



**ADDENDUM TO THE REPORT**

**OF THE**

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL**

---

**RESUMED FIFTY-FIRST SESSION**

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY**  
**OFFICIAL RECORDS : TWENTY-SIXTH SESSION**  
**SUPPLEMENT No. 3A (A/8403/Add.1)**

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*New York, 1972*

#### NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

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## ABBREVIATIONS

<b>FAO</b>	<b>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations</b>
<b>OAU</b>	<b>Organization of African Unity</b>
<b>UNCTAD</b>	<b>United Nations Conference on Trade and Development</b>
<b>UNDP</b>	<b>United Nations Development Programme</b>
<b>UNESCO</b>	<b>United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization</b>
<b>UNICEF</b>	<b>United Nations Children's Fund</b>
<b>UNIDO</b>	<b>United Nations Industrial Development Organization</b>
<b>WHO</b>	<b>World Health Organization</b>

## Chapter I

### ORGANIZATION OF THE RESUMED FIFTY-FIRST SESSION

1. The Council held its resumed fifty-first session from 27 to 29 October, on 17 and 23 November and 20 December 1971 at United Nations Headquarters.

2. The agenda adopted by the Council for its resumed fifty-first session is reproduced in the annex to the present report.

3. At its 1808th meeting,<sup>1</sup> the Council decided, on the suggestion of the Secretary-General under rule 17 of the rules of procedure, to include an additional item, entitled "Committee on Science and Technology and Committee on Review and Appraisal: records of meetings". At the same meeting, it agreed, also on the proposal of the Secretary-General, that item 11 of the agenda should be modified to provide for the election of 11 additional members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme.

4. This addendum to the report of the Economic and Social Council on the work of its fiftieth and fifty-first sessions<sup>2</sup> covers the work of the Council's resumed fifty-first session. The resolutions and decisions adopted at the resumed session are issued in a separate volume as a supplement to the Official Records of the Economic and Social Council.<sup>3</sup> The summary records of the meetings of the Council are also issued as part of the Official Records of the Council.

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<sup>1</sup> E/SR.1808.

<sup>2</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/8403)*.

<sup>3</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Resumed Fifty-first Session, Supplement No. 1A (E/5073/Add.1)*.

FINANCIAL QUESTIONS

**A. Report of the International Monetary Fund**

5. The Council considered item 1 of the agenda of its resumed fifty-first session (Report of the International Monetary Fund) at its 1800th, 1801st and 1805th meetings.<sup>4</sup> It had before it the report of the International Monetary Fund for the fiscal year ended 30 April 1971<sup>5</sup> and the analytical summary of the report (E/5075).

6. In introducing the report, the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund observed<sup>6</sup> that, although the current difficulties of the monetary situation chiefly reflected strains in economic relations among the major industrial countries, they were also of profound significance for the developing countries, for without the restoration of orderly trade and payments relations, the development efforts of those countries would suffer.

7. The period since the mid-1960s had been marked by recurrent crises in gold and foreign exchange markets, evidenced by enormous shifts of capital among the major financial centres. Underlying those crises was the emergence of disequilibria in the balance of payments of a number of leading industrial countries, disequilibria which had been in large measure due to differences among countries in the intensity of inflationary pressures and to inadequate international co-ordination of policies adopted to control those pressures. Moreover, payments imbalances had been further increased by delays in the application of internal or external corrective policies. Those conditions, reinforced by speculative forces, had been responsible for transfers of a large volume of short-term capital from the United States of America to Europe, which had caused five European countries to take action in May in connexion with exchange rates. Despite that action, the international payments situation had remained precarious, largely because of the continuing deficit in the United States balance of payments. On 15 August 1971, the United States authorities had taken wide-ranging measures, such as the suspension of the convertibility of the dollar into gold and other reserve assets and the imposition of a general import surcharge, which might seriously disrupt trade and currency relations within the international community. At the same time, those measures afforded an opportunity for strengthening such relations and removing the basic causes of weakness that had characterized the international monetary system over the past few years.

8. When the Governors representing the 118 member countries of the Fund had met in September at Washington, they had thus been confronted with both a risk and a challenge: the risk had been that, if common understandings were not reached, the situation

would continue to deteriorate; the challenge had been for the international community to agree on the appropriate course of action. A consensus had emerged on some important issues and the Governors had unanimously passed a resolution calling upon all members to collaborate with the Fund and with each other in establishing a satisfactory structure of exchange rates, which would be maintained with appropriate margins, and in facilitating resumption of the orderly conduct of the Fund's operations, which had been affected by recent developments. The last point had special relevance to developing countries. Because of the limited external financing available to those countries, they must be assured of continued access to the Fund's resources in order to tide them over their payments difficulties.

