

field, in connexion with programmes for the assistance of developing countries;

(c) Continue more actively their studies of the cost-benefits that are likely to be derived from the application of existing scientific and technological knowledge to the problems of the developing countries and their studies of methodologies that might lend themselves to inter-agency application;

(d) Continue in their regular reports, or by way of such special reports as may be necessary, to provide material describing new advances in science and technology of benefit to developing countries, promising lines of uncompleted research or application, and important scientific and technological knowledge available, but not applied, in the developing countries; and to include, where possible, an objective analysis of the results, failures as well as successes, actually achieved in the application of science and technology;

(e) Continue to provide the Advisory Committee with all the facilities necessary for the accomplishment of its mission;

### III

*Calls to the attention of Governments, especially those of the developing countries, the importance, if the application of science and technology is to be of real and long-term benefit to them, of their taking steps urgently*

to develop an explicit policy, to establish appropriate machinery for its execution and for the co-ordination of internal activities related to the acquisition of technical assistance, and to promote regional co-operation in this field;

### IV

*Requests* all Governments of States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, using as appropriate, the regional economic commissions, to:

(a) Assist the Advisory Committee by every possible means;

(b) Make every effort to give effect to the recommendations and suggestions in the second report of the Advisory Committee;

(c) Assist the developing countries in the establishment of national institutions and the training of personnel;

(d) Encourage, in co-operation with the United Nations family of organizations, as appropriate, the establishment of bilateral relationships between their universities, research institutes, and laboratories, particularly between those in the developing countries and those in the more advanced countries.

*1394th plenary meeting,  
30 July 1965.*

## OTHER QUESTIONS

### 1078 (XXXIX). Progress in land reform

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Having taken note with appreciation of the fourth report on the progress of land reform prepared jointly by the Secretariats of the United Nations, the Food and Agriculture Organization and the International Labour Organisation, and submitted by the Secretary-General in virtue of Council resolutions 370 (XIII) of 7 September 1951 and 712 (XXVII) of 17 April 1959 and of General Assembly resolution 1426 (XIV) of 5 December 1959, and of the Note of the Secretary-General,<sup>158</sup>*

*Having taken note of resolution II on land reform recommended by the Social Commission at its sixteenth session,<sup>159</sup>*

*Recognizing that land reform constitutes an essential and necessary factor for general economic and social development,*

*Recalling that progress has been made in a number of countries and that useful experience has been acquired within the framework of the United Nations and its*

*specialized agencies, particularly of the Food and Agriculture Organization,*

*Convinced that the exchange of experience in the field of land reform is of vital importance for a successful solution of the problems connected with land reform,*

1. *Invites* participating Governments to contribute their utmost to the success of the World Land Reform Conference, to be convened in 1966 by the Secretary-General and by the Food and Agriculture Organization, with the participation of the International Labour Organisation, by preparing reports on the experience they have acquired in connexion with land reform programmes, and by sending highly experienced representatives and technicians to the Conference;

2. *Calls upon* all countries participating in the Conference, the specialized agencies concerned and the regional economic commissions, to co-operate actively with the Secretary-General and the Food and Agriculture Organization in the preparation and organization of the Conference;

3. *Recommends* that Governments:

(a) Take measures for rapid implementation of land reform in the interest of landless and small peasants and agricultural hired labourers, taking into account that effective and democratic changes in land tenure and use,

<sup>158</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 20, document E/4048.*

<sup>159</sup> *Ibid., Supplement No. 12 (E/4061), Chapter II.*

with the help of timely and adequate financing including State credit, governmental assistance and facilities for marketing and distribution of agricultural products, can lead to the situation when the land will become, for the man who tills it, the basis of his economic and social welfare;

(b) Take measures to adjust the farm structure to conditions of technological progress;

(c) Give proper attention to the various aspects of agricultural taxation related to land reform, including the realistic assessment of agricultural and forest land for taxation purposes;

(d) Provide supporting services to cultivators, particularly in the fields of agricultural credit, marketing, training and extension and co-operatives, with due regard to the use of community development methods;

(e) Promote programmes of land reform based on popular participation and changes in the attitudes of the population groups concerned by material aid to improve communication;

(f) Keep implementation of land reform programmes under continual evaluation by an effective system of reporting and studies;

(g) Provide, in accordance with the spirit of General Assembly resolution 1932 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963 and in co-operation with appropriate institutions, financial or any other appropriate aid requested by countries engaged in carrying out land reform;

4. *Recommends further* that the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies concerned, particularly the Food and Agriculture Organization:

(a) Give special attention to analytical studies on various aspects of land reform, including: administration; full utilization of community development for land reform, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1915 (XVIII) of 5 December 1963; ways and means of overcoming the disadvantages of small farms; employment and training implications; the role of peasant and other organizations; and the relationship between land reform and industrial development;

(b) Study the financial aspects of land reform and prepare a report on the possibilities of international co-operation in the financing of land reform;

(c) Continue to render the necessary assistance, within the framework of the United Nations Technical Co-operation programmes, to countries, upon request, in the elaboration and implementation of land reform measures;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies concerned, particularly the Food and Agriculture Organization, to allocate adequate budgetary and staff resources to research and operational activities in the field of land reform;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit the fifth report on progress in land reform to the Council and the General Assembly in 1968, taking into account the conclusions of the World Land Reform Conference.

*1392nd plenary meeting,  
28 July 1965.*

## **1053 (XXXIX). Relations with the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Having considered* the request submitted by six Member States that relations be established between the Economic and Social Council and the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries,

*Bearing in mind* the importance of petroleum to the economic and social development of developing countries,

*Recalling* that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in its recommendation A.VI.2,<sup>160</sup> recommended that international organizations set up by the developing countries, which are the principal exporters of non-renewable natural products, be recognized and encouraged to enable them to defend their interests,

*Decides* to establish relations with the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and to this end requests the Secretary-General to take appropriate steps to:

(a) Ensure reciprocal exchange of information and documentation;

(b) Provide for the representation of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries at meetings of United Nations organs dealing with matters of mutual interest;

(c) Provide for consultation and technical co-operation between the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and the United Nations on matters of common interest.

*1365th plenary meeting,  
30 June 1965.*

## **1072 (XXXIX). Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Institute for Training and Research**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Recalling* General Assembly resolutions 1827 (XVII) of 18 December 1962 and 1934 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963 and Council resolution 1037 (XXXVII) of 15 August 1964 relating to the United Nations Institute for Training and Research,

*Having continued* the examination of that Institute's position,

*Noting with interest* the progress made so far in establishing the Institute,

1. *Takes note* of the Secretary-General's report<sup>161</sup> and the Executive Director's statement<sup>162</sup> at the 1389th meeting of the council;

2. *Expresses the hope* that the Institute will begin operations as soon as possible and not later than the end of 1965;

<sup>160</sup> E/CONF.46/141, Vol. 1, United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.B.11.

<sup>161</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 24, document E/4049.*

<sup>162</sup> *Ibid.*, document E/L.1087.