

of the Commission and the Committee on Commodity Problems of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

2. *Takes note also, with satisfaction,* of the 1961 report of the Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements;⁹

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the group of experts appointed by the Secretary-General pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1423 (XIV) of 5 December 1959, whose report entitled *International Compensation for Fluctuations in Commodity Trade*¹⁰ forms a useful basis for consideration of the issues of compensatory financing;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make available to Governments, well in advance of the session, the results of the studies requested from him on the matters mentioned in section III of the Commission's report;

5. *Expresses the hope* that States members of the Commission will be in a position to declare their views, at its tenth session, on the suggestions proposed in the report entitled *International Compensation for Fluctuations in Commodity Trade*, as well as on the forthcoming studies by the Secretary-General, thus enabling the Commission thoroughly to consider the subject of compensatory financing at that session in order to formulate recommendations for presentation to the Council at its thirty-fourth session;

6. *Reiterates* the invitation in its resolution 783 (XXX) of 3 August 1960 regarding attendance of observers at meetings of the Commission and in particular invites States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies not represented on the Commission to designate observers to participate in the work of the tenth session, especially in the debate on compensatory financing.

*1179th plenary meeting,
2 August 1961.*

832 (XXXII). Provision of food surpluses to food-deficient peoples through the United Nations system

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing that the effective utilization of available surplus foodstuffs, in ways compatible with the principles of surplus disposal of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, provides an important transitional means for relieving the hunger and malnutrition of food-deficient peoples, particularly in the less developed countries, and for assisting these countries in their economic development,

Believing that the progress being made toward these objectives through bilateral arrangements could be further advanced by the use of supplementary multilateral arrangements which would provide for the mobilization and distribution of available surplus foodstuffs through the United Nations system,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1496 (XV) of 27 October 1960 on the provision of food surpluses

to food-deficient peoples through the United Nations system, and paragraph 4 (d) of General Assembly resolution 1515 (XV) of 15 December 1960, which *inter alia* reaffirms the need for additional development capital,

Having considered the two reports prepared in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1496 (XV) namely, the report of the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations entitled *Development through Food. A Strategy for Surplus Utilization*¹¹ and the report by the Secretary-General on the role of the United Nations and its related agencies in the use of food surpluses for economic development,¹²

Noting the helpful views presented in these reports as to how and under what conditions surplus food can be effectively used to promote economic and social development of the less developed countries,

Noting further that only preliminary consideration has been given in these reports to the formulation of procedures through which the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, in consultation with other appropriate specialized agencies, could most effectively carry out a programme for the multilateral utilization of food surpluses in conformity with General Assembly resolution 1496 (XV),

Recognizing that the effective use of food aid depends upon the readiness of recipient countries to use such aid as an appropriate element in their plans for social and economic development, and also upon the readiness of the more developed countries so to programme their contributions to the economic development of the less developed countries as to recognize an appropriate overall relationship between food and other aid,

Affirming that assistance in the form of food to promote economic and social development should not adversely affect international trade and, in particular, trade of less developed countries who export foodstuffs, nor adversely affect their plans for economic development,

1. *Appreciates* the proposal for an initial programme aiming at a fund of \$100,000,000 in commodities and cash contributions, as made to the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and recommends to Governments that they be prepared to take positions respecting it and the principal measures for its implementation at the forthcoming sessions of the General Assembly and the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to consult further with each other and with other agencies concerned, taking into account the discussions at the thirty-second session of the Economic and Social Council, with a view to formulating more fully proposals regarding procedures and arrangements through which a multilateral programme for the mobilization and distribution of

¹¹ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome 1961.

¹² *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 7, document E/3509.*

⁹ *Ibid.*, Annexes, agenda item 7, document E/3508.

¹⁰ United Nations publication, Sales No. 61.H.D.3.

surplus food for the relief of hunger and malnutrition, including the proposals for national and international emergency food reserves, and for the use of surplus food in connexion with economic and social development programmes, could be most effectively carried out in conformity with General Assembly resolution 1496 (XV), particularly paragraph 9, and to submit such proposals to the General Assembly and the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations respectively, and to report thereon to the thirty-fourth session of the Council;

3. *Recommends* that the General Assembly take into account the discussions and any decisions taken at the eleventh session of the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations when considering these proposals.

*1179th plenary meeting,
2 August 1961.*

835 (XXXII). Full employment, under-employment and unemployment

The Economic and Social Council.

Affirming the need for promoting economic and social progress in both the developed and less developed countries by the pursuit of national and international measures which contribute to the achievement and maintenance of full employment with increasing output and rising living standards,

Recognizing that, even while total employment is increasing, a degree of unemployment or under-employment is present in a number of countries which causes deep concern and calls for measures to alleviate the position of the affected persons who might otherwise experience hardship and want,

Recalling that it is the duty of the United Nations, under its Charter, to promote higher standards of living and full employment,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 308 (IV) of 25 November 1949 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 531 A (XVIII) of 4 August 1954 and 690 D (XXVI) of 31 July 1958,

Considering that the problems of employment, under-employment and unemployment may take different forms in different countries,

Bearing in mind that many possibilities exist for increasing employment and alleviating the condition of the unemployed,

Stressing that the United Nations, including the regional economic commissions, has always been particularly concerned with the advancement of the welfare of the less developed countries and the raising of their living standards through measures and policies of international co-operation designed to help increase their opportunities for employment, production and trade,

Emphasizing also that the industrially advanced countries need to maintain full employment with high and expanding levels of economic activity and international

trade both in their own interests and in the interests of the economic development of the less developed countries.

Noting that the International Labour Organisation, other specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations, as well as the United Nations, have also given frequent attention to the subject of full employment policies, and that the matter was given consideration by the International Labour Conference at its 45th session, held in June 1961,

1. *Recommends* that the Governments of States Members of the United Nations or of the specialized agencies should pursue all appropriate economic and social measures to achieve and maintain full employment including, as a step in this direction, measures to reduce unemployment and under-employment and to improve the position of the unemployed and under-employed;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to prepare, in collaboration with the Director-General of the International Labour Office, and in consultation, as far as may be necessary, with the executive heads of other specialized agencies and Member States, for submission to the Council's thirty-fourth session, a report indicating the kinds of activities that are being pursued or contemplated, nationally or internationally, in relation to full employment objectives, including measures for alleviating the position of unemployed and under-employed persons, and drawing attention to any matters relevant to the subject which are appropriate for consideration by the Council but which do not appear to be receiving appropriate attention;

3. *Decides* to consider this report at its thirty-fourth session in connexion with the discussion of the world economic situation.

*1180th plenary meeting,
3 August 1961.*

836 (XXXII). Promotion of the flow of private capital

The Economic and Social Council.

Considering the importance which appropriate measures to stimulate an increase in the flow of capital may present for the economic development of less developed countries, particularly those with a relatively low per capita income,

Recalling resolutions 824 (IX) of 11 December 1954, 1035 (XI) of 26 February 1957, 1318 (XIII) of 12 December 1958 and 1523 (XV) of 15 December 1960 of the General Assembly and resolutions 762 (XXIX) of 21 April 1960 and 780 (XXX) of 3 August 1960 of the Economic and Social Council,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the Secretary-General's second interim report on the international flow of private capital¹³ and his further report on the promotion of the international flow of private capital,¹⁴

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and other interested specialized agencies,

¹³ *Ibid.*, agenda item 5, document E/3513

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, document E/3492.