

sumed session did not permit it and the Second Committee was already behind in its work. Furthermore, the report had only been distributed on the previous day. His delegation therefore agreed that the Council should act immediately on the urgent matters referred to it directly by the Conference, should not reopen the debate on any substantive issues, and should take note of the report and transmit it to the Second Committee. If there was a need for further discussion in the Council, he agreed with the representative of Yugoslavia that certain points could be considered at the next session.

44. Mr. BARCELO (Mexico) said that the resolutions adopted at the World Food Conference were the product of a very delicate process of negotiation and compromise, and there could be no question of amending them in the Economic and Social Council. The Council should not be unduly legalistic or lose time, since it was precisely that kind of inadequate response to urgent situations which had caused certain other United Nations bodies to forfeit the confidence of the international community.

45. With regard to the establishment of the World Food Council, he believed that the mandate of the Economic and Social Council was sufficiently clear for it to take immediate action at its next meeting on the nomination of members. In that connexion, his delegation believed that a brief report by the Secretariat might be useful to the Council in making its choice.

46. Mr. BERLIS (Canada) said that he did not wish to confuse the issue by adding to the plethora of suggestions on how the Council should proceed. He simply wished to voice a warning against the recurrence of a similar procedural discussion at the next meeting. His delegation supported the idea of holding consultations before that meeting. It shared the view that it would not be profitable for the Council to reopen the substantive discussions already held at the Conference. The Council must complete its consideration of the report at its next meeting and submit it to the Second Committee with comments.

47. Mr. RYDBECK (Sweden) agreed with those representatives who had emphasized the urgency of the matter and warned against any attempt to reopen the debate on issues which had been settled in Rome. The

representative of Egypt had explained why the matter was urgent; indeed, the entire work for the Conference had been completed in less than a year because of the urgent need to solve the world food problem. Representation in Rome had been at a very high level, as requested by the General Assembly, and had included many government experts. It was, therefore, obviously unthinkable to reopen the debate. He was sure that the Council would act speedily at its next meeting, so that it could forward the report of the Conference to the Second Committee with its comments or recommendations. Members would obviously have to hold consultations regarding the institutional arrangements, and he hoped that the Council would deal with the matter speedily at its next meeting.

48. Mr. KITCHEN (United States of America) endorsed the comments made by the representatives of Egypt and Sweden. The substantive issues of a political nature dealt with in Rome were covered in resolutions I to XX. No further action should be necessary on those resolutions if the General Assembly and the Council were ready to endorse them. Resolution XXI required no action. Only resolution XXII dealt with issues which involved the Council, in paragraphs 1, 4 (a) and 11. If the Council could focus on those three points, it would enable the General Assembly to proceed with the implementation of the report.

49. Mr. JARPA (Chile) said that, as he understood it, at its next meeting the Council would only discuss the best way to implement the agreements reached in Rome and would not reopen the political and economic debates held during the Conference.

50. The PRESIDENT said there appeared to be a clear consensus that the Council should not reopen the debate on the substantive issues dealt with in Rome. At its next meeting, therefore, it would concentrate on the procedural aspects of the report. He urged interested delegations to hold consultations in the meantime. On the point raised by the representative of Jamaica concerning the legal meaning of the words "an organ of the United Nations", it would be useful to have the opinion of the Office of the Legal Counsel, and he would obtain such an opinion before the next meeting.

The meeting rose at 5.50 p.m.

1929th meeting

Friday, 29 November 1974, at 10.50 a.m.

President: Mr. Aarno KARHILO (Finland).

E/SR.1929

AGENDA ITEM 6

World Food Conference (*continued*):

- (a) Report of the World Food Conference (E/5586, E/5587 and Add.1-4);
- (b) Emergency measures in regard to the supply of fertilizers and pesticides (E/5596)

1. Mr. STEINER (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations) introduced the progress report of the Director-General of FAO on the International Fertilizer Supply Scheme (see E/5596). In

response to Economic and Social Council resolution 1836 (LVI) and upon the recommendation of the Commission on Fertilizers, the FAO Council had established the Scheme at its sixty-third session. The purpose of the Scheme was to ensure the availability of adequate amounts of fertilizers for developing countries and to mobilize financial assistance for those having serious payments problems because of high fertilizer prices.

