

2148 (XXI). International Tourist Year

The General Assembly,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1108 (XL) of 7 March 1966, recommending that the year 1967 be designated as International Tourist Year,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1130 (XLI) of 26 July 1966,

Recalling further the resolution of the United Nations Conference on International Travel and Tourism entitled "Importance of tourism",¹ which stated, *inter alia*, that tourism is a basic and most desirable human activity deserving the praise and encouragement of all peoples and all Governments,

Taking into account the recommendations contained in annex A.IV.24 of the Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,² which recognizes that international tourism, as an important invisible export, can and does make a vital contribution to the economic growth of developing countries,

Bearing in mind the need for international co-operation in promoting tourism in view of its useful role in the educational, cultural, economic and social fields,

Recognizing the importance of international tourism, and particularly of the designation of an International Tourist Year, in fostering better understanding among peoples everywhere, in leading to a greater awareness of the rich heritage of various civilizations and in bringing about a better appreciation of the inherent values of different cultures, thereby contributing to the strengthening of peace in the world,

Considering that the designation of an International Tourist Year will encourage the intensification of national and international co-operative efforts, by both Governments and interested organizations, for the promotion of tourism, in particular to developing countries,

Taking note with interest of the report of the International Union of Official Travel Organizations³ on the preparations for the International Tourist Year and the proposals contained therein to encourage international tourism, in particular to developing countries,

1. Designates 1967 as International Tourist Year;

2. Invites the States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency, and the international, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, to exert all possible efforts for the success of the International Tourist Year, with special emphasis on promoting tourism to developing countries;

3. Further invites those States and organizations to take into account, as appropriate, in their plans and programmes for the International Tourist Year, the proposals contained in the above-mentioned report of the International Union of Official Travel Organizations;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to provide, within the limits of existing resources and available funds, the necessary assistance for the successful organization of the International Tourist Year, including the widespread dissemination of information on its objectives;

¹ See *Recommendations on International Travel and Tourism* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.I.6), p. 17.

² See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development*, vol. I, *Final Act and Report* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.B.11), p. 55.

³ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 20, document E/4218.

5. Further requests the Secretary-General to prepare, in co-operation with the International Union of Official Travel Organizations, and to submit to the Economic and Social Council, if possible in 1968, a report embodying:

(a) A description of the programmes and activities undertaken by Governments and interested organizations during the International Tourist Year, with specific mention of exceptional temporary measures taken by individual Governments;

(b) An assessment of the results achieved in realizing the aims and objectives set for the International Tourist Year, particularly in encouraging tourism to developing countries.

1458th plenary meeting,
4 November 1966.

2152 (XXI). United Nations Industrial Development Organization

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that the industrialization of developing countries is essential for their economic and social development and for the expansion and diversification of their trade,

Conscious of the fact that the acceleration of industrial development, especially in the developing countries, depends largely on the broadest international co-operation,

Considering the widespread desire for a comprehensive organization capable of intensifying, co-ordinating and expediting the efforts of the United Nations system in the field of industrial development,

Bearing in mind the need for special measures designed to give additional impetus to the industrialization of the less advanced of the developing countries,

Recalling its resolution 2089 (XX) of 20 December 1965, by which it established within the United Nations an autonomous organization for the promotion of industrial development,

Having considered the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development,⁴

I

Decides that the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (hereinafter referred to as the Organization), established as an organ of the General Assembly, shall function as an autonomous organization within the United Nations in accordance with the provisions set forth in section II below;

II

PURPOSE

1. The purpose of the Organization shall be to promote industrial development, in accordance with Article 1, paragraph 3, and Articles 55 and 56 of the Charter of the United Nations, and by encouraging the mobilization of national and international resources to assist in, promote and accelerate the industrialization of the developing countries, with particular emphasis on the manufacturing sector.

⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 41, document A/6229.