9. Members had also been called upon to collaborate in efforts to reduce the current restrictive trade and exchange practices and to establish satisfactory arrangements for the settlement of international transactions. As far as the long-term problems were concerned, the Executive Directors of the Fund had been requested to make reports to the Board of Governors without delay on the measures that were necessary or desirable for the improvement or reform of the international monetary system. There had thus been a clear consensus that international action was required to resolve the present difficulties and that such action would serve the economic interests of all members, and not least those of the developing countries, whose vulnerability in the crisis had been widely recognized by the Governors. The view had been expressed that a major collaborative effort was needed to deal adequately with the present imbalance in world payments. It had been agreed that there should be a realistic new structure of exchange rates for the major currencies and that any such currency realignment should take place as expeditiously as possible and should be accompanied by some temporary widening of the possible margins of fluctuation around parity. For the longer term, improvement or reform of the international monetary system would involve measures relating both to the effectiveness of the international adjustment process and to improvement in control over the volume of international liquidity. To those ends, all aspects of the system were being studied by the Fund, including the role of reserve currencies, gold and Special Drawing Rights; the arrangements to be made for convertibility of currencies; the provisions of the Articles of Agreement with respect to exchange rates; and possible measures to deal with the problems created by destabilizing capital movements. Many Governors had expressed their belief that the evolution of the international monetary system should include a major increase in the role played by an internationally managed reserve asset. In that context, it had been thought that the Special Drawing Rights could in time become the main asset in which countries would hold their reserves.

<sup>4</sup> E/SR.1800, 1801, 1805.

<sup>5</sup> International Monetary Fund, *Annual Report of the Executive Directors for the Fiscal Year ended April 30, 1971* (Washington, D.C.).

<sup>6</sup> E/SR.1800.

10. The unmistakable message of the Annual Meeting was that, whatever detailed form the modifications in the international monetary system might take, they must continue to be based on the essential principles underlying the system designed at Bretton Woods. That system had been based on adherence to a set of international rules and on a realistic structure of exchange rates, and it had been universally recognized that those principles must remain the cornerstone of any new system if the needs of world trade and economic development were to be adequately served.

11. The importance to the developing countries of restoring the rules governing trade and currency relationships had been underlined by the developments of recent months. The currency disturbances appeared to have contributed to a slippage in commodity prices, particularly of metals. Another disquieting result of the recent crisis had been a stalemate in the negotiations for the untying of development loans. The prospect of a much-needed increase in the volume of development aid also seemed to have suffered a setback. Perhaps even more serious were the effects of recent events on the efforts of developing countries to diversify their exports. Exchange rate fluctuations, together with commercial restrictions, such as the import surcharge recently imposed by the United States, had, therefore, particularly unfavourable effects on the economies of many of those countries. It was of great importance to developing countries that international rules in the field of trade and exchange policies should be observed by the major industrial countries. It was appropriate that all countries, developed and developing alike, should participate in international collaboration on matters which profoundly affected their own interests, but such participation was only possible if there existed an accepted code of procedures operating through established international institutions. An attempt was currently being made to devise a durable solution to the present problems. Any undue delay would make a satisfactory solution immensely more difficult. Consequently, the sense of urgency must not be lost in accomplishing the task that lay ahead.

12. Members of the Council congratulated the Managing Director on his presentation of the report and commended the Fund's performance during the year under review. Several representatives stressed the need for prompt action aimed at restoring orderly trade and payments relations. Representatives pointed out that developing countries should participate from the outset in decisions leading to international monetary reform. The view was also expressed that proposals for the solution of the current crisis should be supplemented by special provisions in favour of the developing countries and that the industrial countries should endeavour to establish or improve machinery to protect commodity prices from market fluctuations, and to return to a system of fixed parities, which was a necessary if not a sufficient condition for stable prices of raw materials. The industrial countries should also increase their assistance to the third world so as to keep pace with their increases in public expenditure. It was also stated that the dollar should not enjoy a privileged position and that its price should be determined by its actual purchasing power. Many representatives stressed that the creation of a neutral reserve currency, such as the Special Drawing Rights, would have to be supplemented by a link between the Special Drawing Rights and development aid.

13. Replying to the comments made during the debate, the Managing Director said that the main industrialized countries had a special responsibility with regard to both their internal and, even more important, their external economic policies. There was an urgent need to return to a satisfactory monetary order and to abolish the trade restrictions which had recently been adopted. It was essential, in his view, to ensure that decisions which affected all members of the International Monetary Fund should not be taken by a small minority of countries.

14. The Council, at its 1801st meeting,<sup>7</sup> on a proposal made by the President, took note with appreciation of the report of the International Monetary Fund (resolution 1647 (LI)).

15. At the 1805th meeting,<sup>8</sup> the representative of Tunisia, on behalf also of Kenya and Madagascar, introduced a draft resolution (E/L.1466). Later in the meeting Ceylon became a co-sponsor. The draft resolution was orally revised by the sponsors in order to meet proposals made by representatives during the discussion. The Council adopted the draft resolution, as revised, by 16 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

16. In resolution 1652 (LI), the Council expressed grave concern at the serious disarray in the international monetary situation and, in particular, its effects on the economic and social progress of the developing countries; affirmed its conviction that a satisfactory solution to the present crisis could be found, and recurrent crises avoided, if all States Members of the United Nations, members of the International Monetary Fund and other international organizations concerned acted in the sense expressed in its resolution 1627 (LI) of 30 July 1971; noted with satisfaction resolution 26.9 of 1 September 1971 adopted by the twenty-sixth Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund and expressed the hope that that formed the initial basis for an early and satisfactory solution to the present crisis, which would take into account the interests of all Member States and, in particular, those of the developing countries; affirmed that all member States of the International Monetary Fund should be given the opportunity to participate fully and from the outset in consultations and negotiations leading to international monetary reform; and urged States Members of the United Nations to co-operate with the International Monetary Fund in the search for equitable solutions that would facilitate the achievement of the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade.

