

2073 (LXII). Social and institutional reform as a means of increasing domestic food production and distributing it equitably among the population

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order contained in General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States contained in General Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, as well as General Assembly resolution 3362 (S-VII), of 16 September 1975, on development and international economic co-operation, in section V, paragraph 3, of which the Assembly stated that particular attention should be given to improvement in the systems of distribution of food-stuffs,

Noting with concern that food production is not keeping up with the growth of demand in developing countries,

Mindful that the problem of balancing food demand and supply can be solved by, *inter alia*, raising production levels in the developing countries, finding more equitable ways of distributing food and implementing various resolutions on this subject adopted by the World Food Conference,⁸⁰

Mindful also that to this end it will be necessary to bring about social and institutional changes to accelerate food production and to distribute it equitably among the population, including democratic agrarian reform, as recommended in the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, contained in General Assembly resolution 2542 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, and in other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council,

1. *Recommends* to Member States:

(a) In formulating development strategies, policies and measures, to give attention not only to the production but also to the distribution of food, and to conceive plans and programmes in these areas as interrelated aspects of a single comprehensive system in each country;

(b) To give due priority to the collection of information on the food needs of various population groups, and to an in-depth study of damage caused by deficient nutrition, as a means of formulating strategies for major groups;

(c) To assign high priority to rural development, including land reform, as appropriate, in order to increase agricultural production, ensure an adequate food supply and its equitable distribution among the population, and achieve greater impact of the essential inputs, including social services and infrastructure, on food production in rural communities;

(d) To strengthen the institutional framework in developing countries so as to build up national capacity to mobilize local resources and directly to ensure the participation of small farmers in food production;

(e) To mobilize women and youth more effectively into rural development and food production efforts by

providing special programmes for their organization, training and participation;

(f) To improve action research jointly among agricultural and social scientists in order to design more effective programmes at the community and area levels, particularly in linking social and cultural change with the introduction of better agricultural technologies, incentives and planning at the grass-roots level;

(g) To provide increased resources for education and training at the grass-roots level, including special techniques of non-formal or multiplier training of farmers, women and youth to accelerate their collaboration in food production and nutrition;

(h) To create specialized planning teams in national planning organizations to prepare strategies and reform measures for national food systems, including aspects of production, distribution and consumption in terms of costs and benefits for the society as a whole;

(i) To take immediate action for the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the World Food Conference and thus assist the developing countries in their efforts to increase food production;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Bank to assist Governments, upon their request, in preparing and implementing such strategies, policies and measures;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To review, in collaboration with the relevant specialized agencies and organs of the United Nations system, the experiences of Member States in promoting increased food production and ensuring a more equitable distribution of food among the population;

(b) To collaborate with the United Nations system in documenting and disseminating information on social and institutional reforms and other innovative approaches and programmes designed to increase food production and distribute it equitably among the population;

(c) To keep the Commission for Social Development and the World Food Council informed, as appropriate, of progress being made in this regard and to bring to the attention of the Commission, in particular, relevant policies and programmes adopted by Member States which could usefully be disseminated through it to other Member States;

4. *Decides* to bring to the attention of the General Assembly at its thirty-second session the joint report of the secretariats of the United Nations, the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Bank on social and institutional reforms as a means of increasing food production and distributing it equitably among the population.⁸¹

2059th plenary meeting
13 May 1977

2074 (LXII). Distribution of national income

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1086 D (XXXIX) of 30 July 1965 and 1322 (XLIV) of 31 May 1968, concerning the distribution of national income,

⁸¹ E/CN.5/537.

⁸⁰ See *Report of the World Food Conference, Rome, 5-16 November 1974* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.II.A.3), chap. II.

Recalling also the Declaration on Social Progress and Development contained in General Assembly resolution 2542 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, contained in General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, contained in General Assembly resolution 3201 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, contained in General Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974,

Being concerned about poverty, inequality, social injustice, unemployment and the underemployment which still exist in many countries,

Considering that an equitable distribution of national income contributes to social justice and economic development, in particular eradication of poverty the causes of which may be assessed in a variety of ways,

Believing that close attention should be devoted to these issues,

1. Expresses its appreciation of the efforts of the Commission for Social Development and of the Expert Group on Levels of Living, Equity and the Distribution of Social Consumption in Developing Countries;

2. Requests the Commission for Social Development to continue its activities on issues related to the distribution of national income, in particular on income tax reforms and other tax reforms, the role of trade unions and the effects of inflation on low-income groups;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a note for the Commission for Social Development at its twenty-sixth session containing all available information on the effects of inflation on low-income groups;

4. Invites the Secretary-General to submit a report through the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session on the findings of various specialized agencies and organs of the United Nations system, relating to the distribution of national income;

5. Requests the General Assembly to include as a one-time measure an item entitled "Importance of the equitable distribution of national income for economic and social development" in the agenda of its thirty-third session.

2059th plenary meeting
13 May 1977

2075 (LXII). Report of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control on its fourth session

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the Commission for Social Development on its twenty-fifth session,⁸² in so far as it concerns the report of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control on its fourth session,⁸³

1. Submits to the General Assembly draft resolutions I, II and III of the Committee on Crime Pre-

⁸² Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Sixty-second Session, Supplement No. 5 (E/5915).

⁸³ E/CN.5/536.

vention and Control, reproduced in the annex to the present resolution;

2. Endorses the recommendations made by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control in its report under the heading "Human rights in the administration of justice";⁸⁴

3. Recommends that the Secretary-General, in the formulation of future work programmes of the United Nations, should give urgent consideration to sub-items (a), (b) and (d) of the recommendations made by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control in its report under the heading "Role and function of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control".⁸⁴

2059th plenary meeting
13 May 1977

ANNEX

Draft resolutions adopted by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control

I

Report of the Fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

The General Assembly,

Conscious of the seriousness of crime problems, which have assumed new forms and dimensions in many countries of the world and are transcending national boundaries,

Concerned about the high social and material cost which crime exacts and the impediment it presents to more wholesome development and a better quality of life for all,

Alarmed at the excesses of those crime control policies which, in certain countries, extend to torture and other abuses negating the basic principles of human rights and of criminal justice itself,

Reaffirming the need to develop effective and equitable policies for crime prevention and control consonant with fundamental human rights and a more rational use of available resources, both human and material,

Recognizing that the various forms of social control for the prevention of crime should take into account differences in traditions, economic and political structures, available resources and levels of development existing among Member States,

Recalling the responsibility assumed by the United Nations in the field of crime prevention in General Assembly resolution 415 (V) of 1 December 1950, the affirmation of United Nations leadership in crime prevention as reflected in Economic and Social Council resolutions 731 F (XXVIII) of 30 July 1959 and 830 D (XXXII) of 2 August 1961 and the call for strengthening international co-operation in crime prevention contained in General Assembly resolution 3021 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972,

Having considered the Report of the Fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,^a held at Geneva from 1 to 12 September 1975, and the recommendations made by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its fourth session,^b

1. Endorses the conclusions of the Fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders;

2. Requests that, in the light of the needs emphasized at the Fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, the Secretary-General implement to the fullest extent possible the conclusions of the Fifth Congress, especially by:

^a United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.IV.2.

^b E/CN.5/536, chap. I, sect. B.

⁸⁴ *Ibid.*, chap. I, sect. B.