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Folder ID: 30151236

Series: Liaison with external organizations

Dates: 01/07/1966 - 01/03/1967

Fonds: Records of the Office of External Relations

ISAD Reference Code: WB IBRD/IDA EXT-08

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THE WORLD BANK

Washington, D.C.

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Liaison - United Nations General - 1966 - Correspondence - Volume 3

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THIS FILE CLOSED AS OF

DECEMBER, 1966

PLEASE SEE NEXT VOLUME

UN - gen ? ✓

Meeting of United Nations - Bank/IDA Liaison Committee
held on December 8, 1966 at the United Nations, New York

Attendance

From the U.N.

Department of Economic and Social Affairs

Messrs. Philippe de Seynes,	Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs
I.H. Abdel-Rahman,	Executive Director United Nations Industrial Development Organization
W.R. Leonard,	Deputy Commissioner for Technical Assistance and Director of BTAO
Arthur Goldschmidt,	Director for Special Fund Operations
Joseph Barnea,	Deputy Director, Resources and Transport Division
Gustave Feissel,	Office of the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs
John Guinness	Special Assistant to the Deputy Under-Secretary for Economic Social Affairs

U.N. Development Programme (UNDP)

Messrs. David Owen	Co-Administrator
Roberto He	Associate Administrator
K. William Taylor	

From the Bank

Messrs. Richard H. Demuth	Director, Development Services Department
Federico Consolo	Special Representative for United Nations Organizations
Lewis Perinbam	U.N. Liaison Officer

I. Review of Recent Developments and Operational
Activities in the United Nations

1. African Development Bank

Mr. Goldschmidt reported that recruitment efforts were in progress for the various posts in the proposed Pre-Investment Unit of the African Development Bank and that a "Plan of Operations" is under preparation. The ADB also hopes to find a formula for cooperation with the appropriate international agencies.

2. Senegal River

Mr. Goldschmidt reported that an agreement had been signed for the first part of the project but that difficulties had arisen in the "upper reaches" sector. The project involves Guinea, Mali and Senegal but the Guineans feel that it is their project. The main problem is one of sound management. Mr. Goldschmidt thought that there was need for another meeting of the Working Group and for the Group to be more institutionalized.

Mr. Demuth suggested that regular meetings of the Working Group were desirable to ensure effective supervision of the studies; Mr. Goldschmidt agreed with this view.

3. Mekong River Project

Mr. Goldschmidt reported on Cambodia's desire for a project and stressed the need to locate investment for the Prek Thnot Project. The problem was to get the donors together. He added that the Mekong Committee is presently in abeyance.

4. Karnali Project (Nepal-India)

Referring to the proposed \$200 million power project in Nepal on which a feasibility report will be completed in January 1967, Mr. Goldschmidt felt the need for consultations with the Bank. In reply to a question from Mr. de Seynes, Mr. Barnea stated that the UN had not been asked by India or Nepal to implement the project report. Mr. Goldschmidt added that India had, however, supported the original request to the UNDP to undertake the study and that there was now a need to bring the governments concerned together.

Mr. Demuth considered that \$200 million represented a substantial investment which could not possibly be justified unless there were a firm power contract between India and Nepal. He felt that major policy questions were involved for the governments of the two countries and that, simply because the study was undertaken by the UN with financing by the UNDP, it was not appropriate to press the Indian Government to take action to make the project feasible unless it fell within that Government's order or priorities. He agreed that the Bank could try to ascertain, through the Indian Planning Commission, where this

project stood in India's priorities. Mr. Owen stated that he would ask the U.N. Resident Representatives in India and Nepal to ascertain what further steps, if any, those governments contemplated.

5. Mono River (Togo-Dahomey)

Mr. Goldschmidt suggested a meeting of the UNDP, FAO and the Bank to review the report of the Mono River Power Project before the UNDP Governing Council meets in January 1967. He stated that the Bank mission in Abidjan had shown an interest in the project and that the Bank would be kept informed of developments.

Mr. Barnea thought that the project may not be economically feasible. Mr. Demuth considered that, if the project was not feasible, there was no need for a meeting.

6. Madagascar Railway Project

A report of this project will be available early in 1967.

7. Mineral Development

Mr. Barnea reported that mineral findings have resulted from Special Fund projects in Chile, Argentina, Bolivia and Sabah (Malaysia), and stated that bids had already been made for prospecting rights by some 50 private groups from several countries. He enquired whether IFC might send a staff member to the UN for consultations and to examine investment possibilities in the field.