2. In the past few months, the world fertilizer situation had deteriorated, and several countries—particularly on the Indian subcontinent and in Africa—

were unable to obtain their minimum current requirements. About half the fertilizers used in developing countries were imported and the cost of such imports in 1973/1974 was estimated at \$1.6 thousand million. Were it possible for those imports to increase at a conservative rate of 6 per cent annually, the cost in 1974/1975 would be of the order of \$5.4 thousand million, of which \$3.6 thousand million would be due to price increases.

3. In order to solve that very serious problem, the International Fertilizer Supply Scheme had embarked initially on four simultaneous activities: assessment of the uncovered fertilizer requirements of developing countries, with special attention to the countries most seriously affected by the economic crisis; assessment of the supply availability of fertilizers in producing countries; assessment of sources of finance to match shortfall and supplies; and practical arrangements to provide fertilizers to needy developing countries on receipt of requests.

4. So far, field missions had been sent to 16 countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America to assess uncovered fertilizer requirements and, with the agreement of the Governments concerned, to seek ways of remedying the existing shortfalls. Simultaneously, desk studies had been undertaken on supply shortfalls.

5. By the end of October 1974, 21 countries had officially requested help under the International Fertilizer Supply Scheme. The aid thus requested amounted to \$390 million. An effort had also been undertaken by the Scheme to define the availability of fertilizer supplies on commercial as well as on aid terms during the emergency period. A number of Governments had made firm pledges to supply the Scheme with services and cash worth \$30 million. In addition, the United Nations Emergency Operation in New York had allocated \$21 million to nine of the countries most seriously affected by the economic crisis, with a recommendation that the funds be used to acquire fertilizers through the Scheme.

6. The "fertilizer pool", which was a vital part of the Scheme, should not be viewed as containing large stocks of fertilizers under the exclusive control of FAO, nor large amounts of cash on an FAO account for fertilizer procurement. The pool represented in fact the total amount of fertilizers which industrialized countries and their industries had earmarked for needy developing countries over and above those covered by normal export contracts. Those fertilizers would therefore remain where they were until the moment when the necessary agreements had been concluded with the recipient countries for their shipment.

7. The Scheme had made a promising beginning, thanks to the co-operation of a number of producing countries, the fertilizer industry and recipient countries. The co-operation of countries such as the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway and the United Kingdom had been particularly valuable. In order to achieve the objectives implicit in Economic and Social Council resolution 1836 (LVI) and explicit in resolution 1/63 of the FAO Council, the International Fertilizer Supply Scheme must have at the earliest possible date firm commitments of support, in kind and in cash, from Governments which had not yet responded to the appeals of the Council and of the Director-General of FAO.

8. The aspects related to fertilizer supply—which was a vital agricultural input—such as investment in

new production capacity and the elimination of production and distribution bottlenecks, should not be the exclusive concern of a few countries but must increasingly become the subject of a concerted international effort. Only then would it be possible in future to avoid emergencies of the kind which the world was currently experiencing.

9. The PRESIDENT proposed that, if there was no objection, the Council should take note with satisfaction of the progress report of the Director-General of FAO on the International Fertilizer Supply Scheme (E/5596).

The decision was adopted.

10. The PRESIDENT invited the members of the Council to decide whether the report, in provisional form, of the World Food Conference (E/5587 and Add.1-4) should be transmitted to the General Assembly.

11. Mr. FASLA (Algeria) felt that, since little time remained before the end of the Assembly session, the report of the World Food Conference should be transmitted directly to the Assembly, so that it could take the necessary urgent decisions.

12. The report of the Conference was a compromise between the positions of various delegations and there could be no question of reopening the discussion. Nevertheless, the Economic and Social Council could consider ways of following up the recommendations or decisions of the Conference, particularly its recommendations concerning the establishment of an International Fund for Agricultural Development and of a World Food Council.

