26. Mrs. SINHA (India) observed that the Fourth Committee would be failing in its duty under Chapter XI of the Charter if it did not concern itself with the association of the Non-Self-Governing Territories with the European Economic Community. It was, of course, too early to assess the effects of such an association or to make substantive recommendations; hence the draft resolution merely sought information which the Administering Members were obliged to transmit in accordance with Article 73 e of the Charter. It would be observed that no date had been fixed by which in-

formation should be submitted, since the Treaty was in process of ratification. In the meantime it was only proper that the Secretary-General should keep the matter under review and prepare a short report for the thirteenth session of the General Assembly.

27. As the Under-Secretary had himself informed the Committee at the 679th meeting, several international regional organs had already discussed the new development in relation to its possible effects on independent countries in those regions, but it was significant that its effect on the Non-Self-Governing Territories had not been the subject of any study or discussion except in the Fourth Committee. Such a study could be made only with the co-operation of the Administering Members concerned and that was why the draft resolution invited them to submit relevant information. The large number of sponsors of the draft resolution was in itself an indication of the wide interest felt in the matter. She urged all the members of the Committee to support the joint draft resolution.

28. Mr. AMEGBE (Ghana) said that his delegation did not question the right of the contracting parties to the Rome Treaty to enter into economic and financial arrangements for the development of their territories or deny that some genuine long-term economic benefits might result from its implementation. It must, however, be admitted that the anticipated benefits of the Treaty would take a long time to materialize. Moreover, it remained to be seen how the proposed European Common Market would affect the economic and ultimate political development of the Non-Self-Governing Territories which were being integrated into the European Economic Community by the Powers responsible for their administration.

29. The delegation of Ghana was not impressed by the argument that it was too early to foresee the effects of the Common Market on the Non-Self-Governing Territories. If it were possible through the techniques of social and economic analysis to forecast the effects of the scheme on the European countries concerned, it should be equally possible by the same methods to arrive at conclusions about the probable effects of the scheme on the Non-Self-Governing Territories associated with it. Since the Administering Members were bound by Article 73 e of the Charter to transmit regularly information on economic conditions in the Territories for which they were responsible, the draft resolution did not ask for anything new or unusual. All the sponsors wished to know was whether the European Economic Community was calculated among other things to speed the development of the Non-Self-Governing Territories towards economic viability and ultimate political responsibility.

30. The representative character of the co-sponsorship of the draft resolution was an indication of the desire felt by Members of the United Nations to promote the welfare of the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

31. Mr. CARPIO (Philippines) did not see how there could be any objection to the request for additional information concerning the effects of the European Economic Community on the Non-Self-Governing Territories, which was entirely justified by the provisions of Article 73 e of the Charter. At the same time his delegation did not associate itself with the insinuations that had been made concerning the good faith of the members of the European Economic Community or

their purpose in associating certain Non-Self-Governing Territories in that community.

32. He proposed the deletion of operative paragraph 3 of the joint draft resolution. That would in no way affect the main purpose of the draft resolution but would remove any implication of doubt of the good faith of the European Powers associated in the European Economic Community. He hoped the sponsors would agree to that proposal. The Administering Members could then have no valid objection to furnishing the information asked for.

33. He did not agree with the objection that the request for information was premature. Too often in the past the United Nations had been faced with a fait accompli. Any information would be welcome which would enable the United Nations to take whatever steps it might consider proper to safeguard the interests of the indigenous inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

34. He would therefore vote in favour of the joint draft resolution.

35. Mr. WHITE (Canada) said that it was quite natural that the members of the Committee should show concern about the possible effects of the association of the Non-Self-Governing Territories with the European Common Market.

36. There had already been some discussion of the European Economic Community at the twenty-fourth session of the Economic and Social Council and the Canadian delegation would adopt the same position in the Fourth Committee as it had taken in the Council (976th meeting). The European Economic Community had not yet come into existence and it would be some time before its effects would be known. Consequently, the Canadian delegation, together with the great majority of the members of the Economic and Social Council, had considered that it would be undesirable for the Secretary-General to undertake a separate special study of a specific and limited international agreement such as the Rome Treaty, isolating it from the numerous other agreements that must be considered in relation to the economic development of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and the other countries of the world.

