

1031 (XI). Composition of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Question of the Establishment of a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 923 (X) of 9 December 1955, by which the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Question of the Establishment of a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development, composed of representatives of sixteen Governments, was established,

Noting that, since the establishment of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, there has been a significant increase in the number of Members of the United Nations,

Considering that the composition of the *Ad Hoc* Committee should reflect more adequately the present composition of the United Nations,

Considering further that, in order to ensure for this purpose an adequate cross-section of geographic areas and of economic and social structures, it is appropriate to increase the number of members of the *Ad Hoc* Committee,

1. *Decides* to increase from sixteen to nineteen the number of members of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the question of the Establishment of a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development;

2. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly, in conformity with its resolution 923 (X) of 9 December 1955, to appoint three additional members to serve on the *Ad Hoc* Committee from amongst the new Members of the United Nations.

*661st plenary meeting,
26 February 1957.*

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At the 661st plenary meeting on 26 February 1957, the President of the General Assembly appointed Italy, Japan and Tunisia to serve on the Ad Hoc Committee. The Ad Hoc Committee is therefore composed as follows: CANADA, CHILE, COLOMBIA, CUBA, EGYPT, FRANCE, INDIA, INDONESIA, ITALY, JAPAN, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, PAKISTAN, POLAND, TUNISIA, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and YUGOSLAVIA:

1032 (XI). International tax problems

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the importance of private investment to the financing of economic development,

Recognizing further that appropriate measures should be taken to maintain or establish a climate favourable to the international flow of private capital,

Recalling that, among the means which should be pursued by Member States with a view to stimulating the international flow of private investment, the General Assembly, in resolution 824 (IX) of 11 December 1954, included the adoption by Member States, within the framework of their institutions, of fiscal measures that would progressively reduce international double taxation with a view to its final elimination,

Recalling its resolution 825 (IX) of 11 December 1954 by which the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, with a view to accelerating the rate of economic development of under-developed countries, to continue his studies of taxation, by capital exporting

and capital importing countries, on the income from foreign investments, particularly those made in the under-developed countries, making use in such studies of an analysis of replies of Governments to his questionnaire concerning the taxation of foreign nationals, assets and transactions, and called upon the Economic and Social Council, after considering the reports of the Secretary-General, to transmit the results of its deliberations to the General Assembly,

1. *Takes note* of the studies submitted by the Secretary-General to the Economic and Social Council at its twenty-second session;

2. *Welcomes* the progress made by several countries in eliminating or minimizing international double taxation by means of national legislation and international agreements;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to complete as quickly as practicable the studies called for in General Assembly resolution 825 (IX) of 11 December 1954 and to submit them to the Economic and Social Council for its consideration;

4. *Calls upon* the Economic and Social Council to present such conclusions as it may reach from its consideration of those studies to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session.

*661st plenary meeting,
26 February 1957.*

1033 (XI). Industrialization of under-developed countries

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The General Assembly,

Recognizing that industrialization is essential to the economic development of under-developed countries,

Recalling its resolutions 521 (VI) and 522 (VI) of 12 January 1952,

Noting the activities undertaken, mainly pursuant to those resolutions, by the Economic and Social Council, the Secretary-General and the regional economic commissions, especially the Council's resolutions on industrialization and productivity, the relevant programme approved by the Council, the study prepared by the Secretary-General entitled *Process and Problems of Industrialization in Under-Developed Countries*¹¹ and the special studies made by the regional economic commissions,

Noting the work accomplished in this field by the specialized agencies,

Having regard, first, to the positive interest which under-developed countries have shown in stimulating their industrialization in order to ensure the sound and balanced growth of their economies, and secondly, to the clearly expressed willingness of industrialized countries to co-operate to this end,

1. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the work done by the Economic and Social Council, the Secretary-General, the regional economic commissions and the specialized agencies in connexion with problems of industrialization and productivity, and urges them to continue to give priority to these questions;

2. *Invites* Member States to give close attention to the studies which have been and are being made by

¹¹ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1955.II.B.1.