Mr. Demuth replied that IFC is interested in countries hospitable to private investment. It does not, however, normally play a promotional role but operates on the basis of requests from private companies for specific projects. In the case of mineral exploitation, the private companies are usually well aware of good opportunities and there is generally little need for promotional activity anyway. Nevertheless, he would be glad to inform IFC of the existence of these studies and of the invitation extended for an IFC staff member to visit the UN for consultations on these studies.

8. Dalmatian Coast Tourism Project (Yugoslavia)

Mr. Goldschmidt inquired whether IFC might be interested in tourist improvement projects in Yugoslavia, since a UN mission would be going there shortly. Mr. Demuth replied that IFC has, for the first time, made an investment in the tourist field, viz., to develop and expand the tourist industry in Kenya. He added that he would be pleased to arrange for the UN team to meet members of the recent Bank mission to Yugoslavia.*

* Yugoslavia is not a member of IFC

9. Algeria Gas Project

Mr. Goldschmidt reported that a contract had been signed with Japan to study this project for the production and export of gas and thought that it might lead to IFC financing. Mr. Demuth referred to the Bank mission to Algeria and suggested consultations between the UN and Bank people concerned; he added that he would inform Mr. Benjenk of the Africa Department about this project.

10. Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning

Mr. Goldschmidt wondered whether the Asian Institute might be able to obtain information about nominees for the Bank's EDI courses who were not accepted, with a view to considering them for training courses at the Asian Institute. Mr. Demuth replied that he would bring this inquiry to the attention of Mr. Adler.

11. United Nations Development Programme

Referring to the need for investment follow-up of pre-investment activities, Mr. Heurtematte reported that he had been assigned to focus his attention in this field. He stressed the importance of, and the need for, close consultation and cooperation between the Bank and the UNDP. In this connection, the presence of the UNDP at Consultative Group meetings was of great value.

Mr. Demuth stated that some Consultative Groups were interested in priorities and gaps in the pre-investment field and that the Bank economic missions were also asked to find out the major technical assistance gaps in countries under study.

12. United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

Mr. de Seynes stated that, following the formal establishment of UNIDO by the General Assembly, Mr. I.H. Abdel-Rahman had been appointed its Executive Director.

Mr. Abdel-Rahman reported on the following:

i) Special Industrial Services

Close working relations have been established with the UNDP. Commitments already made amount to \$0.5 million and projects worth \$0.5 million are in the pipeline. The main purpose of this Service is (a) to examine inefficient and backward manufacturing industries with a view to improving their performance, and (b) to bridge the gap between pre-investment and investment, especially in the manufacturing industries.

Mr. Abdel-Rahman noted that cooperation with the Bank at the working level in respect of missions to Liberia, Nigeria, Ghana, Central America and Korea, and in other ways, have been very profitable. He considered that there was no need for a formal relationship at this time.

ii) Survey and Study Missions

Mr. Abdel-Rahman stated that UNIDO's function is to keep industrial situations under review in each country and to be informed on the country's industrial performance and growth. He added that UNIDO may be able to second staff for missions or to advise on the recruitment of staff for industrial sectors or to provide briefing.

Mr. Demuth stated that he would look into the question of making available to UNIDO advance notice of Bank missions. He added that he would be glad to know of the availability of qualified people for Bank missions and welcomed this kind of cooperation.

iii) Expert Groups

Special studies being undertaken by UNIDO are increasing and Bank cooperation would be welcomed. Groups have already been established on fertilizer production, natural gas and the repair and maintenance of industrial equipment in developing countries. Mr. Abdel-Rahman expressed appreciation for IFC's participation in the current AD Hoc Working Group on Fertilizer Production. Studies are also being undertaken on an advisory service on the cost and servicing of second-hand equipment given to the developing countries; a report will be submitted to the 43rd Session of ECOSOC on the feasibility of such a service.

iv) International Symposium on Industrial Development

Mr. Abdel-Rahman hoped that the Bank and IFC would be represented at, and participate in, the Symposium to be held in Athens, Greece, in December 1967. Mr. Demuth replied that the leadership in this regard must come from IFC and that the Bank group would cooperate in such ways as may be feasible.

v) General

- UNIDO plans to provide an advisory service to help the developing countries become better informed on the most effective use of tied aid.
- A research project involving experts from metal-working industries is being undertaken and UNIDO hopes for cooperation from the Bank.
- UNIDO hopes to consult with the Bank about an industrial project evaluation project now being carried out in Ceylon as a follow-up to the meetings held in Prague, Mexico and India.
- With a \$100,000 grant from the Swedish Government, UNIDO is providing technical assistance to governments to help them organize departments of industry; Ghana and Somalia are being assisted and other requests are under consideration.

