

TRACTATENBLAD

VAN HET

KONINKRIJK DER NEDERLANDEN

JAARGANG 1952 No. 52

Overgelegd aan de Staten-Generaal door de Minister
van Buitenlandse Zaken

A. TITEL

*Handvest der Verenigde Naties; San Francisco, 26 Juni 1945
(Resoluties minder-ontwikkelde-landen)*

B. TEKST

De Engelse tekst (en vertaling in het Nederlands) van het Handvest is bekendgemaakt bij Koninklijk besluit van 21 December 1945 (*Staatsblad* No. F 321).

C. VERTALING

D. GOEDKEURING

E. BEKRACHTIGING

F. TOETREDING

G. INWERKINGTREDING

Zie Tractatenblad 1951 No. 44.

J. GEGEVENS

Zie Tractatenblad 1952 No. 48.

De zesde Algemene Vergadering van de Verenigde Naties heeft in haar 360ste bijeenkomst op 12 Januari 1952 met 51 stemmen vóór (waaronder Nederland), geen tegen en 5 onthoudingen twee resoluties

aangenomen inzake een uitgebreid programma voor technische hulp aan minder-ontwikkelde landen. De Engelse tekst van deze resoluties (V.N. signatuur No. 519 A en B (VI)) luidt als volgt:

A

The General Assembly,

Believing that the continuation and extension of the technical assistance programmes of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies are of basic importance to economic development and to effective international co-operation to raise standards of living in under-developed countries,

Recognizing that governments requesting technical assistance under the expanded programme have the primary responsibility for planning and carrying out, within the framework of available resources, their own programmes of economic and social development,

Recognizing the great importance of close collaboration between agencies giving technical and financial assistance,

1. *Notes with satisfaction* the action taken by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 400 (XIII) op 30 August 1951, the progress already achieved in putting the expanded programme into operation, and the collaboration which has been developing between agencies giving technical and financial assistance with regard to particular projects;

2. *Welcomes* the action taken by the Technical Assistance Committee of the Economic and Social Council during the latter's thirteenth session recommending that the Secretary-General and the participating organizations should interpret the rules regarding the provision of supplies and equipment more generously than has been done in the past within the framework of Council resolution 222 A (IX) of 15 August 1949 and requesting the Technical Assistance Board:

(a) To study the practicability of meeting the needs for supplies and equipment designed to increase the effectiveness of certain economic and social services in the under-developed countries, especially in respect of the establishment of training and research centres;

(b) To place greater emphasis on the establishment of training and demonstration projects in the under-developed countries and on the provision of pilot plants and similar facilities;

3. *Requests* that negotiations regarding contributions for the second financial period of the expanded programme of technical assistance be carried out by any negotiating committee for extra-budgetary funds established during the present session of the General Assembly;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) Subject to the provisions of any other resolution adopted by the General Assembly at its sixth regular session concerning the pledging of extra-budgetary funds, to convene a conference for the purpose of ascertaining approximately the total amount of contributions for the second financial period available from the participating governments, subject to the approval of their respective legislative authorities, for the execution of the technical assistance programmes of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies;

(b) To invite to the conference with the right to vote all Members of the United Nations and all other States which are members of the specialized agencies participating in the programme; and likewise to invite, without the right to vote, representatives of the specialized agencies;

5. *Approves* the financial arrangements set forth in the annex hereto for the administration of the funds contributed, as agreed by the Economic and Social Council in paragraph 7 of its resolution 400 (XIII) of 30 August 1951;

6. *Urges* the participating organizations, through the Technical Assistance Board, to make such arrangements with governments contributing to the expanded programme of technical assistance as would ensure the most effective utilization of all currencies, including particularly the contributions in currencies of limited convertibility, contributed to the Special Account;

7. *Calls on* the specialized agencies participating in the expanded programme of technical assistance to provide, in their regular budget documents, information concerning their estimates for the expenditure of technical assistance funds; and to transmit to the General Assembly, for examination and approval, the audit reports relating to expenditure of technical assistance funds allocated from the Special Account after approval of the appropriate audit reports by the general conferences of their agencies or by such other authorities of the agencies as are constitutionally authorized to approve them;