## B. Reports of the World Bank Group

17. The Council considered item 2 of the agenda of its resumed fifty-first session (Reports of the World Bank Group) at its 1802nd and 1803rd meetings.<sup>9</sup> It had before it analytical summaries of the 1971 annual reports of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association and of the International Finance Corporation (E/5074).

18. Introducing the reports, the President of the World Bank Group observed<sup>10</sup> that the Group was operating at a high level of activity, meeting and in

<sup>7</sup> E/SR.1801.

<sup>8</sup> E/SR.1805.

<sup>9</sup> E/SR.1802, 1803.

<sup>10</sup> E/SR.1802.



some cases surpassing the goals set for the 1968-1973 period. In the fiscal year ended 30 June 1971, it had made loans, credits and investments amounting to the equivalent of \$2,600 million, as against \$2,300 million in 1970, \$1,900 million in 1969 and \$1,000 million in 1968. In order to finance disbursements and increase liquidity, the Bank had borrowed nearly \$1,400 million in 1971. Many of those commitments had contained elements marking fresh departures in the Group's policies and practices. For the first time the Group had made loans or investments for research in agriculture, for paramedical education, for an institution created exclusively to develop a capital market in a developing country, for farmer-training mobile units, for a company to finance hotel construction and for a pollution-control project. The Bank had, in its five-year programme launched in 1968, sought to double the volume of commitments over the previous five years. The commitments for the first three years of the period and the programme for the current financial year made it seem probable that the total target of \$11,600 million would not only be reached but exceeded in 1973. The World Bank Group's plans to treble its financing for education and to quadruple it for agriculture for the five-year period were on schedule and being met. The Bank Group had also decided to give more assistance to the very poorest among its member countries—those with *per capita* incomes of \$100 or less per year. According to the current estimate, the total number of projects that the Group would have financed for that category of countries during the 1969-1973 period would be 215, as against 158 for 1946-1968, the first 23 years of the Bank's activities.

19. The President pointed out that the Bank Group was concerned not only with the size of a country's economy, but also with the quality of the life for each member of society. As to the United Nations system, it could and should play a role of leadership in the search for new solutions to the problems of the third world, especially the problems of population, nutrition and employment. The President went on to observe that most countries of the third world, even those where the symptoms of overpopulation were not yet fully evident, should give population planning a much higher priority in their development programmes than at present. It was clear to everyone who was engaged in development that a twofold strategy was required. On the one hand, efforts should be intensified to encourage and assist family planning in order to shorten the time required to reduce the rate of growth. On the other hand, development programmes should be reshaped to take account of the fact that world population was going to continue to grow rapidly for a long time. The need for both those lines of action was urgent.

20. In the developing world malnutrition was a pervasive and dominant fact. It was the most important single cause of infant mortality, and stunted the physical growth and mental capacity of hundreds of millions of those who survived. One could not afford to wait for full economic development before attacking the problem. Every developing country, within the limits of its current economy, had the potential for feeding its population better than it did at present. Nutrition was a question that the Bank intended to tackle at much closer range. It had recently agreed to join WHO, FAO and UNICEF in sponsoring and financing the technical operations of the Protein Advisory Group as a means of improving its access to

scientific knowledge in that field and increasing the chance of putting that knowledge into practice. By concerted action with other United Nations bodies, the Bank hoped, *inter alia*, to increase the sensitivity of Governments to that question and to help them to organize national nutrition programmes and to finance specific projects in the context of such programmes.

21. Despite the considerable economic expansion they had achieved, very few developing countries had grown rapidly enough to absorb the growing increase in labour force. Unemployment approximated between 20 and 25 per cent of the labour force in the developing countries. In most developing countries, the average income was much higher in urban than in rural areas. That imbalance between urban and rural incomes underlined the need for development policies aimed at greater employment and greater equality of income distribution. The only effective solution was to raise the incomes of the poorest groups by increasing the number of productive jobs available to them. There would have to be important shifts in public policy away from investment programmes which favoured the urban areas and from all measures and policies which, directly or indirectly, restricted farm earnings. The green revolution would have to be sustained and broadened. A further challenge was to ensure that the benefits of the green revolution accrued to the small farmers as well as to the wealthier farmers. Together with FAO and UNDP, the Bank had established a consultative group composed of representatives of Governments and of public and private organizations to ensure that the necessary funds were available to continue and expand existing agricultural research centres and, perhaps, to establish new ones. The Bank was co-operating with various United Nations bodies which were endeavouring to solve the problems of small farmers and had, for that purpose, recently financed certain projects directed expressly to small farmers and to an integrated approach to rural development.

