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AND  
SOCIAL COUNCIL



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Fifth Session  
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil  
9 April 1953

RESOLUTIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
AND THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Note by the Executive Secretary

The General Assembly at its seventh session and the Economic and Social Council at its fourteenth session adopted a number of resolutions which are of particular interest to the countries of this region. The Executive Secretary wishes therefore to call the attention of the Commission to the following resolutions:

General Assembly Resolutions:

621 (VII) Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for the Economic Development of Under-Developed Countries

622 (VII) Financing of economic development of under-developed countries

623 (VII) Financing of economic development through the establishment of fair and equitable international prices for primary commodities and through the execution of national programmes of integrated economic development

624 (VII) Migration and Economic Development

/625 (VII)

625 (VII) Land reform

626 (VII) Right to Exploit Natural Wealth and Resources

628 (VII) Increase in Food Production

642 (VII) Integrated Economic and Social Development.

For the information of the delegations the full text of the above resolutions has been reproduced in an appendix to this note.

In a separate note (E/CN.12/317) the Executive Secretary has already drawn the attention of the Commission to General Assembly Resolution 627 (VII) on Activities of Regional Commissions and Economic Development.

Economic and Social Council Resolutions

416 (XIV) E Economic Development of Under Developed Countries; Methods to Increase World Productivity

417 (XIV) International Co-operation on Water Control and Utilization and on the Development of Arid Land

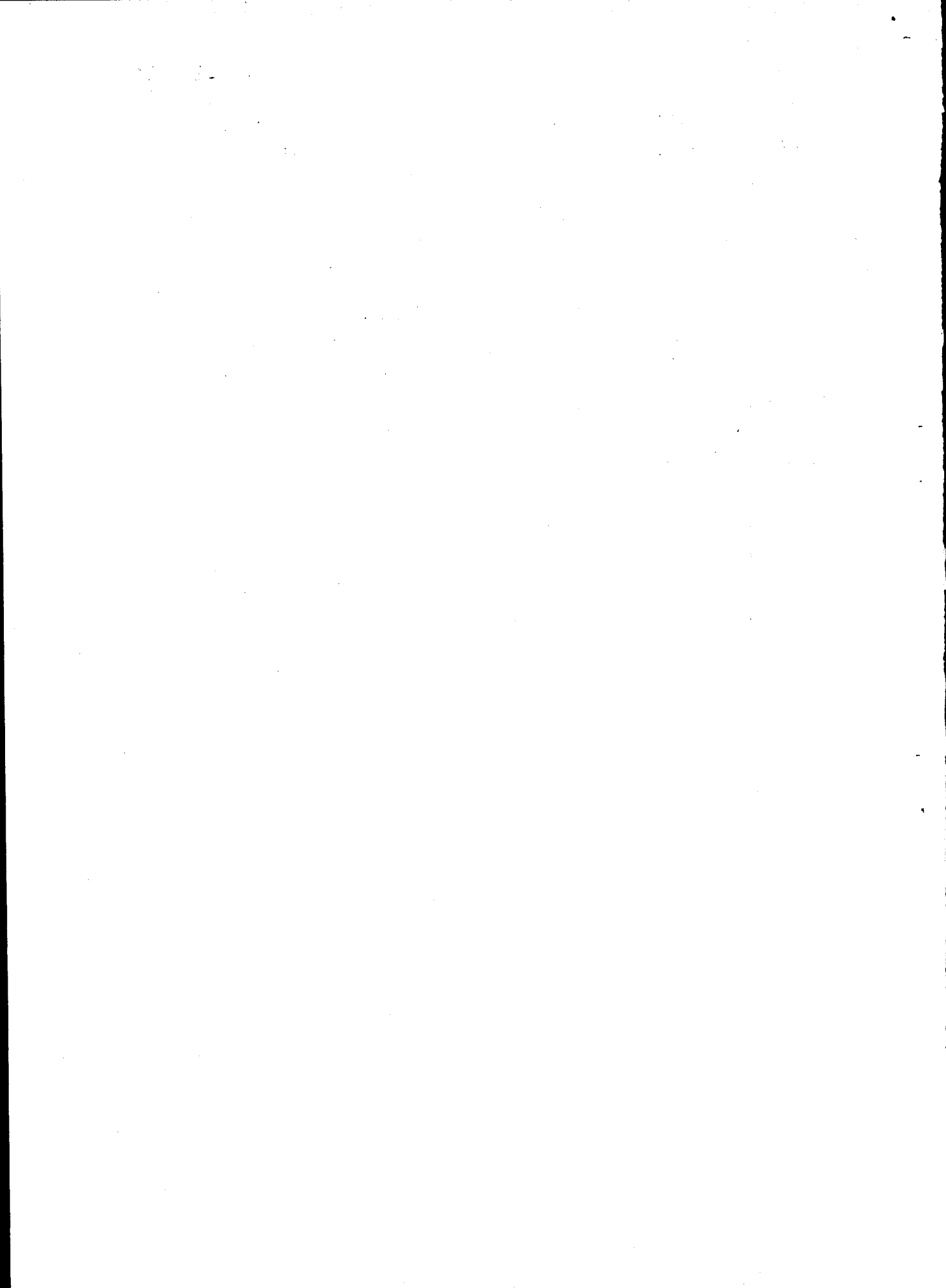
434 (XIV) I Social Activities; Housing and Town and Country Planning

