

## IX

### RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE

#### 398 (V). Technical assistance for Libya after achievement of independence

*The General Assembly,*

Mindful of its resolution 289 A (IV) of 21 November 1949,

Having considered Economic and Social Council resolution 322 B (XI) of 15 August 1950, and the proposal of the Secretary-General<sup>1</sup> as to the procedure which would enable Libya to continue to receive technical assistance after its independence has been achieved and before it has become a Member of the United Nations or of a specialized agency participating in the expanded programme of technical assistance,

Considering the special responsibility of the United Nations for the future of Libya,

Recognizing the need for continuing technical assistance to Libya without interruption, even after the attainment of its independence, for the development of its economy, for its social progress and for the improvement of its public administration,

Recognizing further the need for immediate study of a complete plan for the economic, social and cultural development of Libya,

1. Requests the Economic and Social Council and the specialized agencies concerned to consider Libya, as soon as it shall be constituted an independent State in accordance with General Assembly resolution 289 A (IV), as eligible to continue to receive technical assistance, in such form as the Government of Libya may request, from the expanded programme of the United Nations and in accordance with the fundamental principles and other provisions of Economic and Social Council resolution 222 A (IX);

2. Instructs the Technical Assistance Board, when giving technical assistance to Libya, to be mindful of the economic unity and independence of Libya in accordance with the aforesaid fundamental principles laid down in resolution 222 A (IX) of the Economic and Social Council and in resolution 304 (IV) of the General Assembly;

3. Recommends that the need for preparing a complete plan for the economic, social and cultural development of Libya shall be borne in mind by the appropriate authorities when requesting technical assistance for

Libya or when considering requests for technical assistance for Libya.

*308th plenary meeting,  
17 November 1950.*

#### 399 (V). Technical assistance activities under General Assembly resolution 200 (III)

*The General Assembly,*

Having decided at its fourth session (resolution 305 (IV)) that the regular budget of the United Nations should continue to provide for the activities authorized by General Assembly resolution 200 (III),

1. Notes with approval that the Secretary-General has included in the budget of the United Nations for the year 1951 the same amount as was appropriated by the General Assembly in 1950;<sup>2</sup>

2. Recommends that the requests for technical assistance for economic development received by the Secretary-General in accordance with resolution 200 (III) which cannot be financed with funds provided on the regular budget of the United Nations, should be eligible for financing from the special account for technical assistance for economic development established in accordance with General Assembly resolution 304 (IV) and with the actions of the Technical Assistance Conference convened by the Secretary-General under the terms of Economic and Social Council resolution 222 A (IX).

*312th plenary meeting,  
20 November 1950.*

#### 400 (V). Financing of economic development of under-developed countries

*The General Assembly*

Taking note of the report<sup>3</sup> of the fourth session of the Sub-Commission on Economic Development, the experts' report<sup>4</sup> entitled "National and International Measures for Full Employment", the report<sup>5</sup> of the fourth session of the Economic and Employment Commission to the Economic and Social Council, and the report<sup>6</sup> of the Economic and Social Council to the fifth session of the General Assembly,

Taking note further of the studies prepared by the Secretary-General in pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolutions 179 (VIII)<sup>7</sup> and 222 D (IX),<sup>8</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See document A/1404.

<sup>2</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifth Session, Supplement No. 5*, section 28.

<sup>3</sup> See documents E/CN.1/80 and E/CN.1/80/Add.1.

<sup>4</sup> See document E/1584.

<sup>5</sup> See document E/1356, part VIII.

<sup>6</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifth Session, Supplement No. 3*.

<sup>7</sup> See *Methods of financing economic development in under-developed countries*, United Nations Publications, Sales No. 1949. II. B. 4.

<sup>8</sup> See documents E/1562 and E/1614/Rev.1.