- Mr. Demuth referred to the IBRD Case Book on Project Evaluation by John King which he thought might be of value to UNIDO.
- The Industrial Development Board of UNIDO will consider its program of work at its first session in March or April 1967. Mr. Abdel-Rahman stressed that the views and suggestions of the Bank and IFC would be most welcome and could be of great value to UNIDO in formulating its future plans and activities.

13. Evaluation Teams

Mr. Leonard reported that, following consultations with the specialized agencies, it had been proposed to send evaluation teams to Afghanistan, Ceylon, Ecuador and Somalia. However, Somalia had expressed a preference for a team next year instead of this year.

Mr. Demuth asked what had been learned from the first three missions and whether a two-level report - one for limited circulation and the other for general distribution - had been considered. Mr. Leonard replied that only one report was made; the evaluations were helpful to donor countries to justify and strengthen their support of technical assistance programs and were of particular value to the receiving countries. Mr. Demuth, expressing some doubt about the value of this kind of evaluation, thought that "off the record" briefing by the evaluation teams would be useful. Mr. de Seynes said that this might be arranged in future.

II. Policy Developments and Operational Matters in the World Bank Group

In reviewing recent developments in the World Bank Group, Mr. Demuth referred, in particular, to the following:

- i) Enlargement of IFC's Resources through Bank loans
- ii) Bank Financing and IDA replenishment
- iii) SID
- iv) Multilateral Investment Insurance
- v) Consultative Groups
- vi) Economic Missions to East Africa and Brazil.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: FILES

DATE: December 28, 1966

FROM: Federico Consolo *FC*SUBJECT: Calendar of UN Meetings in 1967

1. The General Assembly has approved the calendar of UN meetings scheduled for 1967. Below is the list of meetings at which the Bank is likely to be represented:-

<u>Month</u>	<u>Meeting</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Probable Bank Representation</u>
Jan. 10-27	Governing Council UN Development Programme	New York	Consolo, Riley
Jan. 16-24	UN Programme for Public Admin.	New York	Waterston
Jan. 23-27	Cons. Group on Long-Term Economic Planning and Projections	New York	de Vries
Feb. 6-17*	UNCTAD Inter-Gov. Group on Supplementary Financing	Geneva	Economics
Feb. 6-10	Cons. Committee Public Information	New York	Information?
Feb. 13-25	Econ. Commission for Africa	Lagos	Area Dept?
Feb. 21-	UNCTAD Comm. on Shipping	Geneva	?
Mar. 8			
Feb. 27-	UN Ad Hoc Group on Capital Flow	New York	Economics?
Mar. 10			
Mar. 13-24	Preparatory Committee of Administrative Committee on Co-ordination	Geneva	Consolo
April 3-4	Inter-Agency Consultative Board of UN Development Programme	Geneva	Woods, Demuth? Consolo
April 4-19	UNCTAD Committee on Invisibles	New York	Economics
April 5-6	Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (AGC)	Geneva	Woods, Consolo
April 10-21	UN Committee on Development	Santiago	Economics
April 11-28	Econ. Commission for Europe	Geneva	Paris Office?
April (undet. 3-4 weeks)	UN Industrial Development Board	New York	IFC? Perinbam
May 1-5	ECOSOC - Committee on Programme and Co-ordination	New York	Consolo, Perinbam
May 1-5	UN Advisory Committee on Science and Technology	New York	Perinbam
May 2-13	Econ. Commission for Latin America	Caracas	Area Dept?
May 8-	ECOSOC	New York	Consolo, Perinbam
June 2			