22. Growth in the industrial sector, which was essential in the context of the Second United Nations Development Decade, would be particularly difficult for the developing countries. In 1970, in an effort to show an inventive and creative spirit, the Bank, with the assistance of UNIDO, had mounted a series of expert missions to survey industrial sectors and sub-sectors in its member countries and to help those countries to choose the most promising lines of industrial development. That effort had been concentrated mainly on the identification of industries offering a high export development potential. High-income countries discriminated more against imports from poor countries than from developed countries and the agreement in principle to grant preferential treatment to manufactured goods from developing countries was only beginning to be translated into action. The industrialized countries would have to accept competitive products from the less developed countries much more readily.

23. The President stated that, in his view, the world community now had the best opportunity it had had since the Bretton Woods Conference to take a memorable step forward in the realm of international economic relations. The monetary question was a world problem and must be solved with the interests of all nations in mind. It was the fear of an adverse balance of payments position, even a temporary one, that lay behind the inequitable attitude of the high-income countries towards the developing countries. Despite

the praiseworthy efforts of a few individual countries, the total volume of aid was approaching very slowly, if at all, the target of 0.7 per cent of the gross national product set for public aid. In absolute figures, the progress achieved was negligible in relation to the increase in the wealth of the high-income countries. The developing countries had as strong an interest as the countries which were members of the Group of 10 in the adoption of measures to facilitate a steady growth of both trade and aid. The flow of financial assistance to the developing countries and their international earning capacity should be protected from the fluctuations caused by payments transactions between wealthy nations. Some of the inspiration which had fired the early development effort had now given way to varying degrees of discouragement or indifference. It would be a serious misreading of history, however, to leave the task of development in the second rank of man's concerns.

24. In the ensuing discussion, most of the representatives who spoke congratulated the World Bank Group for its performance during the year under review. Concern was expressed that the volume of loans of the International Development Association had dropped considerably during the past fiscal year and, above all, that the agreement on the third replenishment of its resources had not yet become effective owing to the principal donor country's failure to act. Other representatives observed that the World Bank Group was to be congratulated on having managed to increase substantially the volume of its aid and to introduce more efficient methods of operation and also on having widened its conception of its responsibilities as a development institution. One representative empha-

sized that his delegation viewed with apprehension demographic policies which purported to be applicable everywhere and in all circumstances. The view was also expressed that the key to accelerated economic development in the developing countries was not the artificial reduction of the birth rate. The main means of overcoming economic backwardness must be the mobilization of the internal efforts and resources of developing countries and the adoption of appropriate national programmes and progressive political, social and economic measures covering all the major branches of the economy and production relations, including agriculture. The suggestion was made that the Bank should give even greater priority to rural development in such spheres as water development, housing, rural industries and social development.

25. The President said that the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development would take into account the comments made during the debate. He stressed that the Bank attached considerable importance to close co-operation between it and the Economic and Social Council and other organizations in the United Nations system which were concerned with development.

26. At its 1803rd meeting,<sup>11</sup> on the proposal of the President, the Council adopted without objection resolution 1648 (LI) in which it took note with appreciation of the report of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association and of the report of the International Finance Corporation.

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<sup>11</sup> E/SR.1803.

REPORT OF THE TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD

27. The Council considered item 3 of the agenda of the resumed fifty-first session (Report of the Trade and Development Board) at its 1804th meeting.<sup>12</sup> The Council had before it the report of the Board covering the work of the second and third parts of the tenth session and the eleventh session.<sup>13</sup> Introducing the report, the representative of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD drew attention to four of the major topics considered by the Board: preparation for the third session of the Conference; the impact of the current monetary situation on world trade and development; the Board's review of the implementation of the Conference; and special measures to benefit the least developed among the developing countries.

28. With regard to the first topic, the President of the Board and the Secretary-General of UNCTAD believed that the provisional agenda adopted represented a high common denominator of agreement, differences of opinion being relatively minor, given the importance of the issues at stake. The Secretary-General of UNCTAD would consult the representatives of member Governments concerning the organizational arrangements for the Conference with a view to submitting the results of his consultations to the General Assembly.

29. The international monetary situation had not been on the Board's agenda, but had been added in the light of the events of 15 August 1971. The Board had adopted a resolution (84 (XI)) declaring that all interested countries should participate freely in the consultations and negotiations on the reform of the international monetary system and requesting the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to engage in urgent consultations with the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund and prepare a study on the issues raised during the Board's discussions for consideration in December by the Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade and by the Conference at its third session in April/May 1972.

30. The Board's review of the implementation of the Conference was of particular interest at the current stage of discussion of the process of review and appraisal of progress in the implementation of the International Development Strategy of the Second United Nations Development Decade. Much of the discussion had been overshadowed by recent developments in the international monetary situation and their repercussion on the implementation of measures agreed to within UNCTAD. Nevertheless, many representatives had noted the progress achieved in recent years in some fields of UNCTAD's work, in particular the initiation of the Generalized System of Preferences; the negotia-

tion of the International Sugar Agreement; the renegotiation of the International Wheat Agreement; the creation of a favourable climate for co-operation in the fields of shipping and the transfer of technology; and the working out of UNCTAD's contribution to the International Development Strategy.

