

long-term capital and aid continues to fall short of the target of 1 per cent of the national income of the developed countries set out in General Assembly resolution 1711 (XVI) of 19 December 1961 and recommendation A.IV.2 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development³⁰ and that the servicing of external debt constitutes an increasing burden on the resources of the developing countries,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1938 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963 which requested the Secretary-General to review the conceptual and methodological problems in the measurement of capital flows and aid and to submit proposals for making the presentation of the relevant data as meaningful and comprehensive as possible,

1. *Takes note* of the Secretary-General's reports on the International Flow of Long-Term Capital and Official Donations 1961-1964³¹ on the measurement of the flow of long-term capital and official donations: concepts and methodology³² and on the promotion of the international flow of private capital;³³

2. *Invites* the Secretary-General to appeal to Member States as appropriate to provide more detailed data such as will make possible a more informative and comprehensive account of the flow of long-term capital and official donations;

3. *Concurs with* the Secretary-General's decision to convene a group of experts to give further consideration to the problem of concepts and methodology in the measurement of flows of capital and aid to developing countries and to submit proposals for improving the presentation of the data in the light of the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade;

4. *Expresses its satisfaction* with the Secretary-General's intention to devote Part I of the World Economic Survey 1965 to a comprehensive review of development financing and hopes that the Survey will examine the quantitative, qualitative and institutional aspects of the financing of development, including the respective contributions of domestic and external resources to the attainment of the objective of the United Nations Development Decade.

*1395th plenary meeting,
30 July 1965.*

1089 (XXXIX). United Nations Development Decade

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution 1710 (XVI) of 19 December 1961 which designated the current decade as the United Nations Development Decade in which the developing Member States would intensify

³⁰ See footnote 29.

³¹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 8, documents E/4079 and E/4079/Add.1.

³² A/5732.

³³ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 8, documents E/4038 and E/4038/Add.1.

their efforts to achieve self-sustaining growth with the objective of attaining a minimum annual rate of growth of aggregate national income of 5 per cent at the end of the decade,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1711 (XVI) of 19 December 1961 in its full context and recommendation A.IV.2 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,³⁴

Recognizing that at the mid-point of the United Nations Development Decade the rate of growth of the national income of most developing countries has been considerably lower than the modest target of 5 per cent per annum; that the gap between the standards of living in the developed and developing countries has widened instead of narrowing; that agricultural output in most developing countries has been disappointing in the light of the objectives pursued, that the pace of diversification of the economies of the developing countries has been slow and therefore the goal of self-sustaining growth remains as distant as ever,

Recognizing further the slow growth of export earnings of the developing countries and their inadequacy to finance their development needs,

Regretting that the flow of international capital to developing countries through various channels has been growing at a rate much lower than that required to meet development needs and that the burden of servicing past inflow of capital is threatening to retard the pace of growth in many developing countries,

Bearing in mind that while the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency have contributed within the limits of their resources to the economic and social development of the developing countries, as is reflected in the Secretary-General's report on the "United Nations Development Decade at mid-point",³⁵ they could have done much more if greater resources had been placed at their disposal,

Recognizing that the rapid growth in population in many developing countries in relation to the growth of their national income calls for the most urgent action,

Aware that the developments in science and technology have placed in the hands of mankind the means necessary for abolishing poverty, ignorance and disease,

1. *Urges* the States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, and particularly the developed countries:

(a) To take all possible steps immediately to increase the effective flow of international capital to developing countries to the level indicated in recommendation A.IV.2 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in all cases where that level has not yet been reached;

(b) To devise such terms and conditions that the servicing of this expanded flow of capital does not impose

³⁴ E/CONF.46/141, Vol. I, United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.B.11.

³⁵ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 2, document E/4071.

an unduly heavy burden on the developing countries and thereby jeopardize the prospects of their further growth;

(c) To take measures in conformity with the recommendations and the Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development³⁶ so as to enable the developing countries to increase their export earnings in order to meet the necessarily increased importance of their import needs for development;

(d) To take appropriate measures to stabilize the prices of primary products at an equitable and remunerative level;

(e) To augment the resources for developmental activities within the United Nations family and particu-

³⁶ E/CONF.46/141, Vol. 1, United Nations publication, Sales No: 64.II.B.11.

larly to contribute as a matter of urgency their utmost to the United Nations programmes of technical co-operation and to attain the target for the World Food Programme for the years 1966-1968;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency to review their work programmes and to explore the possibility of formulating future programmes of action and, if possible, to make projections over the next five years with a view to identifying areas in which their organizations can make their maximum contribution both individually and by concerted action to the goals of the United Nations Development Decade, and to report thereon to the forty-first session of the Council.

*1396th plenary meeting,
31 July 1965.*

SOCIAL QUESTIONS

1086 (XXXIX). Social progress

A

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION

The Economic and Social Council

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Social Commission (sixteenth session);³⁷

2. *Decides* to adopt the programme of work and priorities contained therein with the understanding that it will be re-examined in the light of the results of the discussions concerning the reappraisal and reorientation of the activities of the United Nations in the social field;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary steps for the preparation of the necessary documentation for the reappraisal, taking into account the replies of Governments to the questionnaire envisaged and the discussions and proposals made at the sixteenth session of the Social Commission.³⁸

*1395th plenary meeting,
30 July 1965.*

B

ORGANIZATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE UNITED NATIONS SOCIAL DEFENCE PROGRAMME³⁹

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 731 F (XXVIII) of 30 July 1959 as well as its preliminary review in 1964 of the administrative arrangements brought into effect as a consequence of this resolution,

Having considered the Secretary-General's statements on this question including the report of the consultant,⁴⁰ as well as the comments of the Social Commission thereon,

Welcoming the Secretary-General's proposals for strengthening the Organization's capacity to meet the demands for international action appropriate to the role which the United Nations is expected to play in the field of social defence,

1. *Endorses* the principle that the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency and adult criminality should be undertaken as part of comprehensive economic and social development plans;

2. *Expresses its satisfaction* that, in keeping with Council resolution 731 F (XXVIII), technical assistance in the social defence field has been strengthened during recent years, and that it is expected that this will be continued particularly through regional training and research projects and the use of regional advisers;

3. *Agrees* that the expertise of the Advisory Committee of Experts on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders should be made available on a continuing basis, that it should report as appropriate to the Social Commission, and that its membership should be increased from seven to ten;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to proceed to the establishment of a funds-in-trust account to be administered by the United Nations for the purpose of strengthening the capacity of the Organization to carry on its responsibilities in the social defence field and invites Member States to contribute to this account.

*1395th plenary meeting,
30 July 1965.*

³⁷ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 12 (E/4061).*

³⁸ *Ibid.*, Chapter IV.

³⁹ *Ibid.*, Chapter III.

⁴⁰ E/CN.5/383 and E/CN.5/383/Add.1.