37. The various regional economic commissions of the United Nations prepared annual economic surveys which could be expected to consider the significance of the European Economic Community. The Secretary-General, too, prepared a detailed annual study of the world economic situation; both that study and the report of the Economic and Social Council would include consideration of the European Common Market. Furthermore, Article 73 e of the Charter provided for the transmission of information by the Administering Members to the United Nations concerning the economic development of the Non-Self-Governing Territories; it was obvious that in the future those Members would include information on the effects of the Common Market on those Territories. Again, the Conference of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) which was now being held at Geneva was to consider the Common Market proposals.

38. The foregoing considerations led the Canadian delegation to conclude that the draft resolution before the Committee might not be the best way to deal with

the problem. It felt that the Committee's concern with the subject might be better reflected in a specific reference to its discussion of the matter, to be included in its report to the General Assembly. It should refer to the fact that the Economic and Social Council itself had stated that it was as yet too early to estimate accurately the effects of the Common Market^{1/} and it should record the Committee's general view that the annual economic surveys produced by the regional commissions and by the Secretary-General should include information on the effects of the Common Market on the economic situation of those Territories. Finally, it should state that the Committee noted that information on that subject would be included in the information transmitted by the Administering Members under Article 73 e of the Charter.

39. The inclusion of some such statement in the Committee's report to the General Assembly would, he thought, achieve the objectives of the draft resolution and at the same time avoid some of the difficulties that an extended debate on the item at the present time would entail.

40. Miss DUNNE (United States of America) associated herself with the suggestion made by the Canadian representative. It was too early to study the effects of the Common Market on the Non-Self-Governing Territories and it was enough to give a factual account of the Committee's debate on the matter in its report to the General Assembly. The report might take cognizance of the Economic and Social Council's conclusion^{2/} that consideration of developments in connexion with the European Economic Community should take place within the framework of the annual surveys prepared by the regional economic commissions and the Secretary-General's annual survey of the world economic situation.

41. The United States favoured the concept of the economic integration of Western Europe, and the Common Market in particular. The Common Market would be of great benefit to the European countries and to the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories associated with it on the basis of equality and mutuality of interest.

42. Some details about the operations of the Common Market, particularly as it would affect dependent territories, remained to be worked out, and GATT was the only proper forum for the discussion of those details.

43. The CHAIRMAN asked the Under-Secretary if he could comment on the Canadian representative's suggestion that a factual account of the debate should appear in the Committee's report.

44. Mr. COHEN (Under-Secretary for Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories) said that it had not been the practice of the Committee, at any rate, in recent years, to include a detailed account of the substantive debates in its report to the Assembly. It was, of course, a matter for the Committee to decide.

45. Miss ROESAD (Indonesia) asked whether the adoption of that procedure would include a recommendation that the Secretary-General should make a study, as proposed in the draft resolution.

^{1/} See Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Session, Supplement No. 3, para. 159.

^{2/} *Ibid.*, para. 160.

46. Mr. COHEN (Under-Secretary for Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories) said that that was a matter for the Committee to decide.

47. Miss BROOKS (Liberia) stated that her delegation felt that it was the duty of the United Nations to see that plans for the European Common Market took into account the paramount interests of the indigenous inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories. The draft resolution would provide for the transmission of information that would enable the United Nations either to encourage plans for the Common Market or to see the problems involved and assist in their solution, so as to avoid future problems that might be more complex. It was in that spirit that her delegation had joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

48. Mr. OSMAN (Egypt) stated that it was not the task of the Committee to study the competence of the European Powers to conclude the Rome Treaty establishing the European Economic Community or to study the effects of the Treaty on the world market. There was no doubt, however, that the repercussions of the Treaty on Non-Self-Governing Territories was a matter within the Committee's competence. Before the existence of the Charter the fate of the Non-Self-Governing Territories had been exclusively in the hands of the administering Powers but under the Charter it had become the concern of the international community.