31. The Board had given close attention to measures to assist the least developed among the developing countries and had asked the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to work out an action-oriented programme, within UNCTAD's competence, to implement the relevant provisions of the International Development Strategy. In its resolution 82 (XI), the Board had invited the international organizations concerned, in particular UNDP and multilateral financial institutions, to increase their support for the least developed countries and had asked developed countries, or groups of developed countries, to keep that purpose in mind when providing such organizations with additional support.

32. Representatives who participated in the discussion commented on a number of aspects of the Board's report. The view was expressed that some of the topics mentioned in the provisional agenda, notably questions relating to disarmament and the environment, were not of immediate relevance to UNCTAD's work and might divert attention from more urgent tasks. The Conference's attention might, it was suggested, be concentrated on such matters as commodity trade, the Generalized System of Preferences and the implementation of the measures already agreed upon within UNCTAD. The conference should also concern itself with the impact of the international monetary situation on trade and development.

33. With regard to the role of UNCTAD in the review and appraisal of the implementation of the International Development Strategy, the view was expressed that steps should be taken to define UNCTAD's role in the process of review and to work out practical arrangements for co-operation with the Council and other bodies concerned, in accordance with the provisions of the Strategy.

34. With regard to institutional questions, two delegations voiced misgivings concerning the suggestion by some representatives on the Board that UNCTAD might be transformed into a specialized agency. It was noted that negotiations to that end would be protracted and might well result in the near-total eclipse of UNCTAD over a period of years. Measures should rather be taken to increase the practical effectiveness of UNCTAD. In that connexion, attention was drawn by some delegations to the importance of universality of participation in the Conference.

35. At the conclusion of the discussion, the Council adopted resolution 1649 (LI), in which it transmitted the report of the Trade and Development Board to the General Assembly; and drew the attention of the General Assembly to the comments and observations on the subject made in the Council at its 1804th meeting.

<sup>12</sup> E/SR.1804.

<sup>13</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/8415/Rev.1)*. The report was before the Council under cover of document E/5076 and Add.1 and 2.



## Chapter IV

### WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME: PLEDGING TARGET FOR 1973-1974

36. The Council considered item 6 of the agenda of the resumed fifty-first session (World Food Programme: pledging target for 1973-1974) at its 1805th meeting.<sup>14</sup> At the fifty-first session,<sup>15</sup> the Council had taken note of the ninth annual report of the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme (E/5022) and had decided to take no action on the draft resolution (see E/L.1462), which the Intergovernmental Committee proposed for adoption by the Council, until the Committee was able to make a firm recommendation for a pledging target. At the resumed session, the Council was informed that the Committee, at its twentieth session, had recommended a target figure of \$340 million (E/L.1462/Add.1).

37. Some representatives who took part in the discussion supported the proposed target figure, while others doubted that it was realistic, as the target of \$300 million for 1971-1972 had not been reached. On the other hand, the view was expressed that the proposed increase would barely cover the probable rise in costs. With the current rate of participation, the multilateral character of the Programme was diminished and the target of \$600 million, which it was hoped would be reached by the end of the Second United Nations Development Decade, would be unattainable.

38. The Council adopted the draft resolution proposed by the Intergovernmental Committee without objection, with the inclusion of the target figure of \$340 million recommended by the Committee.

39. In resolution 1650 (LI), the Council submitted for consideration and approval of the General Assembly the draft resolution set forth below and urged States Members of the United Nations and members and associate members of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to undertake the necessary preparation for the announcement of pledges at the fifth pledging conference for the World Food Programme.

#### *Draft resolution recommended by the Council*

#### *The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* the provisions of its resolution 2095 (XX) of 20 December 1965 under which the World Food Programme is to be reviewed before each pledging conference,

*Recalling* the provisions of paragraph 5 of its resolution 2527 (XXIV) of 5 December 1969 that,

<sup>14</sup> E/SR.1805.

<sup>15</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/8403)*, paras. 234-237.

subject to the review mentioned above, the next pledging conference should be convened, at the latest, early in 1972, at which time Governments should be invited to pledge contributions for 1973 and 1974 with a view to reaching such a target as may be then recommended by the General Assembly and the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,

*Noting* that the review of the Programme was undertaken by the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme at its nineteenth session and by the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-first session,

*Having considered* Economic and Social Council resolution 1650 (LI) of 29 October 1971, as well as the recommendations contained in the report of the Intergovernmental Committee,

*Recognizing* the value of multilateral food aid as implemented by the World Food Programme since its inception and the necessity for continuing its action both as a form of capital investment and for meeting emergency food needs,

1. *Establishes* for the two years 1973 and 1974 a target for voluntary contributions of \$340 million, of which not less than one third should be in cash and services, and expresses the hope that such resources will be augmented by substantial additional contributions from other sources in recognition of the prospective volume of sound project requests and the capacity of the World Food Programme to operate at a higher level;

2. *Urges* States Members of the United Nations and States members or associate members of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to make every effort to ensure the full attainment of the target;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to convene a pledging conference for this purpose at United Nations Headquarters early in 1972;

4. *Decides* that, subject to the review provided for in its resolution 2095 (XX), the next pledging conference, at which Governments should be invited to pledge contributions for 1975 and 1976 with a view to reaching such a target as may be then recommended by the General Assembly and the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization, should be convened, at the latest, early in 1974.