* provision may be made for a 3-week session

May 9-26	UNCTAD Comm. on Commodities	Geneva	Economics? Paris Office?
June 5-16	ECOSOC Committee on Programme and Co-ordination	New York	(Consolo), Perinbam
June (undet. 2 weeks)	UN Industrial Development Board	New York	IFC? Perinbam
June (undet. 2 days)	UN Institute for Training and Research - Meeting of Heads of Institutes	Geneva	EDI?
June 12-30	Governing Council of UN Development Programme	Geneva	Consolo
July 3-14	UN/OPI - Fellowship Programme	Geneva	Information?
July 4-21	UNCTAD Committee on Manufactures	Geneva	Economics? Paris Office
July 4-14	UNCTAD Group on Preferences	Geneva	Economics? Paris Office
July 5-10	Joint Meeting Bureau ECOSOC, Committee Programme and Co-ordination, ACC	Bucharest	Woods? Consolo
July 11- Aug. 4	ECOSOC	Geneva-	Consolo, Paris Office
Aug. (undet. 2 weeks)	UN Industrial Development Board	Geneva	IFC?
Aug. 15- Sept. 8	UNCTAD Trade and Development Board	Geneva	DSD? Paris Office? Economics?
Sept. 19- December	UN General Assembly	New York	Consolo, Perinbam
Oct. (6-7 days)	PrepCom of ACC	New York	Consolo
Oct. (2 days)	Inter-Agency Consultative Board of UN Dev. Programme	New York	Woods, Demuth Consolo
Oct. (2/3 days)	ACC	New York	Woods, Demuth Consolo
Oct. (2 wks)	UN Advisory Committee on Science and Technology	Paris	Paris Office?
Oct. (end) or Nov. (1st half)	ECOSOC (Bank Report)	New York	Woods, Consolo, Perinbam
Dec. (2/3 days)	ECOSOC	New York	Consolo, Perinbam
Dec. (2 wks.)	International Symposium on Int. Dev.	Athens	IFC?
Dec. 1967?/ Jan. 1968?	UNCTAD Trade and Development Board	New York? New Delhi?	DSD? Paris Office? Economics?
(1 week)*			

2. This list does not include meetings of:

- a) the Regional Development Banks and of subsidiary organs of the regional economic commissions;

* to be decided during August session

- b) UNCTAD II, originally scheduled for Sept./Oct. 1967 in New Delhi and now definitely set for Feb.1/March 25, 1968 always in New Delhi;
- c) the ACC sector Sub-Committees which the Bank normally attends
 - Sub-Committee on Education and Training - Feb.14/17 - Geneva
 - Sub-Committee on Development Decade - March? - Geneva
 - Working Group on Housing etc. - early 1967 - Europe
 - Inter-Agency Meeting on Statistical - Spring 1967 - ?
Activities
 - Sub-Committee on Water Resources - June 1967 - New York
- d) the Governing Bodies and/or Executive Committees of specialized agencies (or their subsidiary organs) which the bank regularly attends, i.e. FAO, UNESCO or at which a "presence" is desirable i.e. ILO, WHO and sometimes IAEA.

cc: Mr. Woods
" Rosen
" Demuth
" Friedman
" Graves
" Kamarck
" Miller
" Karasz

FC:bmb

LEN-500

IDA	IBRD	IFC
FORM NO. 92 (10-61)		
CORRESPONDENCE RECORD FORM		
FROM		DATED
United Nations New York		Dec. 27, 1966
SUBJECT		
Letter with enclosed 5 copies of a xxx document entitled "The United Nations Programme in Public Administration"		
Addressed and		
REFERRED TO	Mr. Waterston	DATE RECEIVED
		Dec. 30, 1966 mp

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

COMMUNICATION: SENIOR STAFF MEETING SSM/M/66-49

DATED: December 23, 1966

TO:

FROM:

FILED UNDER: SENIOR STAFF MEETING

SUMMARY:

UNITED NATIONS

1. Mr. Broches reported that, following the adoption by the U.N. General Assembly of resolutions calling on the Secretary-General to enter into consultations with the Bank on the subject of aid to Portugal and South Africa, U Thant had addressed a letter to Mr. Woods requesting the opening of such consultations.

u.N.-Gen.

December 20, 1966

Mr. Sam Okunribido
Room 3440A
Legal Department
United Nations HQ
P.O. Box 20
Grand Central Post Office
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sam,

In response to your request of this afternoon I am sending herewith the following documents:

Loan Regulations, No. 4;

The By-Laws of the Bank as amended effective August 8, 1966;

The Annual Reports of the Bank 1962-66;

World Bank: Policies and Operations.

Please note that the delegation by the Board of Governors of certain of its functions to the Executive Directors is contained in the By-Laws, and that the subscriptions of members and their voting power are listed in the Annual Reports.

I am sending these documents surface mail first class as I believe this is the quickest way Washington to New York for a parcel of this kind.

