



**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL**

Wednesday, 18 December 1963,  
at 3.15 p.m.

Resumed Thirty-sixth Session  
OFFICIAL RECORDS

NEW YORK

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President: Mr. Alfonso PATIÑO (Colombia).

Present:

Representatives of the following States: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, France, India, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Senegal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Observers for the following Member States: Algeria, Bulgaria, Chile, Ecuador, Iraq, Israel, Luxembourg, Romania, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

Representatives of the following specialized agencies: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; World Health Organization; International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

AGENDA ITEM 38

- (a) Report of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (E/3836) (concluded);
- (b) Report of the International Finance Corporation (E/3837) (concluded);
- (c) Report of the International Development Association (E/3838) (concluded)

1. Mr. BINGHAM (United States of America) welcomed the progress made by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, as evidenced by its annual report <sup>1/</sup> and by the statement of the Presi-

<sup>1/</sup> International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Eighteenth Annual Report, 1962-1963, Washington, D.C. Transmitted to members of the Council by a note of the Secretary-General (E/3836).

dent of the Bank (1309th meeting). Disbursements by the Bank had reached a record level in 1963, and the Bank had played a leading role in the formation of consortia and consultative groups. The project for the distillation of sea water in Malta, which was being assisted by the Bank, could have tremendous significance for the developing countries. Also welcome were the proposals put forward by the Bank for the establishment of conciliation and arbitration services for international private investment. The measures taken by the Bank to encourage private investment should be taken into account by the Secretariat in its studies on the promotion of private capital investment. The increase in the Bank's membership was gratifying, particularly the accession of new members from Africa. The Bank had continued to serve as an efficient executor of Special Fund projects; by the end of 1963, six of the fifteen projects undertaken would be completed.

2. IDA had also made excellent progress during the past year. The increase in both its resources and membership was gratifying. Particularly significant was the decision by seventeen Governments to make available to IDA an additional total of \$750 million of freely usable funds. The proposed annual level of new resources (\$300 million) represented a substantial increase in the amount which the developed countries were willing to channel through IDA. Through the Association they could make resources available to finance development on terms that would not unduly burden the borrowing nations. At the same time, those developed countries which did not carry out large-scale aid programmes of their own could contribute to development without the need for complicated administrative machinery. He hoped that the recent decision to replenish the Association's resources foreshadowed continued growth.

3. IFC had been particularly active in helping to establish industrial development finance companies. In 1963, it had undertaken the first of such operations jointly with the Bank by assisting in investments in Morocco, Pakistan and the Philippines. In 1963, ten countries had joined IFC; in the course of the year, it had made eleven commitments totalling \$18 million, bringing its cumulative net commitments to \$80 million. Its activities, which helped in the growth of capital markets and private enterprise, made IFC unique among public international institutions. Its operations were still, of course, on a relatively small scale, but the fact that it had entered into commitments amounting to \$10 million in the preceding five months gave encouragement for the future.

4. His delegation was most interested in the new policies which the President of the Bank had outlined and particularly welcomed Mr. Woods' plans to collaborate more closely with the specialized agencies, to provide more technical and capital assistance for education and to encourage and assist industrial development. Mr. Woods had also stressed the advantages of the multilateral approach. However, as Mr. Rusk, the

United States Secretary of State, had pointed out in 1961 before the National Conference on International Economic and Social Development, both multilateral and bilateral methods had to be used to their full capacity. There were limits to what the traffic could bear in the field of multilateral aid. It would not be wise or even acceptable abroad for the United States to dominate that field so heavily that the essential quality of multilateral aid could be distorted. Thus a balance was needed, but, by and large, the United States was prepared to support the further development of multilateral aid to the maximum which was acceptable and tolerable to the world community. The statement by President Johnson to the General Assembly (1284th plenary meeting) confirmed that policy. His delegation wholeheartedly approved the attitude of co-operation adopted by the Bank towards the United Nations and the Bank's "sister agencies", which opened up new horizons for ever greater contributions to international development by the United Nations family of organizations.

5. Mr. DE SILVA (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) said that the Bank's decision to enter the educational field was of vital importance, since the developing countries had recognized the need to draw up their educational programmes in close co-ordination with their general development plans. Co-operation between UNESCO and the Bank had begun only slightly more than a year ago, but it was already bearing fruit.

6. Although the paths followed by UNESCO and the Bank might be different, the two organizations were in fact pursuing the same aims. While the Bank was concerned mainly with the financing of educational projects, UNESCO would continue to help its members to develop their educational plans and integrate them within general development plans. It had been particularly gratifying that the President of the Bank had stressed the need to finance secondary as well as technical education. Such recognition was of vital importance because it confirmed the essential role to be played by the development of human resources in the achievement of the aims of the United Nations Development Decade.