FUNCTIONS

2. In the fulfilment of its purpose, the Organization shall undertake:

- (a) Operational activities, including in particular:
 - (i) Encouragement and promotion of and making of recommendations for national, regional and international action to achieve more rapid industrialization of developing countries;
 - (ii) Contribution to the most effective application in the developing countries of modern industrial methods of production, programming and planning, taking into account the experience of States with different social and economic systems;
 - (iii) Building and strengthening of institutions and administration in the developing countries in the matter of industrial technology, production, programming and planning;
 - (iv) Dissemination of information on technological innovations originating in various countries and, for the developing countries, assistance in the implementation of practical measures for the application of such information, the adaptation of existing technology and the development of new technology especially suited to the particular physical, social and economic conditions of developing countries through the establishment and improvement, *inter alia*, of technological research centres in these countries;
 - (v) Assistance, at the request of Governments of developing countries, in the formulation of industrial development programmes and in the preparation of specific industrial projects, including, as necessary, technical and economic feasibility studies;
 - (vi) Co-operation with the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut in assisting the regional planning of industrial development of developing countries within the framework of regional and sub-regional economic groupings among those countries, where such groupings exist;
 - (vii) Making recommendations, in connexion with the objectives stated under (vi) above, for special measures for adapting and co-ordinating the measures adopted so that, in particular, the less advanced of the developing countries will receive a strong impetus to their growth;
 - (viii) Offering advice and guidance, in close co-operation with the appropriate bodies of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, on problems relating to the exploitation and efficient use of natural resources, industrial raw materials, by-products and new products of developing countries, with a view to increasing their industrial productivity and contributing to the diversification of their economies;
 - (ix) Assistance to the developing countries in the training of technical and other appropriate categories of personnel needed for their accelerated industrial development, in co-operation with the specialized agencies concerned, in conformity with the principles of collaboration and co-ordination set forth in paragraphs 33 and 34 below;

- (x) Proposing, in co-operation with the international bodies or inter-governmental regional bodies concerned with industrial property, measures for the improvement of the international system of industrial property, with a view to accelerating the transfer of technical know-how to developing countries and to strengthening the role of patents consistent with national interests as an incentive to industrial innovations;
 - (xi) Assistance, at the request of Governments of developing countries, in obtaining external financing for specific industrial projects, by giving guidance in the preparation of requests, by providing information on the terms and conditions of the various financing agencies and by advising the financing agencies on the technical and economic soundness of the projects submitted for financing;
- (b) Action-oriented studies and research programmes designed especially to facilitate the activities outlined in sub-paragraph (a) above, including in particular the compilation, analysis, publication and dissemination of information concerning various aspects of the process of industrialization, such as industrial technology, investment, financing, production, management techniques, programming and planning.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

Composition

3. The Industrial Development Board (hereinafter referred to as the Board), established as the principal organ of the Organization, shall consist of forty-five members, elected by the General Assembly from among States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency for a term of three years, provided, however, that of the members elected at the first election the terms of fifteen members shall expire at the end of one year and the terms of fifteen other members at the end of two years.

4. In electing the members of the Board, the General Assembly shall have due regard to the principle of equitable geographical representation and shall accordingly observe the following distribution of seats:

- (a) Eighteen from the States listed in part A of the annex to the present resolution;
- (b) Fifteen from the States listed in part B of the annex;
- (c) Seven from the States listed in part C of the annex;
- (d) Five from the States listed in part D of the annex.

The lists of States contained in the annex shall be reviewed by the Board in the light of changes in the membership of the United Nations or of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

5. Retiring members shall be eligible for immediate re-election.

6. Each member of the Board shall have one representative with such alternates and advisers as may be required.

Functions and powers

7. The principal functions and powers of the Board shall be:

(a) To formulate principles and policies to achieve the purpose of the Organization;

(b) To make proposals for putting those principles and policies into effect and to take such other steps within its competence as may be conducive to this end;

(c) To initiate such other action as may be necessary and appropriate to the fulfilment of the purpose of the Organization;

(d) To consider and approve the programme of activities of the Organization;

(e) To review and facilitate the co-ordination of activities within the United Nations system in the field of industrial development;

(f) To exercise control over the effective utilization of resources available to the Organization;

(g) To keep the activities of the Organization under review and to request its Executive Director to prepare such reports, studies and other documents as it may deem appropriate;

(h) To report annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council; the Council may transmit to the Organization and to the General Assembly such comments on the report as it may deem necessary.

