

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.

and in consultation with other competent organizations and persons, to continue his studies on the economic, legal and administrative means which may help the less developed countries to secure private capital for promoting their economic development and their advance towards self-sustaining growth, bearing particularly in mind the special problems of those countries with currently inadequate economic and social infrastructures;

3. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the thirty-third session of the Economic and Social Council on the status of these studies and on the progress made in relation to concrete proposals for encouraging the flow of private capital.

*1180th plenary meeting,
3 August 1961.*

846 (XXXII). Growth of world commercial trade in agricultural products

The Economic and Social Council,

Convinced that trade between nations is a paramount means of fostering international co-operation and is indispensable to efforts by Governments throughout the world to raise the living standards of their peoples,

Recalling resolution 1515 (XV) of 15 December 1960 of the General Assembly,

Noting that many countries exporting primary commodities, especially those which are under-developed or highly dependent on a narrow range of agricultural exports, have been finding it increasingly difficult to finance from their exports, the imports which are essential to their economic and social development and have had to rely to an undue extent on foreign financing, the servicing of which may place a growing strain on their future export income,

Recognizing therefore the crucial importance of an expanding export trade for the diversification and development of their economies, and noting in this regard that food and raw materials account for the greater part of their exports,¹⁵

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, agenda item 2, document E/3520, table 1; see also Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Development through Food, a Strategy for Surplus Utilization*, Rome 1961.

Observing that the rate of growth in world trade, particularly commercial trade in agricultural products, depends not only on market forces but also on official policy decisions of Governments, and that policies of excessive agricultural protection or the maintenance of unduly high revenue and fiscal charges on agricultural commodities by highly industrialized countries have contributed to retarded growth of the export trade of, and therefore adversely affected the economic development of, many countries relying on their commercial export of such commodities,

Recalling in this connexion the view recorded by the Secretary-General in his report¹⁶ that quite modest changes in commercial or protective policies of the industrialized countries could result in substantial increases in the volume of international trade in the affected commodities,

1. *Reaffirms* the views expressed in resolution 1515 (XV) of the General Assembly which *inter alia* stressed the importance of enabling "less developed countries and those dependent on the export of a small range of primary commodities to sell more of their products at stable and remunerative prices in expanding markets and so increasingly to finance their own economic development from their earnings of foreign exchange";

2. *Calls* on Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies, particularly of highly industrialized countries, to pursue national and regional agricultural policies which encourage and make allowance for an expanding world commercial trade in agricultural products especially by avoiding excessive agricultural protection, and avoid prejudicing the trade prospects of efficient producers from outside their countries and regions;

3. *Further invites* the Governments to consider the possibility of liberalizing such revenue or fiscal charges or other barriers to trade as may at present unduly limit consumption of agricultural commodities from under-developed or other developing countries.

*1180th plenary meeting,
3 August 1961.*

¹⁶ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 2, document E/3520, paras. 26 and 44.

QUESTIONS RELATING TO TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

848 (XXXII). Report of the Committee on Questions relating to the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the Managing Director of the Special Fund and the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board,¹⁷ concerning questions

relating to the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.

Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Managing Director and the Executive Chairman.

*1182nd plenary meeting,
4 August 1961.*

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, agenda item 10 and 11, document E/3473.