

Recognizing that a more rapid economic development of under-developed countries, in particular an increase of their production, is essential for raising the level of productive employment and the living standards of their populations, for the growth of the world economy as a whole and for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recognizing further that, although the economic development of under-developed countries depends primarily upon the efforts of the people of those countries, the necessary acceleration of that development, on the basis of their own plans and programmes, requires not only technical but also financial assistance from abroad, and particularly from the more developed countries,

Considering that the domestic financial resources of the under-developed countries, together with the international flow of capital for investment, have not been sufficient to assure the desired rate of economic development, and that the accelerated economic development of under-developed countries requires a more effective and sustained mobilization of domestic savings and an expanded and more stable flow of foreign capital investment,

Being convinced that the volume of private capital which is currently flowing into under-developed countries cannot meet the financial needs of the economic development of the under-developed countries and that those needs cannot be met without an increased flow of international public funds,

Taking account of the fact that some basic development projects are not capable of being adequately serviced through existing sources of foreign finance although they contribute directly or indirectly to the increase of national productivity and national income,

1. *Recommends* that the Economic and Social Council, in giving further study to the problem of the financing of economic development, consider practical methods, conditions and policies for achieving the adequate expansion and steadier flow of foreign capital, both private and public, and pay special attention to the financing of non-self-liquidating projects which are basic to economic development;

2. *Calls upon* the governments of all Member States and the specialized agencies concerned to submit to the Economic and Social Council any proposals bearing upon the present resolution;

3. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to submit its recommendations to the sixth session of the General Assembly.

312th plenary meeting,
20 November 1950.

401 (V). Land reform

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the many resolutions^a adopted by the General Assembly and by the Economic and Social

^a For example, General Assembly resolutions 45 (I) and 52 (I), 198 (III), 200 (III), 202 (III), 209 (III), 304 (IV), 305 (IV), 306 (IV), 307 (IV) and 331 (IV), and Economic and Social Council resolutions adopted at the first and second sessions on the terms of reference of the Economic and Em-

Council concerning the economic development of under-developed countries in which industrialization as well as the development of agriculture must play an essential part.

Considering, however, that agrarian conditions which persist in many under-developed countries and territories constitute a barrier to their economic development because such conditions are a major cause of low agricultural productivity and of low standards of living for the populations of those countries and territories,

Convinced that immediate steps should be taken to study the extent to which existing agrarian conditions hamper the economic development of under-developed countries as well as to assist Governments, at their request, in the utilization of the facilities available in the United Nations and the specialized agencies for the improvement of such conditions,

1. *Recommends* that the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Food and Agriculture Organization and in consultation with other appropriate specialized agencies, prepare and submit to the thirteenth session of the Economic and Social Council an analysis of the degree to which unsatisfactory forms of agrarian structure and, in particular, systems of land tenure, in the under-developed countries and territories impede economic development and thus depress the standards of living especially of agricultural workers and tenants and of small and medium-sized farmers;

2. *Calls upon* the Economic and Social Council to consider the analysis referred to above and to prepare recommendations to the General Assembly with a view to the improvement of the conditions of agricultural populations, paying special attention to such measures as the following:

(a) Institution of appropriate land reform;

(b) Appropriate action on the part of the governments concerned to render financial aid to agricultural workers and tenants and to small and medium-sized farmers through cheap agricultural credit facilities, comprehensive technical assistance and the promotion of rural co-operatives;

(c) Construction or development, either by direct government action or suitably financed co-operative groups, of

(i) Small factories and workshops for the manufacture, maintenance, repair and servicing of the most essential agricultural machinery and for the storage of spare parts;

(ii) Locally-based enterprises for the processing of agricultural products;

(d) Taxation policies designed to lighten, to the greatest possible extent, the tax burden on tenants and small and medium-sized farmers;

(e) Promotion of family owned and operated farms and of co-operative farms, as well as of other measures to promote the security of tenure and the welfare of agricultural workers and tenants and of small and medium-sized farmers;

ployment Commission and resolutions 1 (III), 6 (III), 26 (IV), 27 (IV), 29 (IV), 32 (IV), 36 (IV), 37 (IV), 51 (IV), 103 (VI), 106 (VI), 109 (VI), 139 (VII), 140 (VII), 179 (VIII), 180 (VIII), 184 (VIII), 222 (IX), 223 (IX), 225 (IX), 268 (X), 294 (XI), 297 (XI) and 321 (XI).

