

Whereas, enemy countries and their nationals have taken the property of occupied countries and their nationals by open looting and plunder, by forcing transfers under duress, as well as by subtle and complex devices, often operated through the agency of their puppet Governments, to give the cloak of legality to their robbery and to secure ownership and control of enterprises in the post-war period;

Whereas, enemy countries and their nationals have also, through sales and other methods of transfer, run the chain of their ownership and control through occupied and neutral countries, thus making the problem of disclosure and disentanglement one of international character;

Whereas, the United Nations have declared their intention to do their utmost to defeat the methods of dispossession practised by the enemy, have reserved their right to declare invalid any transfers of property belonging to persons within occupied territory, and have taken measures to protect and safeguard property, within their respective jurisdictions, owned by occupied countries and their nationals, as well as to prevent the disposal of looted property in United Nations markets; therefore

THE UNITED NATIONS MONETARY AND FINANCIAL CONFERENCE

1. Takes note of and fully supports steps taken by the United Nations for the purpose of—

- (a) Uncovering, segregating, controlling, and making appropriate disposition of enemy assets;
- (b) Preventing the liquidation of property looted by the enemy, locating and tracing ownership and control of such looted property, and taking appropriate measures with a view to restoration to its lawful owners;

2. *Recommends—*

That all Governments of countries represented at this Conference take action consistent with their relations with the countries at war to call upon the Governments of neutral countries—

- (a) To take immediate measures to prevent any disposition or transfer within territories subject to their jurisdiction of any—
 - (1) Assets belonging to the Government or any individuals or institutions within those United Nations occupied by the enemy; and
 - (2) Looted gold, currency, art objects, securities, other evidences of ownership in financial or business enterprises, and of other assets looted by the enemy; as well as to uncover, segregate, and hold at the disposition of the post-liberation authorities in the appropriate country any such assets within territory subject to their jurisdiction;
- (b) To take immediate measures to prevent the concealment by fraudulent means or otherwise within countries subject to their jurisdiction of any—
 - (1) Assets belonging to, or alleged to belong to, the Government of and individuals or institutions within enemy countries;
 - (2) Assets belonging to, or alleged to belong to, enemy leaders, their associates and collaborators; and
 to facilitate their ultimate delivery to the post-armistice authorities.

VII. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

Whereas, in Article I of the Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund it is stated that one of the principal purposes of the Fund is to facilitate the expansion and balanced growth of international trade, and to contribute thereby to the promotion and maintenance of high levels of employment and real income and to the development of the productive resources of all members as primary objectives of economic policy;

Whereas, it is recognized that the complete attainment of this and other purposes and objectives stated in the Agreement cannot be achieved through the instrumentality of the Fund alone; therefore

THE UNITED NATIONS MONETARY AND FINANCIAL CONFERENCE

Recommends—

To the participating Governments that, in addition to implementing the specific monetary and financial measures which were the subject of this Conference, they seek, with a view to creating in the field of international economic relations conditions necessary for the attainment of the purposes of the Fund and of the broader primary objectives of economic policy, to reach agreement as soon as possible on ways and means whereby they may best—

- (1) Reduce obstacles to international trade and in other ways promote mutually advantageous international commercial relations;
- (2) Bring about the orderly marketing of staple commodities at prices fair to the producer and consumer alike;
- (3) Deal with the special problems of international concern which will arise from the cessation of production for war purposes; and
- (4) Facilitate by co-operative effort the harmonization of national policies of Member States designed to promote and maintain high levels of employment and progressively rising standards of living.