49. It had been claimed that it was not the right time to discuss the effects of the Treaty. The Fourth Committee, however, had a special responsibility towards the Non-Self-Governing Territories and must not relinquish its competence in the matter. Studies by other United Nations bodies would of course be useful, but that should not prevent the Fourth Committee from discussing the question.

50. Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) recalled that several Non-Self-Governing Territories that were now Members of the United Nations had been associated with the imperial preference system, which was very similar to the proposed association of Non-Self-Governing Territories with the European Common Market. The imperial preference system had not prevented those countries from becoming Members of the United Nations, nor had they left the system after attaining independence. No complaints were ever made in the Committee about the imperial preference system, yet though the European Economic Community was very similar there were many expressions of alarm about its possible harmful effects.

51. He fully agreed with the Chinese representative, except on one point. That representative had implied that paragraph 1 of the draft resolution might be useful at some time in the future. He could not agree, for he felt that paragraph 1 showed a lack of courtesy in inviting the Administering Members to do what they had already agreed to do under the terms of the Charter.

52. With regard to paragraph 3 of the draft resolution, he would point out that Belgium would not transmit any information in 1958 regarding the effects of the Common Market on the Belgian Congo, because the information it transmitted would cover developments up to the end of 1957 only, by which time the Treaty would not have come into effect.

53. The Indonesian representative had contrasted the liberal policies of the United Kingdom with the policies of other colonial Powers, which according to her were working to ensure the total dependence of their territories on the metropolitan countries. The Syrian representative, too, had made remarks to the same effect. He would point out that the Belgian Congo came under the General Act of the Conference of Berlin signed on 26 February 1885 and the Convention signed at St. Germain-en-Laye on 10 September 1919, which gave all States equal rights in the Congo. Belgium could not establish any preferential régime in the Congo, and the association of the Congo in the Common Market would not affect the application to it of those Treaties.

54. Sir Andrew COHEN (United Kingdom) recognized that the draft resolution merely called for information and study and that its terms were moderate in tone. His delegation was, however, uneasy about its possible effects, for it sought to establish a special method for making a study of the effects of the Common Market on the Non-Self-Governing Territories—a special study over and above the discussions in other bodies such as the Economic and Social Council and the regional economic commissions as well as such references as might be made to the subject by the Secretary-General in his annual World Economic Survey. That was not the correct procedure.

55. There were two proper ways of considering the subject internationally and the States members of the European Economic Community had welcomed study of the European Economic Community by the proper machinery and in the proper place. The matter should be studied first by GATT and secondly in connexion with the submission of information in accordance with Article 73 e of the Charter, since that information would at the appropriate time include data on the effects of the European Economic Community on the Non-Self-Governing Territories concerned.

56. The method proposed in the draft resolution was not the right way to deal with the problem. The whole tendency of economic development in the Non-Self-Governing Territories was towards eventual self-government and the end of their dependent status. When, therefore, Non-Self-Governing Territories were given the benefit of participation in international economic agreements, they should be treated like all other countries and not by special procedures. For example, there had been no special study made of the effects of the Colombo Plan on the Non-Self-Governing Territories. The beneficial effects of the European Economic Community on the Non-Self-Governing Territories would be to broaden the markets for their products and to encourage the investment of more development capital in their economy. He endorsed the phrase used by the United States representative concerning the "equality and mutuality of interest" and appealed to the Committee to allow the economic problems of the Non-Self-Governing Territories to be treated together with those of the independent countries, through the international machinery provided by the Economic and Social Council, on a functional basis.

57. The Canadian proposal offered the possibility of a mutually satisfactory solution of the practical pro-

cedural problem. He hoped that it might be possible to come to some agreement on that matter between the sponsors of the draft resolution, the representatives of the European countries participating in the

European Economic Community, and the Canadian delegation.

The meeting rose at 12.55 p.m.