13. It was stated in Conference resolution XXII, paragraph 4 (a), (see E/5587, chap. V) that the members of the World Food Council would be nominated by the Economic and Social Council. He was not quite clear what the word "nominated" meant in that context. Did it mean that the members would in fact be elected by the Economic and Social Council and that their election would then have to be confirmed by the General Assembly? If that were so, what would happen if the General Assembly refused to confirm the election of a member? Would the Economic and Social Council have to hold another election?

14. In addition, he would welcome clarification concerning the number of members of the World Food Council and its relationship with the Economic and Social Council. For example, it was stated in resolution XXII that the World Food Council would report to the Economic and Social Council. Did that mean that the Economic and Social Council would be able to change the decisions of the World Food Council or simply make recommendations?

15. Further details should also be given about the relationship between the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the Council itself.

16. In resolution XXII, the World Food Conference recommended that the World Food Council should have its headquarters in Rome. The question therefore arose whether the secretariat of that organ would receive instructions from FAO or from the Secretary-General of the United Nations. In addition, who would pay the salaries of the staff members? If the Council was attached to FAO and received instructions directly from that agency, it might be asked what would then be the attitude of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization or of the United Nations Confer-

ence on Trade and Development when the World Food Council came to consider problems which were within their own spheres of competence.

17. He had no desire to question the consensus reached in Rome, and was simply trying to clarify the decisions which had been taken. It would perhaps be advisable for those questions also to be considered by the Second Committee. He would like the Secretary of the Council to provide clarification of the points which he had just mentioned.

18. Mr. de MOURA (Brazil) endorsed the comments made by the representative of Algeria. In his view, most delegations would prefer the report of the Conference to be transmitted to the Second Committee in order for it to take the necessary decisions. He too would welcome clarification of the points raised by the representative of Algeria.

19. Mr. BARCELO (Mexico) stressed the need for urgent implementation of the recommendations of the World Food Conference; that did not mean, however, that the Economic and Social Council or the Second Committee was obliged to take immediate measures to that end. He would have no objection to the Second Committee dealing with the question, as some delegations had suggested; since the Second Committee had a larger membership, it represented a broader range of viewpoints.

20. Mr. HASHMI (India) thought that at that stage the Council could only transmit the report to the Second Committee. It was that Committee which would have to clarify certain points that were still somewhat vague in resolution XXII. Resolution XIII was also important, however, since it requested the Secretary-General to take certain measures. He therefore proposed that the Council should take note of those two resolutions when it transmitted the report of the Conference to the Second Committee, and that it should act without further delay.

21. Mr. HOSNY (Egypt) endorsed the comments made by the previous speakers, and particularly by the representative of India. The Council should make a special request to the General Assembly to take a decision on resolutions XIII and XXII, which were very important.

22. Mr. MWANGAGUHUNGA (Uganda) agreed that the report should be transmitted to the Second Committee, so that it could take decisions on resolution XIII and XXII without delay. Perhaps the Secretary of the Council could provide some clarification of the relationship to be established between the World Food Council and the Economic and Social Council.

23. Mr. OLIVERI LOPEZ (Argentina) said his delegation associated itself with those which had proposed that the Council should without delay transmit the report of the Conference to the General Assembly for follow-up action. It strongly supported the proposal of the representative of Algeria that the members of the Council should nevertheless have an exchange of views on the question. With regard to the relationship to be established between the World Food Council and the Economic and Social Council and other United Nations bodies, it would probably be advisable for those who had participated in the Conference in Rome to contact the Secretary of the Council, with a view to clarifying points which remained unclear.

24. Mr. KITCHEN (United States of America) considered that informal consultations would make it pos-

sible to clarify a few points which remained obscure in document E/5587.