3. *Recommends* to the governments of the under-developed countries concerned that they avail themselves of the facilities available to them through the United Nations expanded programme of technical assistance, in order that they may obtain expert advice in the planning of such measures as those listed in the preceding paragraph, for the purpose of improving agrarian conditions.

312th plenary meeting,
20 November 1950.

402 (V). Development of arid land

The General Assembly,

Considering that:

(a) One of the basic reasons for the low standard of living in certain under-developed countries is the inadequate extent of the areas at present under cultivation,

(b) The continual increase in the populations of these countries requires the adoption of appropriate and urgent measures for the development of their resources,

(c) It is essential in the above circumstances, if the equitable distribution of land is to be promoted and the standard of living raised, that, among other measures, the areas at present under cultivation be increased by the development of arid zones,

(d) The Economic and Social Council, in resolution 324 D (XI) of 9 August 1950, has recommended an intensification of scientific research to promote the economic and social progress of mankind and has recognized the necessity for co-ordinating the efforts of the various competent bodies of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in order to study the problems of the arid zones both in their scientific and in their practical aspects,

1. *Recommends* that the Secretary-General prepare, in collaboration with the competent specialized agencies, a report on the practical measures adopted for the study of the problems of arid zones and on the technical and financial means employed by the specialized agencies for this purpose;

2. *Invites* the Secretary-General to submit his report on this matter not later than to the fourteenth session of the Economic and Social Council;

3. *Calls upon* the Economic and Social Council to examine the report and, with a view to facilitating and encouraging the development of arid land, to consider such measures as:

(a) Devoting sufficient technical and financial means to the study of the relevant scientific and practical problems;

(b) Promoting and co-ordinating the activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies to that end;

(c) Furnishing appropriate technical assistance to the governments concerned.

312th plenary meeting,
20 November 1950.

403 (V). Volume and distribution of national income in under-developed countries

The General Assembly,

Considering that, in order to mobilize better their resources with a view to accelerating their economic development, it is desirable that the under-developed countries should have knowledge of their national income and its distribution,

Noting Economic and Social Council resolution 299 E (XI) of 12 July 1950 concerning national income and social accounts,

1. *Recommends* that the under-developed countries should devote special attention to studies directed towards the calculation of their national income and its distribution;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies concerned to give the most favourable consideration possible to requests for technical assistance made for the above purpose;

3. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to study and report on the volume and distribution of national income in the under-developed countries, with special reference to:

(i) The various income groups and the respective proportions between them;

(ii) The amounts used by these countries to meet their foreign commitments arising from loans and investments, public and private, and the payment of services;

4. *Directs* the Secretary-General to prepare and submit to the Economic and Social Council a report to enable it to carry out the request made in paragraph 3 above;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in carrying out studies relating to the present resolution, to avoid any duplication with the study recommended in paragraph 16 of Economic and Social Council resolution 294 D (XI) of 12 August 1950.

312th plenary meeting,
20 November 1950.

404 (V). Economic development and international economic and commercial policy

The General Assembly,

Considering that the economic welfare of most countries depends on their imports and exports, and that these imports and exports are directly affected by prevailing commercial policies,

Considering further that the United Nations and its specialized agencies must thoroughly and continuously study the extent to which prevailing commercial policies influence the plans for economic development of under-developed countries,

Reaffirms General Assembly resolution 307 (IV) of 16 November 1949 concerning economic development and international economic and commercial policy, and requests that the group of experts, to be appointed by the Secretary-General under Economic and Social