Resolution 416 (XIV) E recommends inter alia "that in the matter of raising productivity countries within the same region should cooperate, in particular through their regional economic commissions or through the facilities available to them from the United Nations and the specialized agencies, by a joint study of their common problems, and, whenever possible, by joint action."

Resolution 417 (XIV) inter alia, requests the Secretary General, in consultation with the specialized agencies and other organizations concerned to "secure the co-operation of the regional economic commissions in relation to those problems which are essentially regional in character".

Resolution 434 (XIV) I, inter alia invites the regional economic commissions "to assist governments to carry out the recommendations under paragraph 1 by initiating or developing, where appropriate, regional activities pertaining to building, housing and town and country planning in cooperation with the specialized agencies, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations."

One copy of Document E/2332 which contains the full text of the Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its fourteenth session has been distributed separately to each delegation.



Seventh session  
Agenda item 25

621 (VII) EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE  
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF UNDER-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly at its 411th  
plenary meeting on 21 December 1952

The General Assembly,

Believing that the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance has demonstrated its value as an effective international means of assisting in the economic development of under-developed countries,

Convinced that the expansion of the Programme and its continued progress can make an important contribution to the achievement of higher standards of living for the peoples of under-developed areas,

Recognizing that governments requesting technical assistance, on the one hand, and the participating organizations of the Technical Assistance Board, on the other hand, would be able more effectively to plan and administer their programmes in the future if they had information concerning the amounts of money to be pledged by contributing governments at an earlier date than has been possible in respect of the first three years of operation under the Expanded Programme,

1. Notes with satisfaction the action taken by the Economic and Social Council under resolution 433 A (XIV) of 11 June 1952;
2. Approves the financial arrangements set forth in the annex hereto as agreed by the Economic and Social Council in paragraph 4 of its resolution 433 B (XIV) of 22 July 1952;
3. Urges governments to contribute to the programme for the year 1953 towards the goal of \$US25 million suggested by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 433 B (XIV);

/4. Urges

4. Urges governments which have not paid their pledges to the first or second financial periods of the Expanded Programme to make early payment to the Special Account;

5. Requests the Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds, appointed pursuant to the General Assembly's resolution of 25 October 1952,<sup>1/</sup> to undertake, in addition to already assigned tasks and as soon as convenient after the closing of the sixteenth session of the Economic and Social Council, negotiations with governments regarding their pledges to the Special Account for the year 1954 towards the goal to be suggested by the Council at that session;

6. Requests the Council to study the feasibility of working out estimates for the programme on a basis longer than a one-year period, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its eighth session.

#### ANNEX

##### Financial arrangements

(Agreed by the Economic and Social Council in paragraph 4 of its resolution 433 B (XIV))

Contributions received for the third financial period shall be allocated as follows:

- (i) Fifty per cent of total pledges for 1953, up to but not exceeding \$10 million, shall be automatically available for allocation to the participating organizations in accordance with paragraph 8 (c)<sup>2/</sup> of Council resolution 222 A(IX), as amended, out of the contributions received for the third financial period;
- (ii) The balance of contributions received shall be retained in the Special Account for further allocation, as provided in the resolution of the Technical Assistance Committee of 23 May 1952, approved by the Economic and Social Council on 11 June 1952 in resolution 433 A(XIV).

<sup>1/</sup> A/RESOLUTION/2

<sup>2/</sup> Formerly paragraph 9 (c).