7. The co-operation of UNESCO and the Bank would involve the secretariat of UNESCO in new responsibilities for the fulfilment of which the Director-General intended to present specific proposals to the Executive Board and the General Conference. He was convinced that co-operation between UNESCO and the Bank would have a decisive effect on general development and educational advancement and would help to speed up economic and social progress throughout the world.

8. Mr. WOODS (President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development) thanked those representatives who had made encouraging comments on the work of the Bank. The importance which various delegations attached to the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was impressive. But the Conference would represent a beginning rather than an end; it was unlikely to lead to a new all-embracing scheme for the detailed solution of world trade problems but rather to a keener appraisal and deeper understanding of such problems. He hoped that the studies being carried out by the Bank would make a modest contribution to that aim.

9. The PRESIDENT suggested that the Council should adopt a draft resolution taking note of the reports of

the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, of the International Finance Corporation and of the International Development Association.

*It was so decided.*

#### Inclusion in the agenda of an additional item

10. Mr. VIAUD (France) proposed the inclusion in the agenda of an additional item entitled "Enlargement of the membership of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development".

*It was so decided.*

### AGENDA ITEM 43

Enlargement of the membership of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development

11. Mr. GARCIA DELSOLAR (Argentina) said that his delegation was in favour of the proposal to enlarge the membership of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development since that would ensure a more equitable geographical representation and meet the wishes of Latin American countries, which were not sufficiently represented on the Committee.

12. Mr. DELGADO (Senegal) supported the proposal to enlarge the membership of the Advisory Committee.

13. Mr. EL-FARRA (Jordan) also supported the proposal to increase the membership of the Advisory Committee. However, the enlarged Committee should be regarded as a whole and the Council should not take a decision to confirm appointments until all the members had been nominated.

14. Mr. TRIVEDI (India) was in favour of increasing the membership of the Advisory Committee. The Council was unable to confirm the appointment of the eighteen members of the Committee since the Secretary-General had proposed only fifteen names in the note (E/3848 and Corr.1) that the Council would be examining in connexion with agenda item 32. It did not seem possible that the three additional members, who would be nominated by the Secretary-General after consultations with Governments and with due regard to equitable geographical representation, could be appointed in time for the meeting of the Advisory Committee scheduled for 25 February to 6 March.

15. Mr. OLARTE (Colombia) also supported the proposal to increase the membership of the Advisory Committee. The Council should proceed to confirm the appointment of the fifteen members proposed by the Secretary-General and postpone a decision on the appointment of the three additional members.

16. Mr. DE SEYNES (Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs) doubted whether the Secretary-General would have sufficient time to consult Governments in connexion with the choice of three additional members before the end of the Council's resumed thirty-sixth session. Due consideration would also have to be given to ensuring equitable geographical representation and a balanced distribution of the various scientific disciplines.

17. Mr. SOLODOVNIKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his delegation had no objection to the enlargement of the Advisory Committee. How-

ever, in view of the fact that the Secretary-General would need time to consult Member States, he wondered whether it might not be preferable to postpone confirmation of the fifteen members who had been appointed until the three additional members had been nominated.

18. Mr. FRANZI (Italy) recalled that the Council had decided, in resolution 980 A (XXXVI), that the Advisory Committee would consist of fifteen members appointed by the Council, on the nomination of the Secretary-General after consultation with Governments, on the basis of their personal qualifications, knowledge or experience, with due regard to equitable geographical representation. But the list of proposed candidates (E/3848 and Corr.1) gave no details concerning their qualifications and experience. If the Council decided to confirm the appointment of the fifteen members of the Advisory Committee without having at its disposal information regarding their qualifications, his delegation would not take part in that decision. He pointed out that, although many persons and Governments had been consulted, the Secretary-General had not sought the views of the Italian representative on the Council.

19. Mr. VIAUD (France) said his delegation was convinced that the membership of the Advisory Committee should not be increased to more than eighteen since the Committee would then become unwieldy and less effective. The procedure for appointing additional members should remain the same; the Secretary-General should nominate the members on the basis of consultations with Governments and submit his choice to the Council for confirmation. His delegation would not object if the Council decided to confirm the appointment of the proposed fifteen members at the present stage and defer the nomination of the three additional members. However, as the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs had indicated, the Council should schedule a meeting for January 1964 in order to confirm the appointment of the fifteen members already proposed and of the three additional members who would have been nominated by them.

20. Mr. EL-FARRA (Jordan) said that it was imperative to enlarge the membership of the Advisory Committee. The list which had been received did not specify the qualifications or experience of the candidates proposed. Not every Member State had been consulted on the choice of members and his delegation therefore felt that the Council could decide to enlarge the membership but should postpone confirmation of appointments until more information was available.

