

programmes, thus facilitating the economic development of less developed countries;

2. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, in his analysis of the possibilities and desirability of the use of surplus foodstuffs for the above purpose, to examine whether such use may lead to displacement of markets for those commodities and what effects it may have on the economic and financial position of those countries which depend primarily on the export of similar commodities;

3. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to consider the possibility of postponing until its twenty-fifth session its examination of the report of the Secretary-General, in order to be in a position to take fully into account the discussions and the expert technical studies being undertaken by the Food and Agriculture Organization concerning the establishment of national food reserves;

4. *Invites* both importing and exporting Member States to continue to consult, through the appropriate bodies established by the Food and Agriculture Organization, with a view to facilitating the establishment of national food reserves, with due regard for the principles of surplus disposal recommended by the Food and Agriculture Organization,<sup>6</sup> particularly the need to avoid harmful interference with normal patterns of production and international trade and to ensure that the use of surplus reserves will result in genuine additional consumption as defined in the principles of the Food and Agriculture Organization.

*656th plenary meeting,  
20 February 1957.*

#### **1026 (XI). Establishment of a world food reserve**

*The General Assembly,*

*Having in mind* the desirability of achieving the objectives set forth in General Assembly resolution 827 (IX) of 14 December 1954 and Economic and Social Council resolution 621 (XXII) of 6 August 1956,

*Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other agencies, to explore the desirability of setting up a working group to examine the practical possibilities of implementing the various proposals made in the report of the Food and Agriculture Organization<sup>7</sup> as well as the various suggestions made at the twenty-second session of the Economic and Social Council and at the eleventh session of the General Assembly, and to report to the Council not later than at its twenty-fourth session for appropriate action.

*656th plenary meeting,  
20 February 1957.*

#### **1027 (XI). Development of international economic co-operation and the expansion of international trade**

*The General Assembly,*

*Noting* the growth in world production and trade since the Second World War,

<sup>6</sup> Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Commodity Policy Studies, No. 10 *Functions of a World Food Reserve—Scope and Limitations* (Rome, 1956), annex III.

<sup>7</sup> Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Commodity Policy Studies No. 10, *Functions of a World Food Reserve—Scope and Limitations* (Rome, 1956).

*Recognizing* the need for continued efforts to reduce or remove obstacles to international trade and to promote its expansion on a multilateral basis,

*Considering* that the further development of mutually beneficial international economic co-operation, and particularly a continued expansion of international trade, would contribute to the expansion of the economies of all countries,

*Considering in particular* that a high and stable level of international trade is indispensable to the economic development of the less developed countries, and especially to those countries which depend for their foreign exchange earnings largely on the export of one commodity or a few commodities,

*Recognizing* that existing international bodies and agreements concerned with international trade provide a framework for the effective consideration of trade problems, payments arrangements and related economic problems of mutual interest, and are doing valuable work in this field,

*Recognizing further* the desirability of avoiding the waste of resources and the weakening of existing organizations in the field of international trade through the duplication of their functions and activities,

1. *Urges* the Governments of Member States to continue their efforts to reduce existing barriers to international trade in a mutually satisfactory manner for the purpose of expanding such trade at the fastest feasible rate and, in particular:

(a) To continue to work toward this objective through the international organizations which are working successfully for the expansion of world trade, and to continue to avail themselves of services offered in the field of trade by these organizations;

(b) To reduce or remove restrictions and/or discrimination with regard to trade and payments as soon as their balance of payments and reserve positions permit, having due regard to the special problems arising from the economic development needs of the less developed countries;

(c) To conduct their trade policies with due regard to their possible harmful effects on the economies of other countries, especially countries which are dependent on exports of relatively few commodities;

(d) To follow internal economic, monetary and fiscal policies which promote high levels of production, employment and investment, keeping in mind the relationship between such internal policies and the possibilities of expanding world trade;

2. *Endorses* Economic and Social Council resolution 614 (XXII) of 9 August 1956 and requests the Council to continue to give particular attention to developments in the field of international trade;

3. *Looks forward with interest* to the establishment of the Organization for Trade Co-operation and urges States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to act with a view to approving the agreement establishing the Organization for Trade Co-operation.

*656th plenary meeting,  
20 February 1957.*

#### **1028 (XI). Land-locked countries and the expansion of international trade**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recognizing* the need of land-locked countries for adequate transit facilities in promoting international trade,