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622 (VII) FINANCING OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF UNDER-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

Resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its 411th  
 plenary meeting on 21 December 1952

A

The General Assembly,

Having in mind the obligations assumed by the governments of Member States under Article 55 and 56 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its resolutions 400 (V) of 20 November 1950 and 520 A (VI) of 12 January 1952,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolutions 294 (XI), Section C, of 12 August 1950, 342 (XII) of 20 March 1951, 368 (XIII) of 22 August 1951 and 416 A (XIV) of 23 June 1952,

1. Notes with appreciation that the Secretary-General has prepared a working paper<sup>1/</sup> setting out alternative approaches to the establishment of a special fund for grants-in aid and for low-interest, long-term loans to under-developed countries for the purpose of helping them, at their request, to accelerate their economic development and to finance non-self-liquidating projects which are basic to their economic development;

2. Notes also that, for reasons beyond its control, the Economic and Social Council was unable to submit to the General Assembly at its seventh session a detailed plan for establishing such a special fund but that the Council, by resolution 416 A (XIV), has established a Committee for the purpose of drafting a detailed plan to be completed not later than 1 March 1953;

1/ E/2334. This working paper is briefly described in paragraph 335 of the last report of the Economic and Social Council, Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventh Session, Supplement No. 3.

/3. Requests the

3. Requests the Council to submit to the General Assembly at its eighth session the detailed plan referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of General Assembly resolution 520 A(VI), including recommendations for a special fund for grants-in-aid and for low-interest, long-term loans, and to keep in mind that, especially in the present state of world tension, it is necessary to give special attention to the problem of international financing of economic and social development through international co-operation within the framework of the United Nations;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to place before the Committee appointed under Council resolution 416 A(XIV) the records of the discussion on this subject at the fourteenth session of the Economic and Social Council as well as at the seventh session of the General Assembly;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its eighth session an item concerning the establishment of a special fund, with a view to considering practical methods for establishing the fund as soon as circumstances permit.

B

The General Assembly,

Taking note with satisfaction of the preliminary report by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development<sup>2/</sup> which had been requested by the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 368 (XIII) of 22 August 1951, to consider the potential contribution and international finance corporation could make to promote economic development through the financing of productive private enterprise in under-developed countries,

Recalling that the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 416 C (XIV) of 23 June 1952, requested the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to continue its examination of the proposal and, in the light of that further examination, to seek the views of its member governments on the desirability of establishing such a corporation, and to inform the Council during 1953 of the results of its further examination of the proposal and the action it has taken concerning it,

2/ E/2215.



Considering that the questions relating to the establishment of an international finance corporation have been discussed by the Economic and Social Council at several sessions, and that consultations are in progress with a view to defining more clearly in what respects this proposal can be made practicable with the object of providing greater facilities for financing the development of under-developed countries,

1. Looks forward to the early completion of thier tasks by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and by the Economic and Social Council;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to place at the disposal of the International Bank the records of the discussion on this subject at the seventh session of the General Assembly;

3. Requests the Economic and Social Council to report to the General Assembly at its eighth session on the progress made in regard to the proposal for the establishment of an international finance corporation.

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The General Assembly,

Considering:

(a) The importance of stimulating the international flow of private capital for the economic development of under-developed countries,

(b) The work already done in this field by the Economic and Social Council, by its regional commissions and by the specialized agencies, as well as the various studies on the question which have been prepared by the governments of various Member States, by the Secretary-General and by a number of non-governmental organizations,

(c) That certain governments have taken action designed to stimulate the flow of private capital for economic development purposes,

(d) That, despite the efforts already made in this regard, the flow of private capital is not yet adequate to cover the needs of the under-developed countries,

/1. Requests the

1. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To include in an early future world economic report an analysis of the international flow of private capital, including the volume and direction of that flow as well as the types and the fields of application of such investment and any reasons for the continued inadequacy of such investment in under-developed countries, so as to facilitate the efforts of the Economic and Social Council in its formulation of constructive proposals;

(b) To prepare a memorandum for the Economic and Social Council summarizing the work done, the studies conducted and the action taken, as referred to in sub-paragraph (b) and (c) of the preamble to the present resolution.

2. Requests the Economic and Social Council, in the course of its consideration of the question of financing economic development in the light of the analysis and of the memorandum referred to in paragraph 1 above, to give attention at an early session to the steps which the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the government of Member States might take to stimulate the steady flow into under-developed countries of private capital in adequate amounts, so that it may effectively contribute to the harmonious and adequate integration of the economies of those countries and to their economic and social development.