*Recognizing* that a more rapid economic development of under-developed countries, in particular an increase of their production, is essential for raising the level of productive employment and the living standards of their populations, for the growth of the world economy as a whole and for the maintenance of international peace and security,

*Recognizing* further that, although the economic development of under-developed countries depends primarily upon the efforts of the people of those countries, the necessary acceleration of that development, on the basis of their own plans and programmes, requires not only technical but also financial assistance from abroad, and particularly from the more developed countries,

*Considering* that the domestic financial resources of the under-developed countries, together with the international flow of capital for investment, have not been sufficient to assure the desired rate of economic development, and that the accelerated economic development of under-developed countries requires a more effective and sustained mobilization of domestic savings and an expanded and more stable flow of foreign capital investment,

*Being convinced* that the volume of private capital which is currently flowing into under-developed countries cannot meet the financial needs of the economic development of the under-developed countries and that those needs cannot be met without an increased flow of international public funds,

*Taking account* of the fact that some basic development projects are not capable of being adequately serviced through existing sources of foreign finance although they contribute directly or indirectly to the increase of national productivity and national income,

1. *Recommends* that the Economic and Social Council, in giving further study to the problem of the financing of economic development, consider practical methods, conditions and policies for achieving the adequate expansion and steadier flow of foreign capital, both private and public, and pay special attention to the financing of non-self-liquidating projects which are basic to economic development;

2. *Calls upon* the governments of all Member States and the specialized agencies concerned to submit to the Economic and Social Council any proposals bearing upon the present resolution;

3. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to submit its recommendations to the sixth session of the General Assembly.

*312th plenary meeting,  
20 November 1950.*

#### 401 (V). Land reform

*The General Assembly,*

*Bearing in mind* the many resolutions<sup>9</sup> adopted by the General Assembly and by the Economic and Social

<sup>9</sup> For example, General Assembly resolutions 45 (I) and 52 (I), 198 (III), 200 (III), 202 (III), 209 (III), 304 (IV), 305 (IV), 306 (IV), 307 (IV) and 331 (IV), and Economic and Social Council resolutions adopted at the first and second sessions on the terms of reference of the Economic and Em-

Council concerning the economic development of under-developed countries in which industrialization as well as the development of agriculture must play an essential part.

*Considering*, however, that agrarian conditions which persist in many under-developed countries and territories constitute a barrier to their economic development because such conditions are a major cause of low agricultural productivity and of low standards of living for the populations of those countries and territories,

*Convinced* that immediate steps should be taken to study the extent to which existing agrarian conditions hamper the economic development of under-developed countries as well as to assist Governments, at their request, in the utilization of the facilities available in the United Nations and the specialized agencies for the improvement of such conditions,

1. *Recommends* that the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Food and Agriculture Organization and in consultation with other appropriate specialized agencies, prepare and submit to the thirteenth session of the Economic and Social Council an analysis of the degree to which unsatisfactory forms of agrarian structure and, in particular, systems of land tenure, in the under-developed countries and territories impede economic development and thus depress the standards of living especially of agricultural workers and tenants and of small and medium-sized farmers;

2. *Calls upon* the Economic and Social Council to consider the analysis referred to above and to prepare recommendations to the General Assembly with a view to the improvement of the conditions of agricultural populations, paying special attention to such measures as the following:

(a) Institution of appropriate land reform;

(b) Appropriate action on the part of the governments concerned to render financial aid to agricultural workers and tenants and to small and medium-sized farmers through cheap agricultural credit facilities, comprehensive technical assistance and the promotion of rural co-operatives;

(c) Construction or development, either by direct government action or suitably financed co-operative groups, of

(i) Small factories and workshops for the manufacture, maintenance, repair and servicing of the most essential agricultural machinery and for the storage of spare parts;

(ii) Locally-based enterprises for the processing of agricultural products;

(d) Taxation policies designed to lighten, to the greatest possible extent, the tax burden on tenants and small and medium-sized farmers;

(e) Promotion of family owned and operated farms and of co-operative farms, as well as of other measures to promote the security of tenure and the welfare of agricultural workers and tenants and of small and medium-sized farmers;

ployment Commission and resolutions 1 (III), 6 (III), 26 (IV), 27 (IV), 29 (IV), 32 (IV), 36 (IV), 37 (IV), 51 (IV), 103 (VI), 106 (VI), 109 (VI), 139 (VII), 140 (VII), 179 (VIII), 180 (VIII), 184 (VIII), 222 (IX), 223 (IX), 225 (IX), 268 (X), 294 (XI), 297 (XI) and 321 (XI).