Voting

8. Each member of the Board shall have one vote.

9. Decisions of the Board shall be taken by a simple majority of the members present and voting.

Procedures

10. The Board shall adopt its own rules of procedure.

11. The Board shall meet as required in accordance with its rules. It shall normally hold one regular session a year.

12. The Board shall elect its President, three Vice-Presidents and a Rapporteur to hold office for a period of one year. In electing its officers, it shall pay due regard to the principle of equitable geographical representation.

13. The Board may invite any State Member of the United Nations or member of a specialized agency or of the International Atomic Energy Agency to participate, without a vote, in its deliberations on any matter of particular concern to that State.

Subsidiary organs

14. The Board may establish such subsidiary organs on a permanent or *ad hoc* basis as may be necessary for the effective discharge of its functions, including, as required, expert groups to consider specific problems and to make recommendations.

15. The Board shall determine the terms of reference and rules of procedure of its subsidiary organs.

16. In electing the members of its subsidiary organs, the Board may include any State Member of the United Nations or member of a specialized agency or of the International Atomic Energy Agency, whether or not that State is represented on the Board.

SECRETARIAT

17. The Organization shall have an adequate permanent and full-time secretariat, which will be appointed in accordance with Article 101 of the Charter of the United Nations, and which will avail itself of the other

appropriate facilities of the Secretariat of the United Nations.

18. The secretariat shall be headed by the Executive Director, who shall be appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and whose appointment shall be confirmed by the General Assembly. He shall be appointed for four years and shall be eligible for re-appointment.

19. The Executive Director shall have over-all responsibility for the administrative and research activities of the Organization. He shall also be responsible for all operational activities of the Organization, including activities executed by the Organization as a participating organization of the United Nations Development Programme. He shall make arrangements for meetings of the Board and shall prepare such reports, studies or other documents as may be necessary for the functioning of the Board and its subsidiary organs and shall perform such other functions as may be entrusted to him by the Board.

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

20. The expenditure of the Organization shall be classified under the following categories:

(a) Expenses for administrative and research activities;

(b) Expenses for operational activities.

21. Expenses for administrative and research activities shall be borne by the regular budget of the United Nations, which shall include a separate budgetary provision for such expenses.

22. Expenses for operational activities shall be met:

(a) From the voluntary contributions made to the Organization, in cash or in kind, by Governments of the States Members of the United Nations, members of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency;

(b) Through participation in the United Nations Development Programme on the same basis as other participating organizations;

(c) By the utilization of the appropriate resources of the United Nations regular programme of technical assistance.

23. Voluntary contributions to the Organization for its operational activities under paragraph 22 (a) above may be made, at the option of the Governments, either:

(a) Through announcement at a pledging conference to be convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the recommendation of the Board; or

(b) In accordance with regulations 7.2 and 7.3 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations; or

(c) By both of these methods.

24. The voluntary contributions referred to in paragraph 22 (a) above shall be governed by the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, except for such modifications as may be approved by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Board.

25. Disbursement of the funds referred to in paragraph 22 (b) above shall be for purposes consistent with the policies, aims and functions of the Organization, including such policies and programmes as may be established by the Board, and shall be made by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in consultation with the Executive Director of the Organization.

26. All States Members of the United Nations, members of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency, and in particular the industrially advanced countries, when considering contributions for the operational activities of the Organization under paragraph 22 (a) above, are urged to bear in mind the pressing need for the industrial development of the developing countries.

CO-ORDINATION AND CO-OPERATION WITH UNITED NATIONS BODIES AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

27. The Organization shall play the central role in and be responsible for reviewing and promoting the co-ordination of all activities of the United Nations system in the field of industrial development.