QUESTION OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

40. The Economic and Social Council considered item 7 of the agenda of the resumed fifty-first session (Question of the establishment of an international university) at its 1806th meeting.<sup>16</sup> The Council had before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/8510),<sup>17</sup> submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 2691 (XXV), which transmitted the results of the studies undertaken by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the decision taken thereon by the Executive Board of UNESCO, the report of the Secretary-General's Panel of Experts on the Establishment of an International University, as well as a note on organizational and financial aspects by the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research.

41. In introducing the report, the consultant to the Secretary-General underlined some of the features of the results of the studies and consultations which, in the Secretary-General's view, were remarkable and encouraging.

42. The first was the extent and character of the studies and consultations undertaken. Especially noteworthy was the success of UNESCO in canvassing the opinions of an impressive cross-section of the academic community in different parts of the world. The second striking feature of the document was the convergence of the findings of the different authorities and circles consulted. Thirdly, the ideas around which such a consensus had developed represented an evolution in thinking over the past year both as to the purpose and the character and structure of the proposed institution. If the contribution which a United Nations university could make to international understanding had become increasingly clear, so had three compelling needs of the world community, set out in detail by the Panel of Experts, which the university seemed uniquely equipped to meet. These included interdisciplinary studies of major issues before the United Nations, the need to provide new opportunities for fruitful contacts between scholars of the developed and the developing world and to promote centres of excellence in regions where these are scarce or lacking, and the need to stimulate the thinking and efforts of institutions of higher learning throughout the world with regard to the objectives of the Charter and to link those efforts in a systematic way to those of the United Nations family. Stress was laid on the role of the university as a catalyst and in stimulating creative thinking.

43. The consultant to the Secretary-General outlined the structure envisaged which would meet the above needs and would have the advantage of enabling the proposed institution to start with very modest funds. What was in mind was not a university in the conventional sense—there would be no undergraduates,

no central campus, no degrees—but rather a network of co-operation among institutions of higher learning. A number of issues remained to be examined and solved, including the questions of programme and financing. The Secretary-General therefore hoped that a preparatory committee would now be constituted by the General Assembly with broad terms of reference whose task it would be, *inter alia*, to propose a detailed structure and scheme of relationships for the United Nations university for submission to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session.

44. Some representatives who participated in the discussion felt that the United Nations was in need of an institution which would support its philosophy and universality, help to unify humanity through research, promote a feeling of international fellowship and strengthen co-operation between continents and between industrialized and developing countries. They supported the conceptual premises, as well as the proposals contained in the Secretary-General's report. Others felt that so many questions still remained to be settled in the organizational and financial fields that the matter was not ripe for decision.

45. One representative suggested that youth as well as the developing countries should be included in the proposed preparatory committee. He also urged that regional centres be established in Africa, Asia and Latin America as part of the United Nations University for higher learning.

46. One representative felt that the conclusions reached in the report of the Secretary-General had failed to convince him of the need to establish an international university. Further examination was required, according to UNESCO, on a number of political, administrative and financial problems affecting the project. He was unable to agree with many of the assumptions and conclusions of the report of UNESCO and the Panel of Experts and he had misgivings as to whether it could function independently without governmental supervision. He also drew attention to the reservations expressed by some members of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development at its meeting early in 1971. He was unclear as to whether the university was necessary at all and could not support the recommendation of the Secretary-General for further study of the question.

47. Many representatives expressed the view that, because time had not been available to study the report of the Secretary-General, the Council should transmit it to the General Assembly with the recommendation that the Assembly postpone consideration of the question until its twenty-seventh session.

48. At the conclusion of the item, the Council adopted resolution 1653 (LI), in which it transmitted the Secretary-General's report to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session; drew the attention of the

<sup>16</sup> E/SR.1806.

<sup>17</sup> Transmitted to the Council under cover of document E/5083. A supplementary report was subsequently issued under the symbol A/8510/Add.1/Rev.1.

Assembly to the Council's observations on the question at its 1806th meeting; and drew attention to the fact that the Council had not had an opportunity to study the report in detail and accordingly recommended that

the Assembly defer consideration of the item to its twenty-seventh session in order that the Council might have an opportunity to submit recommendations of a concrete nature to the General Assembly.