Sincerely yours,

C.W. Pinto



UNITED NATIONS  NATIONS UNIES
NEW YORK

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REFERENCE: EC 443/1(1)

16 December 1966

Dear Mr. Friedman,

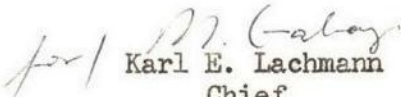
Thank you for your letter of 23 November regarding our study on Export Credits. The references you propose to insert in your report are of course entirely agreeable to us.

For good order I should only suggest the following formal corrections:

- (a) The reference in your statement to our final study (which will be published under the new title, "Export Credits and Development Financing") should list "Publication No.: 67.II.D.1" instead of "E/4189" (eighth line of paragraph 3 of your letter);
- (b) On the other hand, the reference to be made in the footnote to Annex II to our advance summary of last April should retain the original title and number under which it was issued, namely, "Export Credits for the Financing of Capital Goods Requirements of Developing Countries (Document E/4189)" (fourth line of paragraph 4 of your letter).

I understand that you will be here on the 19th, and I look forward to seeing you then.

Sincerely yours,

for 
Karl E. Lachmann
Chief

Fiscal and Financial Branch
Department of Economic and Social Affairs

Mr. Irving S. Friedman
The Economic Adviser to the President
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

DATE RECEIVED

DEC 19 1966

*Talked
care of
U.S.*

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Section 1: Faint, illegible text block.

Section 2: Faint, illegible text block.

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1966 DEC 19 AM 10:01

COMMUNICATIONS

4294

Gen - Gen

IDA	IBRD	IFC
FORM NO. 92 (10-61) CORRESPONDENCE RECORD FORM		
FROM	DATED Dec. 9, 1966	
Martin Hill United Nations New York, New York		
SUBJECT Letter re: Inter-Agency Working Party meeting to be held in Geneva from March 22-29, 1967.		
Addressed and REFERRED TO Mr. Woods		DATE RECEIVED Dec. 14, 1966 jgv

Your ref: EC 813(1) AFE.1967

December 8, 1966

Dear Mr. Hill:

Mr. Woods has asked me to reply to your letter of November 30[✓] and to thank you for inviting the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to be represented at the fifth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East to be held in Canberra, Australia from March 8 to 22, 1967.

We much appreciate your kind invitation but I regret to inform you that, owing to other commitments, it will not be possible for us to send a representative to this meeting.

Sincerely yours,

Michael L. Hoffman
Associate Director
Development Services Department

Mr. Martin Hill
Deputy Under-Secretary for
Economic and Social Affairs
United Nations, New York

Wishart

Cleared with Mr. Cargill
cc: Mr. Wishart

MLH:bmb

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

COMMUNICATION: Letter

DATED: December 8, 1966

TO: His Excellency
Max Jakobson
Chairman
Special Political Committee
United Nations General Assembly

FROM: Mr. A. Broches

FILED UNDER: Liaison- Trusteeship Council

SUMMARY: Re: Concerning the possible discussion by the Special Political Committee of the loan operations in South Africa of the IBRD.
He further comments....

UN - 9 m.
Mr. Woods

UNITED NATIONS

Press Services
Office of Public Information
United Nations, N.Y.

(FOR USE OF INFORMATION MEDIA -- NOT AN OFFICIAL RECORD)

Press Release SG/SM/619
GA/3290
2 December 1966

TEXT OF STATEMENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL, U THANT,
IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON 2 DECEMBER 1966

Following is the text of a statement by the Secretary-General, U Thant, at the 1483rd plenary meeting of the General Assembly on 2 December 1966:

"I accept today a fresh five year term as Secretary-General of the United Nations in response to the wishes of the Security Council and the General Assembly. Ever since I announced on 1 September my unwillingness to offer myself for a second term as Secretary-General, I have received many insistent requests to reconsider this decision. I have indeed been deeply touched by the warm personal references made to me by Heads of Delegations in the course of the general debate. I must also acknowledge with gratitude the numerous letters addressed to me from all parts of the world, by people high and low, urging me to stay at my post.

"At the same time I can well understand that my final acceptance of a renewed term of office and the prolonged responsibilities it brings may have caused some surprise among those who believe that a change of Secretary-General at this stage would hasten a re-appraisal of the issues before the United Nations and other grave international problems and thus help the cause of peace. During these past months many of you are aware that I, too, have shared this belief. Today, however, I am confronted by an overwhelming weight of opinion that, under present circumstances, my continuance as Secretary-General for another term would best serve the higher interests of the Organization and thus represent a positive factor in the current international situation. Not without apprehension, however, and regardless of my personal preferences, I feel I have to accept this evaluation.