21. Mr. UNWIN (United Kingdom) said that the Council could hardly decide whether enlargement of the Advisory Committee was necessary without first considering the adequacy of the proposed fifteen members; but no information had been provided on which a judgement could be based.

22. Mr. CHIBA (Japan) said that his delegation was in favour of increasing to eighteen the membership of the Advisory Committee.

23. The PRESIDENT suggested that the Council should adopt a draft resolution under which it would decide to increase to eighteen the membership of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, established by Council resolution 980 A (XXXVI).

*It was so decided.*

## AGENDA ITEM 32

### Elections (continued)

#### APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE APPLICATION OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TO DEVELOPMENT (E/3848 AND CORR.1)

24. Mr. EL-FARRA (Jordan), supported by Mr. TRIVEDI (India) and Mr. FRANZI (Italy), said that the appointment of the members of the Advisory Committee should be postponed until the Council had details of the qualifications of the candidates and was in a position to elect all eighteen members.

25. Mr. VIAUD (France) supported that view. It would perhaps be possible to hold an extraordinary meeting of the Council in January for the purpose of electing the members.

26. Mr. GARCIA DEL SOLAR (Argentina) supported the idea of postponing the appointment of the members of the Advisory Committee.

27. The PRESIDENT pointed out that the membership of the Council would change on 31 December 1963. In addition, the Council would have to decide whether new officers would have to be elected if a meeting was held in January.

28. Mr. UNWIN (United Kingdom) thought that it would not be necessary to elect new officers.

29. Mr. BINGHAM (United States of America) thought that, under rule 20 of the rules of procedure, it would be necessary for the Council to elect new officers at its first meeting in 1964.

30. Mr. EL-FARRA (Jordan), supported by Mr. UNWIN (United Kingdom) and Mr. BINGHAM (United States of America), suggested that the Council could decide, under rules 87 and 89, to suspend rule 20 regarding the election of officers.

31. Mr. MALINOWSKI (Secretary of the Council) announced that the Legal Counsel had expressed the view that, if rule 20 was suspended with the full agreement of the members, the Council could hold, early in 1964, a meeting which would be a continuation of the current session. Rule 21 should also be taken into account. However, the terms of office of the delegations of which the officers were members would not expire at the end of 1963. While the election of officers and other procedural matters were within the competence of the Council, its membership was within the jurisdiction of the General Assembly and would have to change as of 31 December.

32. The PRESIDENT suggested that the members of the Advisory Committee should be appointed at a meeting of the Council to be held in January 1964, which would be considered a continuation of the current session, although there would be changes in the Council's membership with effect from 1 January 1964.

*It was so decided.*

## AGENDA ITEM 42

#### Enlargement of the Economic Committee, the Social Committee and the Co-ordination Committee of the Council (E/L.1048)

33. Mr. SOLODOVNIKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) supported by Mr. SMID (Czechoslovakia), suggested that the President should appoint a working group to study the matter and find a generally acceptable solution.

34. Mr. DELGADO (Senegal) said that there was general agreement that the countries of Asia and Africa were inadequately represented on the Council and its committees. The draft resolution which the Second Committee had recommended for adoption by the General Assembly (A/5653 and Add.1, draft resolution XIV) had purposely not specified how many new members should be appointed to the Economic Committee, the Social Committee and the Co-ordination Committee of the Council, because discussions on the enlargement of the Council itself had been taking place in the Special Political Committee. The General Assembly had since recommended that the membership of the Council should be increased to twenty-seven (resolution 1991 B (XVIII)). The same increase should also be made in the membership of the committees. The figure of twenty-seven had been agreed upon after lengthy negotiations and was the result of a delicate compromise. The delegation of Senegal, together with seven other delegations, was submitting a draft resolution (E/L.1048) requesting the election of nine additional members, all of whom should serve on all three

committees. Of the nine additional seats, seven should be shared between Africa and Asia, one should be assigned to Latin America and one to Western Europe. The election of the new members for a period of one year would not prejudice any subsequent arrangements.

35. Mr. GARCIA DEL SOLAR (Argentina), speaking on behalf of the Council members from Latin America, said that the procedure of appointing a working group had not been adopted when the enlargement of the Council had been under discussion and should not be followed in the case of the enlargement of its committees.

36. Mr. KOTSCHNIG (United States of America) thought that the establishment of a working group would upset the agreement reached in the General Assembly and delay a solution.

37. Mr. SOLODOVNIKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) moved the adjournment of the meeting.

*The motion was adopted by 8 votes to 1, with 8 abstentions.*

The meeting rose at 6.40 p.m.