## Chapter VI

### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME AND CO-ORDINATION ON ITS TENTH SESSION

49. The Council considered item 4 of the agenda of the resumed fifty-first session (Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its tenth session) at its 1806th and 1807th meetings.<sup>18</sup> The Council had before it the report of the Committee on the second part of its tenth session (E/5072/Add.1)<sup>19</sup> covering its consideration of the new form of presentation of the United Nations budget and of the report of the special rapporteurs. The Council considered the Committee's report on the first part of its tenth session under item 5 of the agenda of the resumed session (Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations).<sup>20</sup>

50. After a brief discussion, the Council agreed to transmit the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the second part of its tenth session, together with the annexed alternative form of presentation of the budget, to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for detailed consideration, and to the General Assembly, together with the relevant report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/1363 and Add.1).

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<sup>18</sup> E/SR.1806, 1807.

<sup>19</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-first Session, Supplement No. 9A* (E/5072/Rev.1).

<sup>20</sup> See chapter VII below.



## Chapter VII

### IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES BY THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

51. The Council considered item 5 of the agenda of its resumed fifty-first session (Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations) at its 1805th meeting.<sup>21</sup> At its fifty-first session, the Council had decided<sup>22</sup> to postpone consideration of the item until the resumed session when the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination would have completed its consideration of the matter at its tenth session and the President would have been able to hold consultations with the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The Council had before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/8314 and Add.1-4),<sup>23</sup> prepared pursuant to paragraph 14 of General Assembly resolution 2704 (XXV); the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the first part of its tenth session;<sup>24</sup> and the report of the President of the Council on his consultations with the Chairman of the Special Committee (E/5079).

52. Introducing the report of the Secretary-General, the Under-Secretary-General for Trusteeship and Non-Self-Governing Territories explained that the replies of the specialized agencies and international organizations concerned had been organized under four headings: assistance to refugees from the colonial Territories; assistance to the peoples of Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and Territories under Portuguese administration, with the co-operation of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and, through it, of the national liberation movements; discontinuance of all collaboration with, and the withholding of financial, economic, technical and other assistance from, the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia and with the Governments of Portugal and South Africa; and examination, in consultation with OAU, of the possibility of providing for participation of the leaders of the liberation movements in the colonial Territories in Africa in conferences, seminars and other regional meetings.

53. The observer for OAU said that his organization looked forward to increased co-operation with the United Nations family of organizations for the benefit of the liberation movements of southern Africa. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 2704 (XXV), contacts had been established between OAU and a number of specialized agencies with a view to formulating concrete programmes of assistance to the liberation

movements. A similar programme in the field of education had already been approved by UNESCO, and a programme was under study by FAO. The OAU had recently established contacts with the United Nations Development Programme, which it was hoped would lead to the concrete assistance so urgently needed. Preliminary contacts had also been made with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund. He hoped that arrangements would soon be made by the organizations concerned to enable representatives of the African liberation movements to participate in meetings and seminars. In that context, he noted with satisfaction the resolution of the ECA Conference of Ministers on the representation of non-self-governing Territories in the work of the Commission (resolution 233 (X)) and hoped that the General Assembly would take appropriate action at the twenty-sixth session.

54. Representatives who participated in the discussion endorsed the recommendations and conclusions contained in the report of the President of the Council (E/5079) and welcomed the progress that was being made in the implementation of the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2704 (XXV). They hoped that co-operation with OAU and assistance would be further expanded and widened to include all the agencies and organizations of the United Nations system. One representative called in particular on agencies such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund to cease assistance to the authorities in southern Africa which continued to pursue colonialist and racist policies.

55. The representative of Yugoslavia, on behalf also of Pakistan and Tunisia, introduced a draft resolution (E/L.1467). In response to the suggestion of the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics that the draft should provide for a study of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council, similar to that undertaken by UNESCO, the representative of Tunisia, on behalf of the sponsors, orally revised the draft resolution by adding a new penultimate paragraph, intended to elicit information on the assistance furnished by non-governmental organizations to refugees from the colonial Territories and to the national liberation movements of those Territories, and the extent to which they collaborated with the authorities of those Territories.

56. A number of representatives noted that the report of the President of the Council had been only recently distributed and that they were therefore unable to take a position regarding the recommendations and conclusions it contained. Misgivings were also expressed regarding certain juridical issues raised in the report; in particular, the view was stated that the General Assembly should not request the agencies to take measures outside the scope of their constitutions or to

<sup>21</sup> E/SR.1805.

<sup>22</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/8403)*, paras. 710 and 711.

<sup>23</sup> Transmitted to the Council by a note of the Secretary-General (E/5033 and Add.1-4).

<sup>24</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-first Session, Supplement No. 9A (E/5072/Rev.1)*.



amend those instruments. Reservations were also expressed regarding the new penultimate paragraph.

57. The Council adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, by 16 votes to none, with 7 abstentions.

58. In resolution 1651 (LI), the Council took note of the report of the President of the Council and endorsed the conclusions and suggestions contained therein; recommended those conclusions and suggestions for action by the specialized agencies and organizations within the United Nations system; instructed its Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to study

how non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council could assist in the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and to report to the Council at its fifty-fourth session, taking into account deliberations on the item at the resumed fifty-first session of the Council; and decided to transmit to the General Assembly the reports of the President of the Council and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination in order to facilitate the consideration of the item by the Fourth Committee.