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Seventh session  
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623 (VII) FINANCING OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT THROUGH THE  
ESTABLISHMENT OF FAIR AND EQUITABLE INTERNATIONAL  
PRICES FOR PRIMARY COMMODITIES AND THROUGH THE  
EXECUTION OF NATIONAL PROGRAMMES OF INTEGRATED  
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly at its 411th  
plenary meeting on 21 December 1952

The General Assembly,

Taking into account the relevant passages of General Assembly resolutions 307 (IV), 403 (V), 404 (V), 521 (VI) and 523 (VI), of Economic and Social Council resolutions 341 (XII), 416 F (XIV) and 427 (XIV), as well as the suggestions of the group of experts appointed in pursuance of Council resolution 290 (XI),

Recognizing that the problem of financing the economic development of countries in the process of development is fundamental to the maintenance of the peace of mankind, and that, therefore, high priority should be given to the consideration of its practical solution in international economic relations,

Considering:

(a) That the urgent and satisfactory solution of this problem requires the full utilization of all sources of financing, among which the ability to obtain adequate and stable proceeds from exports is one of the most important for all under-developed countries,

(b) That, in formulating measures for financing economic development, consideration should be given to the influence on their economic development of the terms of trade of the countries supplying primary commodities,

/(c) That, without

(c) That, without prejudice to the international and national measures already recommended for financing economic development, special attention should be given to the correction of maladjustments resulting from cyclical fluctuations in the prices of individual primary commodities and from secular movements in their value as a group in terms of manufactured goods,

(d) That the economic prosperity of countries in the process of development is especially vulnerable to wide short-term fluctuations in the prices of primary commodities which affect their terms of trade, and that any deterioration in the terms of trade affects the economic development and monetary equilibrium of these countries and so hampers not only the acquisition of the necessary amounts of external means of payment but also the formation of sufficient domestic savings,

(e) That the implementation of plans of integrated economic development contributes to the mitigation of the consequences of such fluctuations or of any deterioration in the terms of trade,

(f) That in order to make such programmes possible it is necessary both for the highly industrialized nations and for the nations in the process of development to encourage the formation of appropriate domestic savings in the latter,

1. Recommends to Member States that:

(a) Whenever governments adopt measures affecting the prices of primary commodities entering international trade, they should duly consider the effect of such measures on the terms of trade of countries in the process of development, in order to ensure that the prices of primary commodities are kept in an adequate, just and equitable relation to the prices of capital goods and other manufactured articles so as to permit the more satisfactory formation of domestic savings in the countries in the process of development and to facilitate the establishment of fair wage levels for the working populations of these countries with a view to reducing the existing disparity between their standards of living and those in the highly industrialized countries;

(b) Without prejudice to the recommendation contained in sub-paragraph (a) above, their governments should give serious consideration to all other aspects of the problem of undue fluctuations in the terms of trade;

/ (c) Their governments

(c) Their governments should intensify their efforts to reduce restrictions on imports of primary commodities;

2. Recommends that governments co-operate in establishing multilateral as well as bilateral international agreements or arrangements relating to individual primary commodities as well as to groups of primary commodities and manufactured goods, for the purpose of:

(a) Ensuring the stability of the prices of the said commodities in keeping with an adequate, just and equitable relationship between these prices and those of capital goods and other manufactured articles;

(b) Safeguarding the continuity of the economic and social progress of all countries, those producing as well as those consuming raw materials;

3. Recommends that the countries in the process of development should adopt and give effect to national programmes of integrated economic development conducive to the rational utilization of the proceeds of their primary activities, the absorption of their surplus active population and the improvement of their standards of living;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to include in the study being prepared in compliance with Economic and Social Council resolution 427 (XIV) and estimate of the financial repercussions which changes in the terms of trade between primary commodities and capital goods and other manufactured articles produce on the national incomes of countries in the process of development, and an analysis of the distribution of those incomes;

5. Further requests the Secretary-General to prepare, for submission to the Economic and Social Council and to the General Assembly, a study on the impact of important synthetic products on the demand for natural primary products entering international trade;

6. Further requests the Secretary-General to appoint a small group of experts of recognized authority on the subject to prepare, during 1953, a report on such practical measures as it may be advisable to adopt pursuant to the recommendations contained in sub-paragraph (a) and (b) of paragraph 1, and in paragraph 2 and 3 of the present resolution, the report to be issued on the responsibility of the group of experts and to be transmitted to the General Assembly together with the Economic and Social Council's views thereon;

/7. Further requests

7. Further requests the Secretary-General to place at the disposal of the group of experts mentioned in the preceding paragraph the records of the discussions on this item during the seventh session of the General Assembly.