25. As time was pressing and much remained to be done, he proposed that the Council should take note with satisfaction of the report of the World Food Conference, transmit the report to the General Assembly with the recommendation that it should examine it as a matter of priority so that the provisions and recommendations of the Conference should be implemented without delay, request the Secretary-General to perform the task entrusted to him under Conference resolution XIII, paragraph 5, and lastly, request the Assembly to determine the composition of the World Food Council in accordance with resolution XXII, paragraph 4 (a).

26. Mr. FASLA (Algeria) said that the proposal by the United States representative was in fact a draft decision and he would welcome clarification regarding the fourth and last point of that proposal. Did it concern only determining the number of members of the future World Food Council? All countries, and particularly the developing countries, hoped that the General Assembly would do more than that and would establish the body concerned at the current session.

27. Mr. MACKENZIE (United Kingdom) observed that the document before the Economic and Social Council was the result of a delicate compromise and had been accepted by the representatives of all of the Governments present at the Conference in Rome; moreover, in view of the limited time available to the Council, and the fact that many points required clarification, it was necessary to avoid becoming bogged down in endless discussion. He agreed that the Council should take a decision immediately on the four points proposed by the United States representative. With regard to resolution XXII, paragraph 4 (a), his delegation considered that the question of the number of members of the World Food Council should be the subject of informal consultations.

28. Mr. CORDOVEZ (Secretary of the Council), referring to the question raised by the representative of Algeria concerning the procedure to be followed, said that the Economic and Social Council could not confine itself to transmitting the report of the Conference to the General Assembly if it was intended that the World Food Council should begin operations in 1975. In fact, there were two decisions to be taken: the number of members of that body had to be determined and those members had to be nominated. There was no real precedent, but the two questions could not be settled at the same time. The first step must be to determine the number of members of the World Food Council. In that connexion, it should be noted that the Second Committee was in principle supposed to complete its work by 6 December; hence, the question had to be referred to it before that date. The General Assembly would then have to give its approval so that the Economic and Social Council could nominate the members of the World Food Council; the General Assembly could then elect those members before the end of the current session.

29. With regard to the relationship between the World Food Council and the Economic and Social Council, it should be noted that all decisions taken by a United Nations Conference or body must be in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, which laid down the terms of reference of the Economic and Social Council, so that the relationship between

the World Food Council and the Economic and Social Council was bound to be in conformity with the Charter. As to the secretariat of the World Food Council, he expected Governments to indicate to him the meaning of the term "within the framework of FAO" in resolution XXII, paragraph 4 (b). Governments did not seem to have expressed their intentions clearly at the Conference in Rome. The Secretariat would have to submit a statement of financial implications in the light of the meaning attributed to that term.

30. With regard to the meeting which the Secretary-General was requested to convene in accordance with resolution XIII, paragraph 5, it should be noted that the Secretary-General could not convene such a meeting unless he had received an express request to that effect. A decision by the Economic and Social Council or the General Assembly would enable the Secretary-General to take action. However, any decision should take into account above all the need to enable the International Fund for Agricultural Development to begin operations as soon as possible.

31. Mr. KITCHEN (United States of America) said that during the negotiations in which it had participated, his delegation had understood that, by virtue of resolution XIII, paragraph 1, the Secretary-General was authorized to establish the International Fund for Agricultural Development and that, in accordance with the guidelines given him, he would take all necessary steps to establish that Fund as soon as sufficient resources became available. His delegation considered that for the time being the Secretary-General did not need to request a further opinion from the Economic and Social Council or the General Assembly.

32. With regard to resolution XXII, paragraph 4 (b), his delegation considered that the term "within the framework of FAO" meant that the secretariat of the World Food Council would form part of the United Nations Secretariat and would be serviced by FAO. As to the membership of the World Food Council, the latter was in an embryonic state and must be considered as a mechanism whose purpose was to co-ordinate the activities of auxiliary bodies which would not be established until the report had been adopted by the General Assembly. He doubted whether the World Food Council would be able to perform useful work in the immediate future. More time should be devoted to the question of its composition, so that the Economic and Social Council, at its organizational session in January 1975, could nominate the members, who could be confirmed by the General Assembly at its seventh special session. It was not absolutely essential to settle the question of the composition of the World Food Council immediately, and it would be preferable, should that prove necessary in order to establish a really viable body, to defer a decision on that subject until a later date.

