

programmes, thus facilitating the economic development of less developed countries;

2. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, in his analysis of the possibilities and desirability of the use of surplus foodstuffs for the above purpose, to examine whether such use may lead to displacement of markets for those commodities and what effects it may have on the economic and financial position of those countries which depend primarily on the export of similar commodities;

3. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to consider the possibility of postponing until its twenty-fifth session its examination of the report of the Secretary-General, in order to be in a position to take fully into account the discussions and the expert technical studies being undertaken by the Food and Agriculture Organization concerning the establishment of national food reserves;

4. *Invites* both importing and exporting Member States to continue to consult, through the appropriate bodies established by the Food and Agriculture Organization, with a view to facilitating the establishment of national food reserves, with due regard for the principles of surplus disposal recommended by the Food and Agriculture Organization,⁶ particularly the need to avoid harmful interference with normal patterns of production and international trade and to ensure that the use of surplus reserves will result in genuine additional consumption as defined in the principles of the Food and Agriculture Organization.

*656th plenary meeting,
20 February 1957.*

1026 (XI). Establishment of a world food reserve

The General Assembly,

Having in mind the desirability of achieving the objectives set forth in General Assembly resolution 827 (IX) of 14 December 1954 and Economic and Social Council resolution 621 (XXII) of 6 August 1956,

Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other agencies, to explore the desirability of setting up a working group to examine the practical possibilities of implementing the various proposals made in the report of the Food and Agriculture Organization⁷ as well as the various suggestions made at the twenty-second session of the Economic and Social Council and at the eleventh session of the General Assembly, and to report to the Council not later than at its twenty-fourth session for appropriate action.

*656th plenary meeting,
20 February 1957.*

1027 (XI). Development of international economic co-operation and the expansion of international trade

The General Assembly,

Noting the growth in world production and trade since the Second World War,

⁶ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Commodity Policy Studies, No. 10 *Functions of a World Food Reserve—Scope and Limitations* (Rome, 1956), annex III.

⁷ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Commodity Policy Studies No. 10, *Functions of a World Food Reserve—Scope and Limitations* (Rome, 1956).

Recognizing the need for continued efforts to reduce or remove obstacles to international trade and to promote its expansion on a multilateral basis,

Considering that the further development of mutually beneficial international economic co-operation, and particularly a continued expansion of international trade, would contribute to the expansion of the economies of all countries,

Considering in particular that a high and stable level of international trade is indispensable to the economic development of the less developed countries, and especially to those countries which depend for their foreign exchange earnings largely on the export of one commodity or a few commodities,

Recognizing that existing international bodies and agreements concerned with international trade provide a framework for the effective consideration of trade problems, payments arrangements and related economic problems of mutual interest, and are doing valuable work in this field,

Recognizing further the desirability of avoiding the waste of resources and the weakening of existing organizations in the field of international trade through the duplication of their functions and activities,

1. *Urges* the Governments of Member States to continue their efforts to reduce existing barriers to international trade in a mutually satisfactory manner for the purpose of expanding such trade at the fastest feasible rate and, in particular:

(a) To continue to work toward this objective through the international organizations which are working successfully for the expansion of world trade, and to continue to avail themselves of services offered in the field of trade by these organizations;

(b) To reduce or remove restrictions and/or discrimination with regard to trade and payments as soon as their balance of payments and reserve positions permit, having due regard to the special problems arising from the economic development needs of the less developed countries;

(c) To conduct their trade policies with due regard to their possible harmful effects on the economies of other countries, especially countries which are dependent on exports of relatively few commodities;

(d) To follow internal economic, monetary and fiscal policies which promote high levels of production, employment and investment, keeping in mind the relationship between such internal policies and the possibilities of expanding world trade;

2. *Endorses* Economic and Social Council resolution 614 (XXII) of 9 August 1956 and requests the Council to continue to give particular attention to developments in the field of international trade;

3. *Looks forward with interest* to the establishment of the Organization for Trade Co-operation and urges States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to act with a view to approving the agreement establishing the Organization for Trade Co-operation.

