

**526 (VI). Continuation of the regional economic commissions**

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the account of the activities of the regional economic commissions for Europe, Asia and the Far East, and Latin America contained in the report of the Economic and Social Council (chapter II)<sup>9</sup>,

*Notes with satisfaction* the valuable work which is being done by the regional economic commissions and the decision of the Economic and Social Council, contained in its resolution 414 (XIII), section C. I, of 20 September 1951, to continue them.

*365th plenary meeting,  
26 January 1952.*

**527 (VI). Living standards of the working population**

*The General Assembly,*

*Considering* that general developments in the world economic situation since the fifth session of the General Assembly are likely to affect adversely the economic stability of many countries, and considering that, in addition, real wages in many countries have declined owing to price increases and inflation, a circumstance which may likewise adversely affect the living standards of the working population,

*Bearing in mind* that Article 55 of the Charter provides that the United Nations shall promote higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development, and that under Article 56 of the Charter the Member States have pledged themselves to take "joint and separate action in co-operation with the Organization" for the achievement of these purposes,

*Considering* that, in promoting economic progress, normal trade relations among all countries are most important for the raising of living standards in both exporting and importing countries,

*Emphasizing* the recommendations made by the Economic and Social Council at its twelfth and thirteenth sessions regarding the maintenance of living standards and of the purchasing power of the sections of the population with lower incomes, and regarding the prevention of the development of inflationary pressure and speculative profits,

1. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to continue to pay special attention to changes occurring in the standards of living of the working population, and to provide for the working out of adequate statistical methods and techniques so as best to facilitate the gathering and use of pertinent data in order to enable the Secretary-General to publish regular annual reports showing changes in absolute levels of living conditions in all countries and which would permit the study of this problem in the light of changing general economic conditions; and invites all Member States to

furnish to the Secretary-General all the data required for this purpose;

2. *Recommends* that all Members of the United Nations, in order to combat inflation and to maintain and raise the general standard of living of their populations, give special attention (i) in the domestic sphere, to increasing the production of food and consumer goods, to reducing the burden of taxation of the lower-income population groups, to adopting social legislation and other measures for improving conditions of health, housing and education and for strengthening trade-union rights; and (ii) in the international sphere, to promoting economic and commercial relations between all countries.

*365th plenary meeting,  
26 January 1952.*

**528 (VI). Production and distribution of newsprint and printing paper**

*The General Assembly*

*Notes with satisfaction:*

1. The decision taken by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations at its Conference,<sup>10</sup> pursuant to the resolutions of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization<sup>11</sup> and of the Economic and Social Council,<sup>12</sup> to adopt a long-term programme to supply the world with newsprint and printing paper;

2. The decision taken by the Economic and Social Council to study at its fourteenth session the report to be prepared by the Secretary-General pursuant to Council resolution 374 (XIII) regarding measures "to improve the position and ultimately put an end to the shortage of newsprint and printing paper", both "with a view to immediate results" and "with a view to action over a longer period".

*365th plenary meeting,  
26 January 1952.*

**529. (VI). Libya: problem of war damages**

*The General Assembly,*

*Having examined and noted* the report<sup>13</sup> of the Secretary-General containing a general survey of the problem of war damages in Libya, submitted in accordance with resolution 389 (V) adopted by the General Assembly on 15 December 1950,

*Having heard* a statement<sup>14</sup> made by a representative of the United Kingdom of Libya,

*Believing* that the problem of war damages should be considered within the general framework of the over-all economic development plans for the country,

<sup>9</sup> See resolution No. 26 adopted on 7 December 1951 by the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations at its sixth session.

<sup>10</sup> See resolution adopted on 13 July 1951 by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its sixth session. See also documents E/2052/Add. 1 and Corr. 1.

<sup>11</sup> See resolution 374 (XIII) adopted on 13 September 1951 by the Economic and Social Council.

<sup>12</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 21, document A/2000.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*, Second Committee, 189th meeting.

<sup>14</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixth Session, Supplement No. 3.*

Invites the Secretary-General, and the agencies participating in the Technical Assistance Board, to give sympathetic consideration to requests of the Libyan Government for assistance with economic development programmes which would strengthen the Libyan economy, including the repair or reconstruction of damaged property and installations, public and private, and in this connexion to appoint, as requested by the Libyan Government, any additional experts that may be required to collect the necessary data, to complete the survey of the problem of war damages and to make recommendations.