33. Mr. MACKENZIE (United Kingdom) observed that there were discrepancies between resolution XIII and resolution XXII with regard to the Economic and Social Council. Resolution XXII made it clear that the Council had special responsibilities, but resolution XIII made no explicit reference to the Council. Consequently, the Council was not obliged to take a decision with regard to the latter resolution at the current meeting.

34. Mr. ČABRIĆ (Yugoslavia) considered it essential to take a decision on all the recommendations adopted by the Conference as soon as possible, prefer-

ably at the current session of the General Assembly. It was also essential that such decisions should be taken by consensus, i.e., without a vote, so as to reflect the consensus reached in Rome.

35. He agreed that the report should be transmitted to the General Assembly, but, in the light of the explanations given by the Secretary of the Council, he felt that the Secretary-General should be given guidelines indicating the most urgent steps to be taken by the Assembly. He also agreed in principle with the proposal of the United States representative, but felt that a decision should be taken at the current session or, at the latest, at the organizational session of the Economic and Social Council in January 1975, since that would make it possible to hold consultations concerning the composition of the World Food Council. The General Assembly could meet again after the January session of the Economic and Social Council and elect the members of the World Food Council.

36. With reference to the statement by the United Kingdom representative to the effect that the Economic and Social Council had no special responsibility with regard to resolution XIII, he wondered whether paragraph 3 of that resolution meant that the Governing Council which would administer the Fund would be elected by a small number of invited countries. The procedure to be followed was not clear. He considered it necessary for the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly to play a role in that connexion, and would welcome clarification on that point.

37. Mr. MUMEKA (Zambia) said he shared the views expressed by the United States representative and approved of resolution XXII, paragraph 4 (b), in which the World Food Conference recommended that the World Food Council should be serviced within the framework of FAO. The Director-General of FAO had already made arrangements, which had been approved by the FAO Council, and had obtained appropriations in order to cover the operation of the services necessary for the establishment of the World Food Council. He agreed with the representative of Yugoslavia that, since the decisions of the World Food Conference had been taken by consensus, it would also be desirable for the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly to take by consensus the decisions concerning the arrangements to be made to give effect to the recommendations of the Conference. Resolution XIII showed that the World Food Conference had believed that it was a matter of urgency to establish an International Fund for Agricultural Development, but for logistic reasons the Conference had decided that the Secretary-General of the United Nations should be requested to convene a meeting of all interested countries and competent institutions to discuss the way in which the Fund should be established. With regard to the other questions raised by the representative of Yugoslavia, he agreed that those questions were urgent and hoped that the General Assembly would see fit to take a decision on them as soon as possible. He agreed with the views expressed by the United Kingdom representative regarding the number of members and composition of the World Food Council.

38. Mr. FONSECA (Colombia) said that the recommendations of the World Food Conference were not quite what the developing countries had wanted. Nevertheless, important decisions had been taken. The Conference had not had time to make all the necessary

arrangements for implementing its recommendations and decisions; the necessary measures should be taken as early as possible. To his delegation, the number of members of the World Food Council and its composition was a very important question. The new body should be set up as a matter of urgency, and the Economic and Social Council should therefore make recommendations on the matter without delay—at the current meeting, if possible. There were two possible ways of establishing the World Food Council. The Economic and Social Council could make recommendations on its composition and the number of members to the General Assembly and then meet to nominate the members before the closure of the current session. The second procedure would take more time. It would require the General Assembly to reconvene in January 1975. Should the Economic and Social Council not reach agreement, consideration should be given to the possibility that, for once, it should refrain from nominating candidates for the World Food Council and leave that task to the General Assembly. It was his earnest hope that the World Food Council could be established at the current session of the General Assembly.