28. In its relations with organs and agencies within the United Nations system, the Board shall act in conformity with the responsibilities of the Economic and Social Council under the Charter of the United Nations, particularly those of co-ordination, and with the relationship agreements with the agencies concerned.

29. There shall be a close and continuous working relationship between the Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in accordance with the general principle that the former shall be competent to deal with the general and technical problems of industrialization, including the establishment and expansion of industries in developing countries, and the latter with the foreign trade aspects of industrialization, including the expansion and diversification of exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures by developing countries.

30. The Organization shall establish a close and continuous working relationship with the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut.

31. The Organization shall be a participating agency in the United Nations Development Programme and there shall be close co-operation and co-ordination between the Organization and the United Nations Development Programme. The Executive Director shall be a member of the Inter-Agency Consultative Board of the United Nations Development Programme.

32. Adequate arrangements shall be made by the Secretary-General of the United Nations for close co-operation and co-ordination between the secretariat of the Organization and the other departments of the United Nations Secretariat.

33. The Organization shall exercise its functions, when appropriate, in close co-operation with the specialized agencies concerned and the International Atomic Energy Agency.

34. The co-ordination between the Organization and the specialized agencies concerned and the International Atomic Energy Agency shall be carried out at the inter-governmental level by the Board. Adequate arrangements shall also be made by the Secretary-General of the United Nations for such co-ordination at the secretariat level.

35. The Organization may establish appropriate working relationships with relevant inter-governmental organizations.

36. The Organization may, when it considers it appropriate, establish a working relationship with international non-governmental organizations concerned with the promotion of industrial development.

FUTURE INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

37. The General Assembly shall review, in the light of experience, the effectiveness and further evolution of these institutional arrangements, with a view to deciding upon such changes and improvements as might be necessary in order to meet fully the growing needs in the field of industrial development.

TRANSITIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

38. The provisions approved by the General Assembly under the appropriate sections of the budget for the activities of the Centre for Industrial Development shall be transferred to the Organization.

39. The post of Commissioner for Industrial Development shall be abolished.

40. The Secretary-General of the United Nations, in establishing the secretariat of the Organization under paragraph 17 above, shall make arrangements, in consultation with the Executive Director:

(a) To transfer to the secretariat of the Organization such of the existing staff of the Centre for Industrial Development as is appropriate to the functions of the Organization;

(b) To transfer to the secretariat of the Organization the staff at present servicing the operational activities of the Centre for Industrial Development for which the Organization will assume full operational responsibility;

(c) To recruit such additional staff as may be required to fill the existing posts in the establishment for the purpose of industrial development.

41. After the adoption of the present resolution, the Economic and Social Council is requested to abolish the Committee for Industrial Development.

42. The Executive Director shall submit to the Board at its first session a report on the activities so far carried out by the United Nations system in the field of industrial development and proposals for a work programme for the Organization, by sectors and areas of activities.

*1468th plenary meeting,
17 November 1966.*

ANNEX

A. LIST OF STATES INDICATED IN SECTION II, PARAGRAPH 4 (a)

Afghanistan	Iraq
Algeria	Israel
Botswana	Ivory Coast
Burma	Jordan
Burundi	Kenya
Cambodia	Kuwait
Cameroon	Laos
Central African Republic	Lebanon
Ceylon	Lesotho
Chad	Liberia
China	Libya
Congo (Brazzaville)	Madagascar
Congo (Democratic Republic of)	Malawi
Dahomey	Malaysia
Ethiopia	Maldives Islands
Gabon	Mali
Gambia	Mauritania
Ghana	Mongolia
Guinea	Morocco
India	Nepal
Indonesia	Niger
Iran	Nigeria
	Pakistan

Philippines	Thailand
Republic of Korea	Togo
Republic of Viet-Nam	Tunisia
Rwanda	Uganda
Saudi Arabia	United Arab Republic
Senegal	United Republic of Tanzania
Sierra Leone	Upper Volta
Singapore	Western Samoa
Somalia	Yemen
South Africa	Yugoslavia
Sudan	Zambia
Syria	