## ***Chapter VIII***

### **ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE APPLICATION OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TO DEVELOPMENT**

59. The Council considered item 8 of the agenda of its resumed fifty-first session (Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development) at its 1808th meeting.<sup>25</sup> The representative of France withdrew his delegation's draft resolution (E/L.1420).<sup>26</sup>

60. At the same meeting, the Council decided to postpone until the organizational meetings of its fifty-second session the appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development.

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<sup>25</sup> E/SR.1808.

<sup>26</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/8403), para. 366.

## Chapter IX

### CONSTITUTIONAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL QUESTIONS

#### A. Elections

61. At the 1808th meeting of its resumed fifty-first session,<sup>27</sup> the Council decided to defer to the organizational meetings of its fifty-second session the election of one member of the Statistical Commission from among the Latin American States.

62. At the same meeting, the Council elected the following 11 members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to fill the additional seats created by the General Assembly's decision (resolution 2813 (XXVI)) to enlarge its membership from 37 to 48: Austria, Guatemala, Iran, Lebanon, Morocco, Poland, Sweden, Turkey, Upper Volta, Zaire and Zambia. The term of office was determined by drawing lots: Austria, Guatemala, Iran and Morocco to serve for one year; Sweden, Zaire and Zambia for two years; Lebanon, Poland, Turkey and Upper Volta for three years.

63. Also at the same meeting, the Council elected 11 of 16 additional members of the Committee on Natural Resources as a consequence of the Council's decision, in its resolution 1621 A (LI) to enlarge the Committee from 38 to 54 members. The 11 members elected were Ceylon, Costa Rica, Greece, Hungary, Kuwait, Malaysia, the Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Zaire. It decided to defer until the organizational meetings of its fifty-second session the election of one member from among African States, one member from among Asian States, one member from among Latin American States and two members from among Western European and other States. It also decided to defer to the same organizational meetings the determination of the terms of office of the sixteen additional members.

#### B. Appointment of members of committees<sup>28</sup>

64. At the 1808th meeting of its resumed fifty-first session, the Council decided to defer to the organizational meetings of the fifty-second session the appointment of the members of the Committee for Development Planning.

65. At the same meeting, the Council approved the Secretary-General's nomination of 13 experts to

<sup>27</sup> E/SR.1808.

<sup>28</sup> See also chapter VIII above.

serve on the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control (E/5085 and Corr.1) and postponed until the organizational meetings of its fifty-second session the appointment of the remaining two members of the Committee.

#### C. Records of meetings of the Committee on Science and Technology and the Committee on Review and Appraisal

66. The Council considered item 9 of the agenda of its resumed fifty-first session (Committee on Science and Technology and Committee on Review and Appraisal: records of meetings) at the 1808th meeting. Under the item, the Secretary-General suggested (E/L.1463/Add.1) that the Council might wish to consider, in the light of the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2538 (XXIV), paragraph 4, whether the Committee on Science and Technology and the Committee on Review and Appraisal, established by Council resolutions 1621 B (LI) and 1621 C (LI), respectively, should be authorized to have summary records of their proceedings.

67. During the discussion of the item, several representatives felt it was imperative that both Committees should have records of their meetings because of the important nature of their tasks. Some representatives, on the other hand, were of the view that the proceedings of the two Committees could be adequately reflected in their reports, that summary records would be superfluous and that the effort and expenditure entailed in providing them could hardly be justified.

68. At the conclusion of the discussion, the Council decided by 19 votes to 7 to authorize the Committee on Science and Technology and the Committee on Review and Appraisal to maintain summary records of their proceedings.

#### D. Consideration of the provisional agenda for the organizational meetings of the fifty-second session

69. At its 1808th meeting, the Council approved the provisional agenda for the organizational meetings of the fifty-second session (E/5084).

*Annex*

**AGENDA OF THE RESUMED FIFTY-FIRST SESSION**

**Adopted by the Council at its 1800th meeting, held on 27 October 1971\***

1. Report of the International Monetary Fund.
2. Reports of the World Bank Group.
3. Report of the Trade and Development Board.
4. Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its tenth session.
5. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (13\*\*).
6. World Food Programme: pledging target for 1973-1974.
7. Question of the establishment of an international university.
8. Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (10 (b)\*\*).
9. Committee on Science and Technology and Committee on Review and Appraisal: records of meetings.\*\*\*
10. Appointment of members of the Committee for Development Planning and of members of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control.
11. Elections:
  - (a) Election of one member of the Statistical Commission (18\*\*);
  - (b) Election of 16 members of the Committee on Natural Resources;
  - (c) Election of 11 members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme.\*\*\*
12. Consideration of the provisional agenda for the organizational meetings of the fifty-second session.

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\* The item "Proposal to convene a special session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in October 1972", which appeared on the provisional agenda (E/L.1463 and Corr.1), was not included in the agenda as adopted.

\*\* Agenda item at the fifty-first session.

\*\*\* At its 1808th meeting, on 20 December 1971, the Council decided to include this additional item on its agenda.

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