39. Mr. HJERTONSSON (Sweden) said that he, too, believed that the decisions taken in Rome should not be reconsidered. He recognized, however, that clarification of certain points would be useful. He endorsed the proposals made by the United States representative on measures to be taken by the Economic and Social Council, but, like the United Kingdom representative, was not sure that the Council needed to make a decision concerning resolution XIII, paragraph 5; his preference was for leaving that responsibility to the General Assembly. The suggestion made by the representative of Yugoslavia to the effect that the General Assembly should reconvene in January 1975 had some merit. He himself suggested that, in addition, the geographical groups should have consultations and convey their decision to the President of the General Assembly. On the subject of resolution XXII, paragraph 14, he said that it would be interesting to know how the World Bank, FAO and the United Nations Development Programme viewed their role in the matter concerned.

40. Mr. SHEMIRANI (Iran) suggested that the best course, if the Economic and Social Council failed to reach agreement on the number of members of the World Food Council or on its composition, would be to adopt the procedure proposed by the United States representative. With regard to resolution XIII, his delegation had from the outset attached great importance to the establishment of the International Fund for Agricultural Development, which was becoming increasingly urgent. The Secretary-General should initiate consultations with a view to convening a meeting of all the countries concerned as soon as the General Assembly had adopted that resolution.

41. Mr. BARCELO (Mexico) said that his impression was that the Council as a whole was in favour of referring the item to the Second Committee. On the other hand, some delegations contended that specific proposals should be made, so that the Second Committee could make its decision quickly. It should be borne in mind that the food issue was not an abstract problem: human beings were dying every day because nothing was being done to alleviate the situation. Consequently, the Second Committee's attention should be drawn to

the urgency of the entire matter, particularly resolutions XIII and XXII.

42. Mr. HANSEN (Netherlands) said that the General Assembly should adopt a resolution giving the broad outlines of the International Fund for Agricultural Development, and that it would be for the Economic and Social Council to devise rules for the operation of that Fund as soon as possible. The meeting mentioned in resolution XIII, paragraph 5, should take place in December 1974, so that the Economic and Social Council could consider the outcome of that meeting at its organizational session in January 1975, since the question was extremely urgent.

43. Mr. BOOTHE (Jamaica) observed that at the preceding meeting his delegation had asked a number of questions about resolution XXII, because certain points needed to be clarified. Certain tendencies were beginning to emerge, and he hoped that they would crystallize within the General Assembly.

44. At that meeting his delegation had referred to the need to make the meaning of resolution XXII, paragraph 1, clear; some words should be added to that paragraph to indicate that the World Food Council would operate under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council.

45. There had been much discussion at the current meeting of the nomination of members of the World Food Council. In his delegation's view, it was not the Economic and Social Council but Member States which should appoint the members of that new body. Each geographical group should nominate a representative who would be elected by the General Assembly. Consequently, the Economic and Social Council would have no role to play in the process.

46. Finally, the resolution was not very clear about the procedures for the submission of reports by the World Food Council. He held that it should report to the General Assembly each year through the Economic and Social Council.

47. Mr. STURKEY (Australia) said that his delegation wanted the World Food Council to be established as early as possible. To that end, he suggested that the Economic and Social Council should transmit the report of the World Food Conference to the Second Committee, which would consider it and make a decision. The proposal of the United States representative might be the right solution.

48. The Economic and Social Council might, as its Secretary had suggested, meet again in a few days to nominate the members of the World Food Council, in accordance with resolution XXII, paragraph 4 (a). Whatever procedure was adopted, he hoped that the issue would be settled before 1975.

49. Mr. CORDOVEZ (Secretary of the Council) explained, in reply to a question from the United Kingdom representative about resolution XIII, that by virtue of General Assembly resolution 3180 (XXVIII) the Economic and Social Council had been entrusted with over-all responsibility for the World Food Conference. Consequently there was no doubt that the Economic and Social Council should make some decision, either by devising recommendations or by referring the question to the Second Committee.

50. As for the establishment of the Fund, the practice in cases of that kind was that the General Assembly took a decision. He would, however, consult the competent authorities on the matter.