B. LIST OF STATES INDICATED IN SECTION II, PARAGRAPH 4 (b)

Australia	Luxembourg
Austria	Malta
Belgium	Monaco
Canada	Netherlands
Cyprus	New Zealand
Denmark	Norway
Federal Republic of Germany	Portugal
Finland	San Marino
France	Spain
Greece	Sweden
Holy See	Switzerland
Iceland	Turkey
Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Italy	
Japan	United States of America
Liechtenstein	

C. LIST OF STATES INDICATED IN SECTION II, PARAGRAPH 4 (c)

Argentina	Haiti
Bolivia	Honduras
Brazil	Jamaica
Chile	Mexico
Colombia	Nicaragua
Costa Rica	Panama
Cuba	Paraguay
Dominican Republic	Peru
Ecuador	Trinidad and Tobago
El Salvador	Uruguay
Guatemala	Venezuela
Guyana	

D. LIST OF STATES INDICATED IN SECTION II, PARAGRAPH 4 (d)

Albania	Poland
Bulgaria	Romania
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
Czechoslovakia	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Hungary	

2155 (XXI). Programme of studies on multi-lateral food aid

The General Assembly,

Recalling the recommendation contained in annex A.II.6 of the Final Act of the United Nations Conference, on Trade and Development, relating to the World Food Programme,⁵ and General Assembly resolution 2096 (XX) of 20 December 1965 calling for a study of the means and policies which would be required for large-scale international action of a multilateral character, under the auspices of the United Nations system, for combating hunger effectively,

Gravely concerned both at the growing food shortage in the developing countries, which is due to a decline in

⁵ See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development*, vol. I, *Final Act and Report* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.B.11), p. 32.

their production of food-stuffs accompanied by a high population growth rate, and at the reduction of surplus stocks of such food-stuffs in the exporting countries,

Taking note of the fact that, according to the third world food survey carried out by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the total food supplies in the developing countries should increase, between 1957-1959 and 1975, by some 80 per cent to ensure a reasonable rise in nutrition levels,⁶

Considering that international food aid should be the subject of concerted and planned measures designed to make available to the developing countries a more regular flow of food-stuffs supplementing outside financial resources, with a view to supporting the efforts of those countries to finance their development, and more particularly to ensure the growth of their agricultural production, to absorb unemployment and, in the short term, to make good their food shortage,

Having considered the Secretary-General's report on the arrangements made with a view to the preparation of the programme of studies called for in General Assembly resolution 2096 (XX),⁷ and drawing attention particularly to the need for modification of the draft outline for an inter-agency study on multilateral food aid to take into account the discussions in the inter-governmental bodies concerned and in the light of further inter-agency consultations,

Having considered further the extract from the report of the Committee on Commodity Problems of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on its fortieth session concerning the international study of multilateral food aid,⁸ containing, *inter alia*, suggestions for modifications of the draft outline for the study prepared in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2096 (XX),

Considering that although, according to the present work schedule, the final report called for in General Assembly resolution 2096 (XX) will not be available before the beginning of 1968, it is nevertheless necessary that the first studies prepared should be taken into consideration at the second session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and at other international meetings dealing with the question of food-stuffs,

1. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and in consultation with the other organizations and programmes concerned, and taking advantage of the facilities of the United Nations, including in particular the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development:

(a) To bear in mind the second, third and fourth preambular paragraphs of the present resolution, the suggestions contained in the report of the Committee on Commodity Problems of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on its fortieth session concerning the draft outline for the inter-agency study, and the suggestions formulated by members of the Economic and Social Council at its forty-first session;

(b) To submit as soon as possible the study called for in General Assembly resolution 2096 (XX), taking into account the views of the States Members of the

⁶ See Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Freedom from Hunger Campaign: Basic Study No. 11, Third World Food Survey* (Rome, 1963), p. 9.

⁷ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 16, document E/4210.

⁸ *Ibid.*, document E/4236.