

2. *Recommends* that, in dealing with problems of a specific commodity, Governments should take into account the views of the interested countries, particularly the less developed countries and countries dependent to a high degree on the export of a narrow range of primary commodities, which are producers of such commodities, and the possible harmful effects on them of any contemplated action;

II

Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To bring to the notice of the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations before the opening of the tenth annual conference of that organization, the question of a joint session of the Commission on International Commodity Trade and the Committee on Commodity Problems of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, for the purpose of studying the first substantive report on prospective production of, and demand for, primary commodities;

(b) To submit to the Council at its thirtieth session, taking account of the views of the Commission on International Commodity Trade and of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, a report on the advisability and, if appropriate, on the practical arrangements for such a joint session.

*1085th plenary meeting,
24 July 1959.*

727 (XXVIII). World economic situation

A

UNITED NATIONS MEASURES FOR PROMOTING INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL EXPERIENCE

The Economic and Social Council,

Observing that in recent years considerable successes have been attained in different countries in science and technology,

Taking into account that the international exchange of scientific and technical experience may be an important means of promoting the peaceful ends of world economic and social progress,

Considering that the peaceful achievements of modern science and technology in different countries should benefit the peoples of the world and help to raise their standards of living,

Recalling its resolution 695 (XXVI), of 31 July 1958, and General Assembly resolutions 1260 (XIII), of 14 November 1958, and 1316 (XIII), of 12 December 1958,

1. *Observes with satisfaction* the measures for developing international exchange of scientific and technical experience taken recently in the regional economic commissions and other United Nations organs, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and non-governmental organizations;

2. *Considers* that the rate of scientific and technical progress in the world and the continually extending human knowledge in various fields which can be used to accelerate economic development call for closest attention to be given to the international exchange of scientific and technical experience;

3. *Believes* that these considerations should continue to find their proper expression in the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, and will accordingly be given their proper place in the five-year programme appraisals of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and in the consolidated report to be based thereon;

4. *Decides* to reconsider this question at its thirty-first session in the light of the discussion of five-year programme appraisals of the United Nations and the specialized agencies now in preparation and of other relevant reports at present in process of compilation.

*1087th plenary meeting,
27 July 1959.*

B

GENERAL ASSEMBLY REQUESTS PERTAINING TO INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN ECONOMIC FIELDS

The Economic and Social Council,

Bearing in mind its resolution 690 A (XXVI), of 31 July 1958, and General Assembly resolutions 1157 (XII) of 26 November 1957, and 1321 (XIII), of 12 December 1958,

1. *Takes note* of the compendium of resolutions concerning various principles of international economic co-operation prepared by the Secretary-General¹⁹ and of the views expressed by a number of Governments of Member States²⁰ in reply to paragraph (a) of the above-mentioned resolution 1321 (XIII), on the desirability of formulating "a statement of the economic objectives of the United Nations and of the means of international co-operation that may serve to attain those objectives";

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to Member States any further replies he may receive, and to prepare for the Council, at its thirtieth session, an analytical and comparative summary of all replies sent to him.

*1087th plenary meeting,
27 July 1959.*

740 (XXVIII). Economic development of under-developed countries

A

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming the importance of the economic development of the under-developed countries as an essential condition for promoting such international relationships as are propitious for the maintenance of peace and world prosperity,

¹⁹ E/3202.

²⁰ E/3202/Add.1-9.

Bearing in mind that the present rate of development in many under-developed countries is unsatisfactory and that the situation calls for accelerating the development of their resources,

Recognizing that economic development requires, *inter alia*, the implementation of basic projects in the fields of agriculture, transport and communication, industry and energy, public health, housing and education, thus providing the essential foundation for increasing national income and raising standards of living,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1316 (XIII) and 1323 (XIII), of 12 December 1958,

Noting from the interim report²¹ prepared by the Secretary-General in response to General Assembly resolution 1316 (XIII) that many Governments are going forward with programmes and plans to assist the economic development of under-developed countries and that a number of Governments are considering the possibility of new multilateral financing programmes for assisting economic development,

1. *Urges* Member States to proceed as fully and as rapidly as possible with all practical programmes and plans for further assisting the economic development of the under-developed countries;

2. *Transmits* to the fourteenth session of the General Assembly the "Analytical Summary of Various Suggested Means of accelerating Economic Growth in less Developed Countries through International Action"²² together with the comments made on this report during the twenty-eighth session of the Council.²³

*1089th plenary meeting,
31 July 1959.*

B

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 710 B (XXVII), of 17 April 1959, concerned with the promotion of the better understanding of the economic problems of developing resources in under-developed countries to meet their expanding energy needs,

Recalling further resolution 711 B (XXVII), of 17 April 1959, concerning the continuation of concrete measures by the United Nations and certain specialized agencies and their technical assistance programmes to assist Governments interested in obtaining advice concerning the effective and rational development of their petroleum resources,

Recognizing that although the capital and technical resources needed must come from many varying sources, Governments interested in the development of petroleum production may require from the United Nations and the specialized agencies technical advice as to the possibility of discovering petroleum deposits and initiating their development,

²¹ E/3258 and Corr.1 and Add.1-2.