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624 (VII) MIGRATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly at its 411th  
plenary meeting on 21 December 1952

The General Assembly,

Considering that the under-developed countries vary considerably in density of population,

Considering that in many of these and other countries, owing to the insufficiency of suitable land and of opportunities of employment, over-population is reflected in unemployment, under-employment, poverty and under-consumption,

Considering further that, in many countries with vast areas of cultivable land, sparseness of population and inadequacy of capital have been factors retarding economic development,

Noting that the Director-General of the International Labour Office in his reports to the Economic and Social Council deals with the International Labour Organization's proposal for further action regarding methods of assisting European migration,

1. Recommends Member States and non-member States, classified variously as countries of emigration and of immigration, to conclude bilateral or multilateral agreements with a view to the equipment, transfer and resettlement of groups of emigrants, without racial or religious discrimination, as a part of their general economic development;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, the specialized agencies, in particular the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and other interested international organizations to continue their active co-operation in the

/equipment transfer

equipment, transfer and technical training of groups of emigrants in the countries of emigration or immigration or both, by rendering such economic, financial or administrative assistance as is consistent with their respective constitutional provisions.

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Seventh session  
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625 (VII) LAND REFORM

Resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its 411th  
plenary meeting on 21 December 1952

A

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the Secretary-General's progress report on land reform<sup>1/</sup> prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 524 (VI) of 12 January 1952,

Noting with satisfaction the activities of the regional economic commissions and of the specialized agencies in promoting land reform and in preparing studies and analyses of the various aspects of land reform,

Recalling the belief expressed in General Assembly resolution 524 (VI) that rapid improvements in existing agrarian structures and land tenure systems in many under-developed countries require large-scale financial outlays,

Recalling also that General Assembly resolution 524 (VI) urged the governments of Member States to consider making funds available for projects of agrarian reform and invited the institutions providing international loans to give sympathetic consideration to loan applications from under-developed countries for development projects which are designed to implement their programmes of agrarian reform including projects designed to bring new lands under agricultural cultivation, and invited these institutions, consistent with their maintenance as self-supporting entities, to consider making any such loans on terms of interest and amortization designed to place the smallest feasible burden on the borrowing countries,

Recalling the terms of reference of a committee of experts to be set up under Economic and Social Council resolution 416 A(XIV) of 23 June 1952 to

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<sup>1/</sup> A/2194

/prepare a detailed

prepare a detailed plan for establishing a special fund for grants-in-aid and for low-interest, long-term loans to under-developed countries for the purpose of helping them, at their request, to accelerate their economic development and to finance non-self-liquidating projects which are basic to their economic development,

1. Recommends that governments include in their replies to the Secretary-General's questionnaire on land reform relevant information on the financial implications of their programmes of agrarian reform and their development projects designed to implement such programmes, on their capacity to finance such programmes internally and on the extent of financial assistance needed from outside, so as to enable the Secretary-General to consolidate, analyse and incorporate the information so received in his report to the Economic and Social Council to be submitted under paragraph 8 of Economic and Social Council resolution 370 (XIII) of 7 September 1951;

2. Requests the committee of experts to be set up under Economic and Social Council resolution 416 A(XIV) to consider the feasibility of financing programmes of agrarian reform and development projects designed to implement programmes of agrarian reform as one of the important fields of activity for the proposed special fund for grants-in-aid and for low-interest, long-term loans.

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 401 (V) and 524 (VI) of 20 November 1950 and 12 January 1952 respectively and Economic and Social Council resolution 370 (XIII) of September 1951 on land reform in under-developed countries,

Taking note of the resolutions on land reform adopted by the Sixth Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,

Considering:

(a) That world food resources have increased less rapidly than world population so that in the world as a whole food consumption per capita is now less than it was fifteen years ago.

(b) That the lack of land and the defective agrarian structure in several geographical areas of the world are among the factors preventing a rapid increase in agricultural production in those areas and that these factors consequently

/render more

render more difficult attempts to overcome food crises and to raise the general standard of living, especially in the under-developed countries,

Convinced:

(a) That the expediting of the process of bringing new lands under cultivation and the rapid improvement of the agrarian structure and present land tenure systems raise serious technical or financial problems in several geographical areas,

(b) That the isolated efforts of States Members of the United Nations to increase agricultural productivity and to bring new lands under cultivation would be more effective if they co-operated earnestly on a regional plane and if they took full advantage of available technical and financial assistance on the international plane,

(c) That the governments of Member States and the specialized agencies should, in accordance with the recommendations contained in Economic and Social Council resolution 451 A(XIV) of 28 July 1952, make greater efforts, on the national and international plane, to grant high priority to the production and distribution of food in order to ensure a more rapid increase in the availability thereof and, by so doing, to reduce the effects of food crises by combatting other natural and technical factors which lead to smaller harvests,

