

developing countries making the present Declaration recommend to all Members of the United Nations that they give earnest consideration to these proposals and that they explore, before the beginning of the Conference, all practical means for their implementation, so as to make it possible to reach at the Conference basic agreement on a new international trade and development policy. This policy, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1785 (XVII) of 8 December 1962, should lead to the adoption by the Conference of concrete measures to achieve, *inter alia*, the following:

(a) Creation of conditions for the expansion of trade between countries at a similar level of development, at different stages of development or having different systems of social and economic organization;

(b) Progressive reduction and early elimination of all barriers and restrictions impeding the exports of the developing countries, without reciprocal concessions on their part;

(c) Increase in the volume of exports of the developing countries in primary products, both raw and processed, to the industrialized countries, and stabilization of prices at fair and remunerative levels;

(d) Expansion of the markets for exports of manufactured and semi-manufactured goods from the developing countries;

(e) Provision of more adequate financial resources at favourable terms so as to enable the developing countries to increase their imports of capital goods and industrial raw materials essential for their economic development, and better co-ordination of trade and aid policies;

(f) Improvement of the invisible trade of the developing countries, particularly by reducing their payments for freight and insurance and the burden of their debt charges;

(g) Improvement of institutional arrangements, including, if necessary, the establishment of new machinery and methods for implementing the decisions of the Conference.

IV

6. The developing countries are looking to more stable and healthy international economic relations in which they can increasingly find from their own resources the means required for self-sustaining growth. The developing countries are confident that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development will not only be able to contribute to the acceleration of their economic development, but will also be an important instrument for promoting stability and security in the world.

7. The developing countries expect that the Conference will offer an opportunity for the manifestation, in the field of trade and development, of the same political will that was responsible for the Charter of the United Nations signed at San Francisco and the creation of the Organization. They are confident that, in this spirit, the decisions of the Conference will bring about fuller international co-operation and that greater progress can be made towards the attainment of collective economic security. International trade will thus become a strong guarantee of world peace and the Conference will be a landmark in the fulfilment of the Charter.

1914 (XVIII). Review of the composition of the United Nations/FAO Inter-Governmental Committee on the World Food Programme

The General Assembly,

Having considered the recommendation of the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 937 (XXXV) of 10 April 1963, that the United Nations/FAO Inter-Governmental Committee on the World Food Programme should be enlarged by the addition of four members, two to be elected by each appointing body,

1. *Decides* to amend section I, paragraphs 2 and 3, of its resolution 1714 (XVI) of 19 December 1961, so as to provide the following:

(a) The Committee will consist of twenty-four States Members of the United Nations and members of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

(b) The Economic and Social Council will elect two additional members;

2. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council, at its resumed thirty-sixth session, to elect these two additional members and to undertake the review of the membership of the United Nations/FAO Inter-Governmental Committee specified in section I, paragraph 9, of General Assembly resolution 1714 (XVI).

*1274th plenary meeting,
5 December 1963.*

1931 (XVIII). Conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1837 (XVII) of 18 December 1962 entitled "Declaration on the conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament" and Economic and Social Council resolution 982 (XXXVI) of 2 August 1963 entitled "Economic and social consequences of disarmament", concerning, *inter alia*, the advantages which disarmament could have for economic and social programmes throughout the world,

Encouraged by the conclusion of the Treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water,

Hopeful that further agreements will be reached which will lessen world tensions and lead ultimately to general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Noting the report submitted by the Secretary-General to the Economic and Social Council³ and made available to the General Assembly⁴ pursuant to paragraph 7 of Assembly resolution 1837 (XVII) with regard to the activities of Member States, the various United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency in studying the economic and social consequences of disarmament, and pursuant to Council resolution 982 (XXXVI),

Noting further the report submitted by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly⁵ pursuant to paragraph 8 of Assembly resolution 1837 (XVII) with regard to development plans and projects for an economic programme for disarmament,

Noting with satisfaction that a number of Governments as well as some specialized agencies and regional economic commissions have already initiated, or expressed their readiness to start, in co-operation with the Secretary-General, the study of the economic and social consequences of disarmament,

1. *Endorses* Economic and Social Council resolution 982 (XXXVI) and urges that Member States do everything possible to facilitate the carrying out of General Assembly resolution 1837 (XVII) and Council resolution 982 (XXXVI);

2. *Invites* the specialized agencies concerned, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the regional economic commissions to co-operate with the Secretary-

³ *Ibid.*, agenda item 7, documents E/3736 and Add.1-9.

⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighteenth Session, Annexes*, agenda items 12, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39 and 76, document A/5537.

⁵ *Ibid.*, document A/5538.

General in advancing studies, within their fields of competence, of various problems concerning international economic and trade relations relevant to the economic and social aspects of disarmament, as requested in Economic and Social Council resolution 982 (XXXVI) and General Assembly resolution 1837 (XVII), and in particular, as requested in paragraph 5 of Council resolution 982 (XXXVI), in making an adequate survey of the possibilities of undertaking studies of the problems that might arise in relation to primary commodities;

3. *Expresses the hope* that the Governments of all States will intensify their efforts to achieve an agreement on general and complete disarmament under effective international control, with the desire to realize the benefits for mankind to which the Declaration on the conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament is addressed;

4. *Hopes also* that Member States, particularly those significantly involved, will continue, in the light of developments bearing on disarmament, to pursue studies and activities relating to the economic and social consequences of disarmament, to the problems which it will entail for them and to means of dealing with those problems, and invites Member States to co-operate with the Secretary-General;

5. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-seventh session to consider all pertinent aspects of the question of conversion of resources released by general disarmament to peaceful uses, including, *inter alia*, the possibility of the establishment of an *ad hoc* group, having due regard to equitable geographical distribution, for the purpose of accelerating activities in this field of study, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session;

6. *Endorses* the intentions and plans of the Secretary-General to proceed in carrying out a work programme pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1837 (XVII) as described in his report,⁵ and requests the Secretary-General to present to the Assembly at its nineteenth session a further report on this matter.

*1276th plenary meeting,
11 December 1963.*

1932 (XVIII). Means of promoting agrarian reform

The General Assembly,

Having regard to the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council on land reform and its significance for economic and social development,

Considering that the United Nations and the specialized agencies have recognized that, in many developing countries, one of the great obstacles to economic, social and cultural development results from the persistence of obsolete systems of land tenure and cultivation,

Observing that the General Assembly, in resolution 1526 (XV) of 15 December 1960, invited the Secretary-General to carry out studies in order to determine how tax, financial and budgetary factors as well as the present utilization of land could impede or expedite the execution of national land reform programmes, and that it is desirable to supplement such studies by others concerning methods of financing land reform at the national level,

Emphasizing the relevant parts of General Assembly resolution 1710 (XVI) of 19 December 1961 on the United Nations Development Decade, and in particular paragraph 4 (b) which recommends measures for assisting the developing countries, at their request, to establish well-conceived and integrated country plans—including, where appropriate, land reform—which will serve to mobilize internal resources and to utilize resources offered by foreign sources on both a bilateral and a multilateral basis for progress towards self-sustained growth,

Bearing in mind that changes in the agrarian structure of the developing countries are closely related to the industrial development of those countries,

Considering that financing may constitute one of the main problems impeding the realization of land reform, and that the past experience of other countries in respect of land reform could be of particular importance to the developing countries,

Considering also that land reform is a complex operation entailing a far-reaching national readjustment and therefore requires information, popularization and guidance services,

Recognizing that land reform is within the sovereign rights of States,

1. *Declares* that the United Nations should make a maximum concerted effort to facilitate effective, democratic and peaceful land reform in the developing countries;

2. *Encourages* the Member States concerned to carry out, as part of their economic and social development programmes, the land and other institutional reforms necessary for the development of their agrarian structures and in the interest of landless, small and medium farmers;

3. *Invites* the Member States and all the international bodies concerned to strengthen their technical assistance to the developing countries which are carrying out agrarian reform programmes and to give adequate consideration to requests for financial or any other appropriate aid for agricultural development made by developing countries within their land reform programmes, and especially by those developing countries which have already committed national resources, including funds, in order to solve their respective agrarian problems;

4. *Requests* the Committee for Industrial Development, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1525 (XV) of 15 December 1960 and in the implementation of its work programme, to take into account the need for a more extensive co-ordination and integration of industrial and agricultural development in the developing countries;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include among the studies which he is to pursue in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1526 (XV), taking into account the experience of the various countries in this regard, the different approaches and methods of undertaking the financing at the national level of a comprehensive land reform programme, including the method of financing by bonds;

6. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the regional economic commissions, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and all international organizations concerned, to give prompt consideration to requests by developing countries to study the financial problems which they