²² *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 5, document E/3259.

²³ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-eighth Session*, 1085th, 1086th and 1087th meetings; see also E/AC.6/SR.272.

Recalling its resolution 345 A (XII), of 9 March 1951, and noting that in accordance with paragraph 1 (c) of that resolution the Secretary-General is authorized to consider requests from Governments for technical assistance in the organization and planning of national surveys and inventories of non-agricultural resources including petroleum reserves and for the training of personnel for such surveys and inventories,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to inform the Council, if possible at its twenty-ninth session, of the studies so far undertaken by the United Nations and its subsidiary bodies in connexion with the development of petroleum resources in under-developed countries, and to include in his report a list of the projects concerned with petroleum matters so far undertaken under the technical assistance and development programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies;

2. *Invites* the Secretary-General to make available to interested participating Governments particulars of the specific ways in which the programmes established under the auspices of the United Nations can assist in the development of petroleum supplies in under-developed countries;

3. *Decides* to consider at a later session, in the light of the information to be provided in accordance with the preceding paragraphs and in the light of the demand expressed by Member States, whether additional assistance to Governments in this field is called for within the framework of the existing technical assistance and development activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

*1089th plenary meeting,
31 July 1959.*

C

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 711 A (XXVII), of 17 April 1959,

Taking note of the note on the analysis and dissemination of experience from technical assistance in industrialization and energy resources,²⁴

Requests the Secretary-General to undertake, initially on a selective and experimental basis along the lines suggested in paragraph 8 of that note, the collection, analysis and dissemination of experience obtained in multilateral, regional, bilateral and national technical assistance in the field of industrialization and energy resources, and to report from time to time to the Council on progress achieved in this undertaking.

*1089th plenary meeting,
31 July 1959.*

D

The Economic and Social Council,

Being aware that in the meetings of the General Assembly and the Council, and in the organs of the Council and the specialized agencies, increasing attention is

²⁴ *Ibid.*, *Annexes*, agenda item 5, document E/3273.

being devoted to problems of economic development and, in particular, to the means of international co-operation, including financial means, by which such development could be further stimulated,

Taking into account General Assembly resolution 1323 (XIII) of 12 December 1958, and the analytical summary²⁵ prepared by the Secretary-General on various suggested means of accelerating economic growth in less developed countries,

Taking into account also General Assembly resolution 1316 (XIII) of 12 December 1958, and the interim report on international co-operation for the development of under-developed countries prepared by the Secretary-General,²⁶

Recognizing the effectiveness of the efforts being made through the competent organs of the United Nations and other international institutions and arrangements to promote the economic growth of less developed countries,

Noting resolution 1317 (XIII) of 12 December 1958, in which the General Assembly urges Member States to continue working for the establishment of a United Nations capital development fund,

Calls upon States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies to give further consideration to General Assembly resolution 1317 (XIII), and to continue to examine the possibility of contributing financial resources that may serve to accelerate economic development, giving consideration to the means envisaged in that resolution as well as to other means which have been proposed or referred to in the discussions or documents of the Council or the General Assembly.

*1089th plenary meeting,
31 July 1959.*

²⁵ *Ibid.*, document E/3259.

²⁶ E/3258 and Corr.1 and Add.1-2.

741 (XXVIII). Evaluation of techniques of long-term economic projections

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming the importance of sound and substantial progress in the economic development of the less developed countries,

Recognizing the necessity for adequate economic statistics and other pertinent current data and for appropriate and sound economic studies as aids in the consideration of investment and development policies and actions by Governments and individual domestic and foreign investors,

1. *Draws the attention* of Member States to the continuing need in many countries for developing accurate economic statistics and other pertinent current data as an essential basis for economic studies and surveys;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to undertake, in consultation with the appropriate specialized agencies and other competent organizations, an evaluation of the techniques of long-term economic projections which have been developed, including those currently used in the United Nations and its subsidiary bodies, their applicability to countries in different stages of development and the possibilities and limitations of these techniques;

3. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Council at its thirtieth session an initial report giving a summary account of such projections made to date and the problems encountered in their preparation, to be followed by other progress reports as appropriate.

*1089th plenary meeting,
31 July 1959.*

Questions relating to technical assistance

733 (XXVIII). Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance: Annual Report of the Technical Assistance Board to the Technical Assistance Committee

The Economic and Social Council

Takes note with appreciation of the eleventh report submitted by the Technical Assistance Board²⁷ to the Technical Assistance Committee.

*1088th plenary meeting,
30 July 1959.*

²⁷ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 5 (E/3226) and document E/3226/Add.1.*

734 (XXVIII). Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling that ten years have elapsed since the Council in its resolution 222 A (IX), of 15 August 1949, recommended that the General Assembly establish an expanded programme of technical assistance for economic development of under-developed countries,

Noting with profound satisfaction the results achieved thus far by the Expanded Programme during its first ten years,

Recognizing that these results were made possible by voluntary contributions from the States Members of the