51. The text of resolution XXII was ambiguous about the relationship between the World Food Council and the United Nations Secretariat, and it would be the responsibility of the General Assembly to lay down the nature of the relationship between the World Food Council and the Secretariat. Nevertheless, steps should be taken to obviate possible constitutional and institutional conflicts.

52. In reply to a question by the representative of Sweden, Mr. WEITZ (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations) explained that the FAO Council had given the Director-General a fairly wide mandate which would allow him, if necessary, to take action in pursuance of a decision of the United Nations General Assembly. Provision had also been made for convening a special session of the FAO Council in March 1975 with a view to taking any legal decisions which might be required as a result of a decision of the General Assembly. The Council had also given some latitude to the Director-General in financial matters and had authorized him to make decisions on certain questions, including negotiations with the World Bank and other agencies. He believed that the decisions of the FAO Council would reach the General Assembly by 2 December.

53. Mr. MUMEKA (Zambia) pointed out that the representative of Jamaica had asked the United States delegation a specific question about the interpretation of resolution XXII, paragraph 1.

54. In his delegation's view, although the text of paragraph 1 did not specifically say so, the intentions of the Conference with regard to the operation of the World Food Council were clear in two respects. First, the Council should operate at the highest political level possible, namely, at General Assembly level. Secondly,

in view of the fact that the Economic and Social Council was responsible for co-ordinating the activities of the United Nations system in the economic and social sphere, the World Food Council could not operate outside the Council.

55. Mr. CHATENAY (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development) said, in reply to the Swedish representative's question about whether the Bank had made arrangements to apply resolution XXII, paragraph 14, that the President of the World Bank and the Director-General of FAO had been in contact and that consultations had been held between members of the two secretariats to consider the terms of reference of the Consultative Group mentioned in paragraph 14 and the machinery through which the secretariats of the two bodies could help the Consultative Group in its work.

56. Mr. de MOURA (Brazil) asked the United States representative to explain how he understood the word "composition" in the context of resolution XXII, paragraph 4 (a). He was asking that question because he felt that the wording proposed by the United States representative might enable the Council to resolve the procedural issue.

57. Mr. KITCHEN (United States of America) said that he endorsed the interpretation of resolution XXII, paragraph 1, offered by the representative of Zambia. With regard to the question asked by the representative of Brazil, his delegation intended to propose that the General Assembly should replace the blanks in paragraph 4 (a) and paragraph 9 by figures. If the members of the Economic and Social Council so requested, he could submit a formal proposal.

The meeting rose at 12.40 p.m.

1930th meeting

Friday, 29 November 1974, at 4.05 p.m.

President: Mr. Aarno KARHILO (Finland).

E/SR.1930

AGENDA ITEM 6

World Food Conference (*continued*):

- (a) Report of the World Food Conference (E/5586, E/5587 and Add.1-4);
- (b) Emergency measures in regard to the supply of fertilizers and pesticides (E/5596)

1. The PRESIDENT said that, after consultations between the members of the Council, the following draft decision on the report of the World Food Conference (E/5587 and Add.1-4) had emerged:

"The Economic and Social Council

"1. Takes note of the report of the World Food Conference;

"2. Expresses its gratitude to the Government of Italy for its generous hospitality in acting as host to the Conference;

"3. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General of the Conference for the outstanding man-

ner in which the Conference was prepared and organized;

"4. Transmits the report of the World Food Conference to the General Assembly, together with the comments made thereon by the Council with the request that careful and priority consideration be given at its twenty-ninth session to the recommendations contained in Conference resolutions XIII and XXII, with a view to adopting provisions regarding those issues which would effectively enhance the capacity of the United Nations system to deal with world food problems;

"5. Requests further the General Assembly, in considering the institutional arrangements recommended by the Conference, to take into account the Charter responsibilities of the Economic and Social Council as a central organ for comprehensive policy formulation and co-ordination of the activities of the United Nations system in the economic, social and human rights fields."