366th plenary meeting,  
29 January 1952.

### 530 (VI). Economic and financial provisions relating to Eritrea

Whereas, in accordance with the provisions of article 23 and paragraph 3 of annex XI of the Treaty of Peace with Italy,<sup>15</sup> the question of the disposal of the former Italian colonies was submitted on 15 September 1948 to the General Assembly by the Governments of France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America,

Whereas, by virtue of the above-mentioned provisions, the four Powers have agreed to accept the recommendation of the General Assembly and to take appropriate measures for giving effect to it,

Whereas the General Assembly, by resolution 390 A (V) of 2 December 1950, recommended that Eritrea be constituted an autonomous unit federated with Ethiopia under the sovereignty of the Ethiopian Crown not later than 15 September 1952, and laid down the necessary provisions for effecting the federation of Eritrea with Ethiopia, and left for settlement by the United Nations only the problem referred to in paragraph 19 of annex XIV of the Treaty of Peace with Italy, while taking into account, *inter alia*, the importance of assuring the continuing collaboration of the foreign communities in the economic development of Eritrea,

Whereas paragraph 19 of annex XIV of the Treaty of Peace with Italy, which contains the economic and financial provisions relating to ceded territories, states that "The provisions of this Annex shall not apply to the former Italian Colonies. The economic and financial provisions to be applied therein will form part of the arrangements for the final disposal of these territories pursuant to article 23 of the present Treaty",

Whereas it is desirable that the economic and financial provisions relating to Eritrea should be determined before Eritrea is constituted an autonomous unit federated with Ethiopia under the sovereignty of the Ethiopian Crown in order that they may be applied as soon as possible,

The General Assembly

Approves the following articles:

#### Article I

1. Subject to the provisions of paragraphs 4 and 5 of this article Eritrea<sup>a</sup> shall receive, without payment, the movable and immovable property located in Eritrea owned by the Italian State, either in its own name or in the name of the Italian administration in Eritrea, and such property shall be transferred to Eritrea not later than the effective date of the final transfer of power from the Administering Power to the appropriate authorities referred to in paragraph 14 of resolution 390 (V) of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

2. The property referred to in paragraph 1 shall be taken as comprising:

(a) The public property of the State (*demanio publico*);

(b) The inalienable property of the State (*patrimonio indisponibile*);

(c) The property of the Fascist Party and its organizations as listed in article 10 of the Italian Royal Decree No. 513 of 28 April 1938;

(d) The alienable property of the State (*patrimonio disponibile*);

(e) The property belonging to the autonomous agencies (*aziende autonome*) of the State which are:

*Ferrovie dell'Eritrea*

*Azienda Speciale Approvvigionamenti*

*Azienda Miniere Africa Orientale (AMAO)*

*Azienda Autonoma Strade Statali (AASS);*

(f) The rights of the Italian State in the form of shares and similar rights in the capital of institutions, companies and associations of a public character which have their *siège social* in Eritrea. Where the operations of such institutions, companies and associations extend to Italy or to countries other than Eritrea, Eritrea shall receive only those rights of the Italian State or the Italian administration of Eritrea which appertain to the operations in Eritrea. In cases where the Italian State or the Italian administration of Eritrea exercised only managerial control over such institutions, companies and associations, Eritrea shall have no claim to any rights in those institutions, companies and associations.

3. Properties, institutions, companies and associations referred to in paragraph 2 of this article shall be transferred as they stand at the date of transfer and Eritrea will take over all commitments and liabilities outstanding at that date in connexion with those concerns.

4. Italy shall retain the ownership of the following property listed in paragraph 2 of this article, that is to say:

(a) The immovable property necessary for the functioning of Italian government representation in Eritrea;<sup>b</sup>

(b) The immovable and movable property as at the date of the present resolution used for the functioning of the schools and hospitals of the Italian community in Eritrea.

<sup>a</sup> The term "Eritrea" as used in the present resolution is to be interpreted in conformity with paragraph 3 of resolution 390 (V) where the jurisdiction and responsibilities of the Federal Government and the Eritrean Government are set out.

<sup>b</sup> The nature of Italian Government representation remains for settlement between the future Federal Government and the Italian Government in accordance with international law and practice.

<sup>15</sup> See *Treaty Series. Treaties and international agreements registered or filed and recorded with the Secretariat of the United Nations*, volume 49, 1950 I, No. 747.