8. *Expresses the hope* that governments of States which are not Members of the United Nations but are members of participating specialized agencies will attend the conference mentioned in paragraph 4 (a) above and that they will associate themselves with the financial and other arrangements mentioned above;

9. *Urges* all governments to make contributions to the programme for the year 1952 at least equal to the contributions which they had pledged for the first financial period;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General, the Economic and Social Council and the specialized agencies to take all possible measures to ensure that technical assistance rendered is consistent with, and makes the maximum contribution to, integrated plans of economic and social development;

11. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, in view of the fact that certain private non-profit organizations are engaged in rendering technical assistance to several under-developed areas, to study the possibility of co-ordinating their policies and activities with those of the United Nations and the specialized agencies;

12. *Looks forward* to increased collaboration between the agencies furnishing technical assistance and financing agencies so that maximum co-ordination between technical and financial assistance can be obtained;

13. *Recommends:*

(a) That governments requesting technical assistance under the expanded programme continue to strengthen their internal machinery for the co-ordinated planning and implementation of development measures, for the formulation of integrated programmes of development, including priorities, and, in general, for the utilization of technical assistance in as effective a manner as possible, including the possibilities of financing such development projects as may be recommended by technical assistance missions;

(b) That governments requested to make available experts and facilities for the expanded programme take all possible steps to facilitate the availability of such technical assistance to under-developed countries through the United Nations and the participating specialized agencies, and further that these governments continue to improve their co-ordinating facilities in order to help accelerate the flow of technical knowledge in the under-developed countries.

ANNEX

Financial arrangements

(Agreed by the Economic and Social Council in paragraph 7 of its resolution 400 (XIII))

(a) The amounts allocated for the participating organizations for the first financial period shall remain available for the purpose of assuming obligations or commitments during the second financial period, subject to necessary adjustments for the establishment of the Special Reserve Fund provided for in paragraph (b);

(b) There shall be established a Special Reserve Fund equivalent to US \$ 3,000,000 for the purpose of assuring the completion of projects which extend beyond the end of the financial period for which funds are available, and of providing funds pending receipt of contributions at the beginning of a financial year. The Special Reserve Fund shall be created from unobligated funds remaining from the first financial period and shall be maintained principally

in convertible currencies. The size of the Special Reserve Fund may be changed by the Technical Assistance Committee. Withdrawals from the Special Reserve Fund may be made by the Technical Assistance Board for the purposes described above and shall be replaced as soon as contributions become available;

(c) The Secretary-General shall allot contributions received for the second financial period as follows:

(i) \$ 10,000,000 out of contributions received for the second financial period shall be automatically available for allocation to the participating organizations in accordance with paragraph 9 (c) of Council resolution 222 A (IX);

(ii) The balance of contributions received shall be retained in the Special Account for further allocation, as provided in paragraph (d) below;

(d) Contributions retained under paragraph (c) (ii) above shall be allotted in accordance with decisions of the Technical Assistance Board in such manner and at such time as it may decide, with a view to ensuring the development of well-balanced and co-ordinated country and regional technical assistance programmes, taking into consideration all relevant factors, in particular, the amounts and kinds of resources on hand and receivable, the technical assistance requests received which fall within the field of the several participating organizations, the uncommitted balances held by them and the need for the retention of any reserves to meet unforeseen requests from governments;

(e) Unallocated funds remaining in the Special Account from the first financial period after establishment of the Special Reserve Fund shall be available for allocation by the Technical Assistance Board in the second financial period.

