

nations and for the nations in the process of development to encourage the formation of appropriate domestic savings in the latter,

1. *Recommends* to Member States that:

(a) Whenever governments adopt measures affecting the prices of primary commodities entering international trade, they should duly consider the effect of such measures on the terms of trade of countries in the process of development, in order to ensure that the prices of primary commodities are kept in an adequate, just and equitable relation to the prices of capital goods and other manufactured articles so as to permit the more satisfactory formation of domestic savings in the countries in the process of development and to facilitate the establishment of fair wage levels for the working populations of these countries with a view to reducing the existing disparity between their standards of living and those in the highly industrialized countries;

(b) Without prejudice to the recommendation contained in sub-paragraph (a) above, their governments should give serious consideration to all other aspects of the problem of undue fluctuations in the terms of trade;

(c) Their governments should intensify their efforts to reduce restrictions on imports of primary commodities;

2. *Recommends* that governments co-operate in establishing multilateral as well as bilateral international agreements or arrangements relating to individual primary commodities as well as to groups of primary commodities and manufactured goods, for the purpose of:

(a) Ensuring the stability of the prices of the said commodities in keeping with an adequate, just and equitable relationship between these prices and those of capital goods and other manufactured articles;

(b) Safeguarding the continuity of the economic and social progress of all countries, those producing as well as those consuming raw materials;

3. *Recommends* that the countries in the process of development should adopt and give effect to national programmes of integrated economic development conducive to the rational utilization of the proceeds of their primary activities, the absorption of their surplus active population and the improvement of their standards of living;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in the study being prepared in compliance with Economic and Social Council resolution 427 (XIV) an estimate of the financial repercussions which changes in the terms of trade between primary commodities and capital goods and other manufactured articles produce on the national incomes of countries in the process of development, and an analysis of the distribution of those incomes;

5. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, for submission to the Economic and Social Council and to the General Assembly, a study on the impact of important synthetic products on the demand for natural primary products entering international trade;

6. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to ap-

point a small group of experts of recognized authority on the subject to prepare, during 1953, a report on such practical measures as it may be advisable to adopt pursuant to the recommendations contained in subparagraphs (a) and (b) of paragraph 1, and in paragraphs 2 and 3 of the present resolution, the report to be issued on the responsibility of the group of experts and to be transmitted to the General Assembly together with the Economic and Social Council's views thereon;

7. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to place at the disposal of the group of experts mentioned in the preceding paragraph the records of the discussions on this item during the seventh session of the General Assembly.

411th plenary meeting,
21 December 1952.

624 (VII). Migration and economic development

The General Assembly,

Considering that the under-developed countries vary considerably in density of population,

Considering that in many of these and other countries, owing to the insufficiency of suitable land and of opportunities of employment, over-population is reflected in unemployment, under-employment, poverty and under-consumption,

Considering further that, in many countries with vast areas of cultivable land, sparseness of population and inadequacy of capital have been factors retarding economic development,

Noting that the Director-General of the International Labour Office in his reports^a to the Economic and Social Council deals with the International Labour Organisation's proposal for further action regarding methods of assisting European migration,

1. *Recommends* Member States and non-member States, classified variously as countries of emigration and of immigration, to conclude bilateral or multilateral agreements with a view to the equipment, transfer and resettlement of groups of emigrants, without racial or religious discrimination, as a part of their general economic development;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, the specialized agencies, in particular the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and other interested international organizations to continue their active co-operation in the equipment, transfer and technical training of groups of emigrants in the countries of emigration or immigration or both, by rendering such economic, financial or administrative assistance as is consistent with their respective constitutional provisions.

411th plenary meeting,
21 December 1952.

^a See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fourteenth Session, Annexes*, document E/2235 and mimeographed document E/2235/Add. 1.