*656th plenary meeting,
20 February 1957.*

1028 (XI). Land-locked countries and the expansion of international trade

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the need of land-locked countries for adequate transit facilities in promoting international trade,

Invites the Governments of Member States to give full recognition to the needs of land-locked Member states in the matter of transit trade and, therefore, to accord them adequate facilities in terms of international law and practice in this regard, bearing in mind the future requirements resulting from the economic development of the land-locked countries.

*656th plenary meeting,
20 February 1957.*

1029 (XI). International commodity problems

The General Assembly,

Noting that the *World Economic Survey 1955*⁸ again stressed the importance, both for world economic stability and for the economic development of under-developed countries, of the problems arising in international commodity trade,

Considering the need to promote adequate consideration of these problems through research and international consultation,

1. *Draws the attention* of the Governments of Member States to the opportunity that exists, under paragraph 3 of Economic and Social Council resolution 557 F (XVIII) of 5 August 1954, for them to bring commodity problems to the attention of the Commission on International Commodity Trade;

2. *Notes* Economic and Social Council resolution 620 (XXII) of 9 August 1956;

3. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to invite the Commission on International Commodity Trade to give special consideration, within its present programme of work—bearing in mind the relevant parts of the introductory statement of the Secretary-General⁹ at the twenty-second session of the Council and the debates in the Second Committee at the eleventh session of the General Assembly—to the importance of present international commodity problems in relation to world economic stability;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to give his full assistance, within the limit of available resources, to the work of the Commission on International Commodity Trade, and in particular to the preparation of studies suggested by it.

*656th plenary meeting,
20 February 1957.*

1030 (XI). Question of the establishment of a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development

The General Assembly,

Convinced that an expanded flow of capital to under-developed countries, by contributing towards the improvement of their economies, would, especially in the light of existing disparities in the rates of growth as between the developed and the under-developed countries, serve the cause of peace, and help towards the attainment of greater prosperity in all countries,

Mindful of the growing desire for increased action by the United Nations in the field of financing economic development, especially for the financing of non-self-liquidating projects,

⁸United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1956.II.C.1.

⁹Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-second Session, 934th meeting.

Recalling that the establishment of a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development has been under close study by the General Assembly for a number of years, starting with its resolution 520 (VI) of 12 January 1952, and that various special committees and experts have submitted their views on the question,

Having examined the interim report¹⁰ submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its twenty-second session by the *Ad Hoc* Committee set up by the General Assembly in pursuance of its resolution 923 (X) of 9 December 1955,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 619 A (XXII) of 9 August 1956 which expressed the hope that the General Assembly, at its eleventh session, would consider what further steps might help to promote the early establishment of a special fund for economic development,

1. *Commends* the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Question of the Establishment of a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development for the work it has accomplished in preparing the interim report;

2. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on the basis of the views expressed by Governments in their replies to the questionnaire annexed to General Assembly resolution 923 (X) of 9 December 1955, the previous resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council relating to the establishment of a special fund, the reports of previous special committees and groups of experts, and the suggestions made during the twenty-second session of the Economic and Social Council and the eleventh session of the General Assembly:

(a) To set forth the different forms of legal framework on which a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development may be established and statutes drafted;

(b) To indicate the types of projects which might be provided for in programmes of operations of a United Nations economic development fund;

(c) To submit to the Economic and Social Council, at its twenty-fourth session, together with the final report requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 923 (X), a supplementary report prepared in accordance with the instructions in sub-paragraph (a) and (b) above;

3. *Authorizes* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to append to its final report any related suggestions or proposals for the provision of economic assistance to under-developed countries under the auspices of the United Nations which Governments may wish to put forward;

4. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to forward to the General Assembly, at its twelfth session, the final and supplementary reports of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, together with any recommendations on further steps which could help promote the early establishment of an international economic development fund within the framework of the United Nations;

5. *Invites* the Governments of Member States and the Secretary-General to provide the *Ad Hoc* Committee with all necessary assistance.

*661st plenary meeting,
26 February 1957.*

¹⁰A/3134 and Corr.1 and 2.