B

The General Assembly,

Considering that improvement in the production techniques in industry, agriculture and other branches of the economies of under-developed countries can be greatly advanced by the training of groups of their workers, foremen and technicians in countries which are more developed in certain fields of their economy,

Considering that a valuable method of training such workers, foremen and technicians is by actual employment in appropriate enterprises abroad,

Taking into account, further, that the experience gained by such teams of workers, foremen and technicians has proved useful under various bilateral arrangements in the past,

Recommends that the organizations participating in the expanded technical assistance programme give, among other forms of tech-

nical assistance, sympathetic consideration to requests for the placement of teams of workers, foremen and technicians from under-developed territories in appropriate enterprises in other countries for such periods as may be necessary for such teams to acquire the technical proficiency necessary for effective use in their country of origin, and also to enable them to train other workers in those techniques or to adapt such techniques to the conditions in their country.

De zesde Algemene Vergadering van de Verenigde Naties heeft in haar 360ste bijeenkomst op 12 Januari 1952 drie resoluties aangenomen inzake de financiering van de economische ontwikkeling van minder-ontwikkelde landen.

De eerste resolutie is aangenomen met 30 stemmen vóór, 16 tegen (waaronder Nederland) en 11 onthoudingen. De tweede resolutie is aangenomen met 45 stemmen vóór (waaronder Nederland), geen tegen en 8 onthoudingen. De derde resolutie is aangenomen met 50 stemmen vóór (waaronder Nederland), geen tegen en 5 onthoudingen. De Engelse tekst van deze resoluties (V.N. signatuur No. 520 A, B en C (VI)) luidt als volgt:

A

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the report of the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly at its sixth regular session, the report of the Economic, Employment and Development Commission on its sixth session, and the experts' report entitled *Measures for the Economic Development of Under-developed Countries,*

Having in mind the obligations assumed by the governments of Member States under Articles 55 and 56 of the United Nations Charter,

Recalling its conviction, expressed in its resolution 400 (V) of 20 November 1950, that:

(a) 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 requires not only technical but also financial assistance from abroad, particularly from the more developed countries,

(b) The volume of private capital which is currently flowing into under-developed countries cannot meet the financial needs of the economic development of those countries without an increased flow of international public funds,

Recognizing that:

(a) An urgent and practical approach to the problem of international financing of economic and social development is essential

to general progress, to the strengthening of international co-operation and confidence and that it is, therefore, vital for the strengthening and maintenance of peace, especially in the present state of world tension,

(b) It is necessary, for these reasons, to give special attention to the solution of this problem through international co-operation within the framework of the United Nations,

Considering that the statistics contained in the *World Economic Report, 1949-50*, published by the Secretary-General early in 1951, show that the national incomes of the under-developed countries do not allow a sufficient accumulation of domestic savings to provide heavy investments for their rapid economic development,

Believing that there exists an urgent necessity for studying the problem of creating new sources of international financing suitable for the acceleration of the economic development of under-developed countries, with a view to raising the standard of living of their peoples,

Convinced that the acceleration of the economic development of under-developed countries calls, among other forms of international financial assistance, for an international system of grants-in-aid to those countries, but believing that such an international system of grants-in-aid should not be established on a permanent basis and should in any case be correlated with the efforts of the under-developed countries themselves,

Believing that the promotion of the economic development of under-developed countries calls for the closest co-ordination of the activities of already existing international organizations,

Believing further that detailed plans for action designed to increase the flow of international public funds for the development of under-developed countries, especially for assisting in the financing of the non-self-liquidating projects basic to their economic development, must be initiated without delay if such plans are to be translated into action within a reasonable period of time,

Cognizant of the fact that, although the necessary acceleration of the economic development of under-developed countries requires foreign financial aid, the study and elaboration of the plans mentioned in the preceding paragraph cannot and must not be regarded as in any way committing the governments participating in such study or in the elaboration of such plans to join in implementing those plans in any degree, whether financially or otherwise,

1. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to submit to the General Assembly at its seventh regular session a detailed plan for establishing, as soon as circumstances permit, a special fund for grants-in-aid and for low-interest, long-term loans to under-developed

countries for the purpose of helping them, at their request, to accelerate their economic development and to finance non-self-liquidating projects which are basic to their economic development;

2. *Further requests* the Economic and Social Council, in implementing paragraph 1 above, to prepare for consideration by the General Assembly at its seventh regular session a series of recommendations concerning:

(a) The size, composition and administration of the special fund, keeping in mind, with respect to its administration, that the creation of a new international organization should be considered only if a careful examination of the functions of existing organizations proves that the required functions cannot be carried out by them;

(b) The manner of collecting contributions to the special fund, keeping in mind the desirability of universal participation and the utilization of any savings that may accrue from any programme of disarmament, as one of the sources of contributions;

(c) The character of the contributions of States Members of the United Nations and of those which are not Members;

(d) The policies, conditions and methods to be followed in making grants and loans from the special fund to under-developed countries;

(e) The principles which countries receiving grants and loans from the special fund should observe;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to assist the Council in carrying out the responsibilities placed upon it by the present resolution;

4. *Invites* governments to make suggestions to the Council with respect to the recommendations mentioned in paragraph 2 above.

B

The General Assembly,

Considering that the problem of financing economic development is of the greatest importance and urgently requires solution,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 368 (XIII) of 22 August 1951,

1. *Approves* the action taken by the Economic and Social Council under the above-mentioned resolution,

2. *Notes with satisfaction* the Council's request to the Secretary-General, contained in resolution 371 B (XIII) of 28 August 1951, to amend the annual questionnaire on full employment so as to take into consideration the progress achieved by the under-developed countries and the obstacles facing them in their economic development;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in analysing the replies from governments:

(a) To deal not only with problems of employment and under-employment, but also with problems encountered in carrying out plans basic to economic development; with industrial, mining and agricultural production — in particular, food production; and with financial, technical and scientific resources having a direct bearing on economic development;

(b) To include in the analysis, in order to facilitate comparison, a reference table showing the progress made by the industrialized countries in these respects;

4. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council:

(a) To continue its studies of the problem of financing the economic development of under-developed countries;

(b) To study practical ways and means and comprehensive programmes for developing those countries;

(c) Within the framework of existing institutions, to pay particular attention to the problem presented by the financing of non-self-liquidating projects and, generally, by the establishment of a regular flow of international public capital;

(d) To consider additional methods of increasing the international flow of public funds for the economic development of under-developed countries.

C

The General Assembly,

Considering that in order to raise the standard of living and the economic and financial capacity of the under-developed countries, where the levels of annual *par capita* incomes are low, it is essential to expand and improve their agricultural and industrial production, which is not generally sufficient,

Considering that the capital available through agricultural and industrial credit institutions and through national savings in under-developed countries is not sufficient to provide extensive credits for the expansion and improvement of present production in the measure and with the speed desirable in view of the seriousness of the economic and social situation of those countries,

Considering that the expansion and improvement of present production presuppose the provision of credit to many thousands of individual and corporate local producers who have no direct recourse to international credit,

Considering that the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development is entrusted, within the limits of its financial resources and of its Articles of Agreement, with the task of granting duly authorized and guaranteed loans for the economic development of Member States,

1. *Invites* the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, within the framework of its Articles of Agreement, to

continue to expand its lending operations keeping in mind the special situation of under-developed countries with low levels of annual *per capita* income and, in particular:

(a) To give full consideration to continuous and effective co-operation with the national agricultural and industrial credit institutions of under-developed countries, members of the Bank, with the objective of increasing their effective resources by means of loans;

(b) To afford the national institutions which make loans to agricultural and industrial producers the technical advice required to establish sound standards and methods of scrutiny and control of such transactions, in order to ensure the viability of such loans;

(c) To consider the possibility of increased financing of basic agricultural development projects so as to ensure greater productivity and utilization of land resources;

(d) To consider the possibility of increased financing of manufacturing industries so as to enable the under-developed countries to make further use of their mineral and other resources and thereby assist them in achieving more rapid progress in industrialization;

(e) To keep the Economic and Social Council periodically informed of its progress in these fields of development;

2. *Recommends* further that all governments respond to the fullest extent possible to the recommendations contained in paragraph 8 (c) of Economic and Social Council resolution 294 (XI) of 12 August 1950.

Uitgegeven de tiende April 1952.

De Minister van Buitenlandse Zaken a.i.,

W. DREES.