1. Recommends that the government of Member States take every possible step, on the national plane and, if appropriate, on a regional plane, to expedite the carrying out of their land reform programmes and, where appropriate, to bring new lands under cultivation and to increase their agricultural productivity, especially of foodstuffs, by following the recommendations and resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and by the Economic and Social Council on those questions;

2. Invites the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies, in carrying out their studies and activities on the questions of land reform to place particular emphasis on:

(a) The speeding up, at the request of the interested governments and according to the circumstances prevailing in different countries or regions, of such practical measures to encourage the promotion and the carrying out of their land reform programmes as:

/The convening of

The convening of international and regional conferences on the development of natural resources, especially land resources, and on land administration,

The organization of seminars on problems connected with the welfare and economic and social progress of rural populations in a country or in countries of a geographical region, and

The setting up of regional centres for training experts in the several specialized fields relating to the improvement of agricultural structures;

(b) Practical measures of technical assistance so as to increase agricultural output, especially of foodstuffs, to prevent the loss of, or decrease in, harvests of those foodstuffs, and to improve production methods, increase sales and encourage equitable distribution;

3. Reiterates paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 524 (VI) which "Urges the governments of Member States, in working out their fiscal policies, to give active consideration to making funds available for projects of agrarian reform and invites the institutions providing international loans to give sympathetic consideration to loan applications from under-developed countries for development projects which are designed to implement their programmes of agrarian reform including projects designed to bring new lands under agricultural cultivation, and invites these institutions, consistent with their maintenance as self-supporting entities, to consider making any such loans on terms of interest and amortization designed to place the smallest feasible burden on the borrowing countries";

4. Requests The Secretary-General to assist the governments of Member States, at their request, to give to the actions of the General Assembly and The Economic and Social Council with regard to the question of land reform the widest possible publicity among farm organizations and other interested persons or groups, in order to ensure that the policy recommendations of the United Nations shall be widely known and understood.

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Seventh session  
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626 (VII) RIGHT TO EXPLOIT FREELY NATURAL WEALTH  
AND RESOURCES

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly at its 411th  
plenary meeting on 21 December 1952

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the need for encouraging the under-developed countries in the proper use and exploitation of their natural wealth and resources,

Considering that the economic development of the under-developed countries is one of the fundamental requisites for the strengthening of universal peace,

Remembering that the right of peoples freely to use and exploit their natural wealth and resources is inherent in their sovereignty and is in accordance with the Purposes and Principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Recommends all Member States, in the exercise of their right freely to use and exploit their natural wealth and resources wherever deemed desirable by them for their own progress and economic development, to have due regard, consistently with their sovereignty, to the need for maintaining the flow of capital in conditions of security, mutual confidence and economic co-operation among nations;

2. Further recommends all Member States to refrain from acts, direct or indirect, designed to impede the exercise of the sovereignty of any State over its natural resources.

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628 (VII) INCREASE IN FOOD PRODUCTION

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly at its 411th  
plenary meeting on 21 December 1952

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council relating to the need for promoting the increased production of food in the world,<sup>1/</sup>

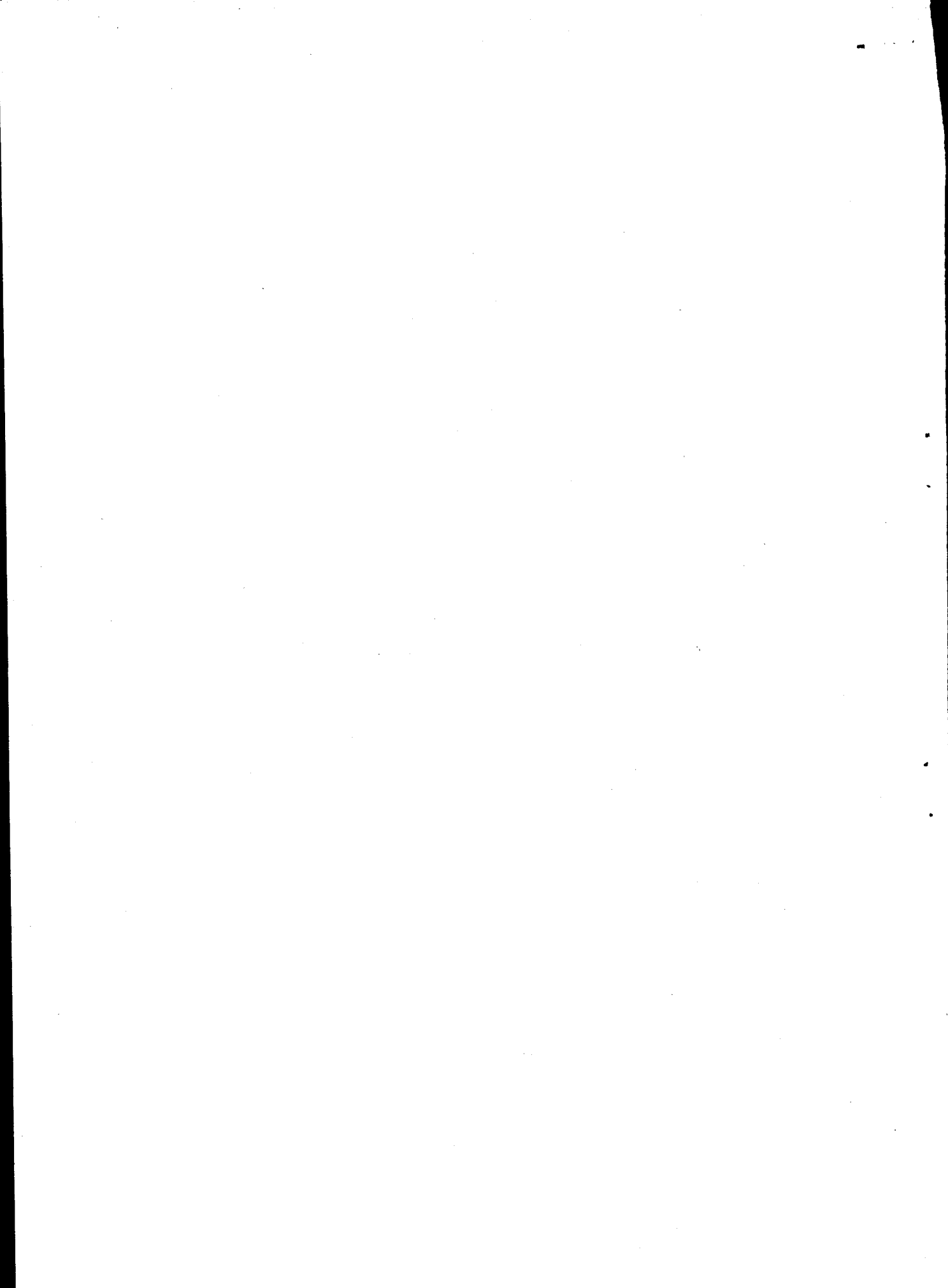
Noting the statements of the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to the effect that the production of foodstuffs is not increasing at the same rate as the population, and noting that food supplies per capita are still less than before the Second World War when more than half the population of the globe was already suffering from malnutrition,

Recognizing:

(a) That the problem of the shortage of foodstuffs is of extreme importance and the greatest urgency to all mankind since it affects its very existence - and particularly to the peoples of the countries most immediately threatened by food shortage,

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<sup>1/</sup> See, inter alia, General Assembly resolutions 202 (III) and 525 (VI), and Economic and Social Council resolutions 405 (XIII), 416 E (XIV), 424 (XIV), 425 (XIV) and 451 A (XIV).





(b) That it is necessary to devise effective measures for increasing the aggregate production of foodstuffs with a view to fostering the economic development of under-developed countries and the relief of hardships caused by food shortages, particularly in the countries most immediately threatened,

Considering:

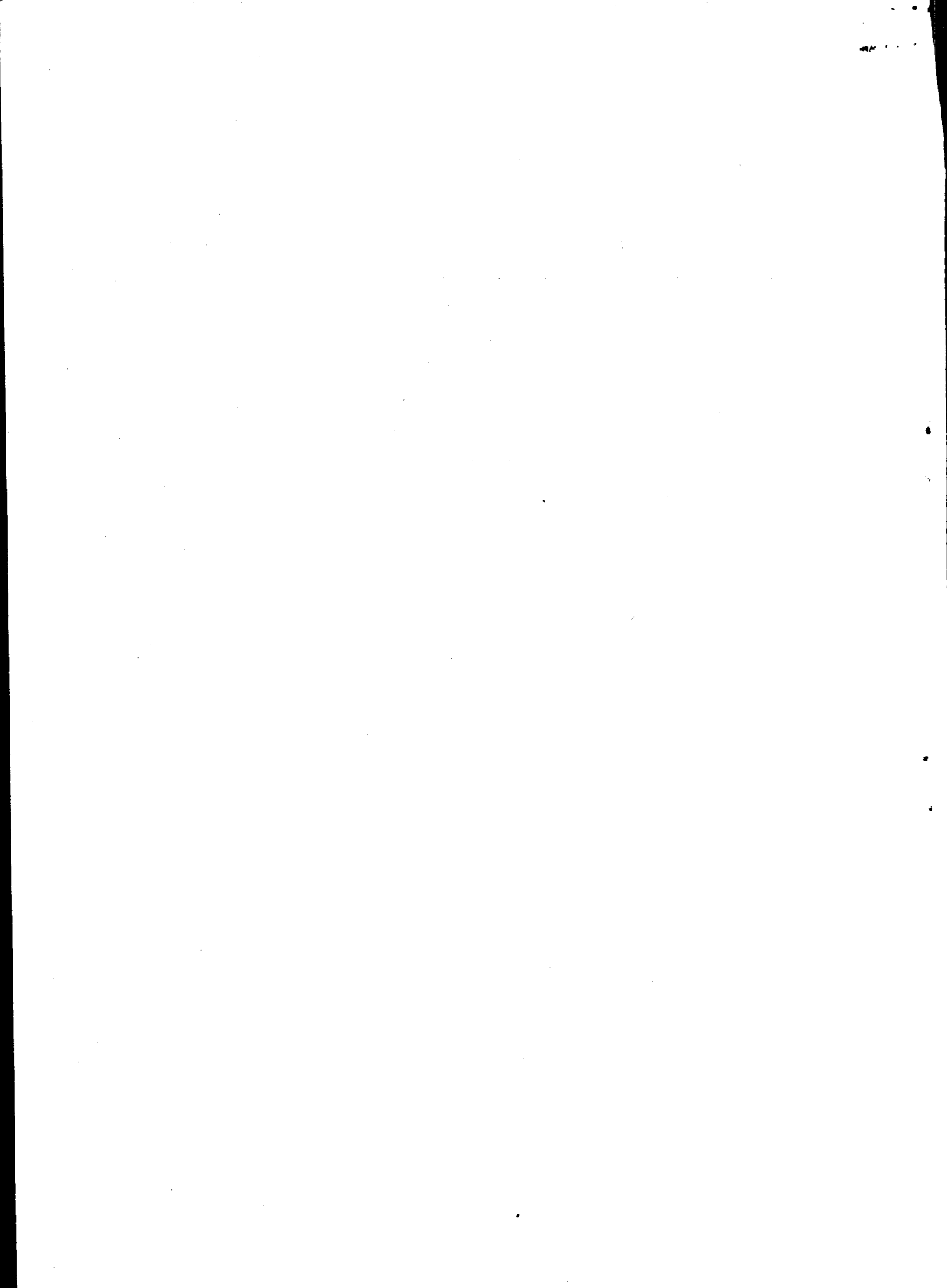
(a) That such measures call for co-ordinated, joint and effective international action by the Food and Agriculture Organization and all other international bodies which may be in a position to assist in increasing agricultural production, particularly of foodstuffs,

(b) That it is incumbent upon these organizations, and particularly the United Nations, to give special attention to co-ordinated international action in this field,

1. Calls the attention of the Economic and Social Council, of the specialized agencies concerned, and of the Technical Assistance Board to the increased need for co-ordinated and joint action with regard to the problem of increasing food production, particularly in the countries most immediately threatened by food shortage;

2. Requests the Economic and Social Council to include in its annual reports to the General Assembly a special section with regard to action taken by the United Nations and the specialized agencies on the problem of the continuing lack of an adequate production of foodstuffs.

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Seventh session  
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642 (VII) INTEGRATED ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly at its 409th  
plenary meeting on 20 December 1952

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that the conditions necessary for social welfare are many and varied and are inter-related, and are connected also with the factors necessary for economic development,

Considering that the effectiveness of both national efforts and international co-operation for social welfare will be increased to the extent that they are carried out on the basis of integrated programmes taking into account the various economic and social conditions and factors and their mutual relationships,

1. Draws the attention of Member States to the desirability of framing integrated programmes taking into account the various economic and social conditions and factors and their mutual relationships, with a view to promoting the improvement of the living conditions of the peoples;

2. Recommends to the Economic and Social Council that international co-operation for the improvement of the living conditions of the peoples, initiated at the request of Member States, should be carried out on the basis of integrated programmes in the manner specified in the foregoing paragraph;

3. Likewise recommends the Economic and Social Council to continue its efforts to increase the co-ordination between the studies and activities carried out in connexion with social questions and questions relating to the economic development of the countries in process of development.

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