(more)

"At this point, because of the personal stand I have taken, I would like to make it clear that my present decision is not based on any new element which has developed in recent weeks or on any fond hope for the foreseeable future. On 1 September, I thought it my duty to draw attention to some of the basic issues before the United Nations and the disturbing developments in many parts of the world. The observations I made then still represent my conviction today. My concern for the lack of advance in international co-operation and in making this Organization more truly representative of the state of the world remains. At the same time I have noted with particular appreciation that the Security Council respects my position in bringing these issues and developments to the notice of the Members of the Organization and I earnestly hope that these problems will continue to receive close attention.

"I am well aware that in some respects the present session of the Assembly has made some real progress. I have also been encouraged to believe that in the near future the financial situation of the Organization will be greatly alleviated by actions under consideration by some Member States. From my private consultations I am also confirmed in my belief that there is a sincere desire to reach an agreement on a mutually acceptable basis in regard to the main principles of peace-keeping operations.

"The threats to peace in many parts of the world, and more particularly in Viet-Nam, are for me a continuing source of anxiety and even anguish. I was glad to know a few days ago that there is general agreement in regard to a brief pause in the fighting in Viet-Nam on the occasion of Christmas and other holidays. Is it too much to hope that what is made possible for just a couple of days by the occurrence of common holidays may soon prove feasible for a longer period by the new commitments that peace requires, so that an atmosphere may be created which is necessary for meaningful talks to be held in the quest for a peaceful solution? The imperative necessity of undertaking new efforts for peace is being underlined by the continuing intensification of the war. This problem, as you know, has been uppermost on my mind, for a long time, and I need hardly add that it will continue to be so in the months ahead. I shall seize every occasion to recall that this war must be ended and I will continue to regard it as my duty to make every effort on a personal basis to help promote a solution which will bring peace and justice to the people of Viet-Nam.

(more)

"Notwithstanding some hopeful signs, we must all recognize that a difficult, indeed a crucial, period lies ahead for this Organization. All of us must surely realize what a dangerous disillusionment would inevitably follow today's comforting consensus if we were not to give our close attention to the basic problems that the world faces today, and if renewed and sincere efforts towards peace and progress were not soon to be undertaken through a revived respect for the high purposes and principles of our Charter.

"And yet, although little has happened to brighten the outlook of the months ahead, my conviction stands undiminished that the United Nations remains the best instrument by which nations may co-operate for the development and the peace of their people. My acceptance of an extended mandate today stems out of this deep conviction, as much as out of a sense of duty. And I assure members of this Organization that all my faith and all my efforts are unhesitatingly pledged to maintaining and developing this Organization as an indispensable centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of our common ends, and as an increasingly effective instrument for peace and development.

"In this task, I have the considerable asset which the Secretariat represents and which I am proud to head. All the organizational and other administrative improvements that are necessary will be undertaken with the assistance of my colleagues so that all members may continue to rely upon the efficiency, competence and integrity of this body of dedicated servants of the Organization.

"Fully conscious of the indispensable support which close consultation with members of the Security Council and the General Assembly has brought to me during my last term, I shall continue to seek extended advice and co-operation from them in the discharge of my responsibilities.

"I also take this occasion to re-affirm my oath of office, and I solemnly swear to exercise in full loyalty, discretion and conscience the functions entrusted to me as Secretary-General of the United Nations, to discharge these functions and regulate my conduct with the interests of the United Nations only in view, and not to seek or accept instructions in regard to the performance of my duties from any government or other authority external to the Organization.

Before concluding, allow me, Mr. President, to express my thanks to you for your kind words, to the Members of the Security Council for their unanimous recommendation and to the General Assembly for the unanimous extension of my appointment as Secretary-General.

ROUTING SLIP

Date

Dec. 5/66

NAME

ROOM NO.

~~MR. CARGILL~~

Mr Perinbani

840

No thanks

L. Perinbani

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Appropriate Disposition

Note and Return

Approval

Prepare Reply

Comment

Per Our Conversation

Full Report

Recommendation

Information

Signature

Initial

Send On

REMARKS

Please advise whether or
not you wish to be represented.

From

Lewis Perinbani

ROUTING SLIP

Date
Dec. 2, 1966

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Name

Room No.

~~Mr. Demuth~~

Mr. Consoletto

To Handle

Note and File

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REFERENCE

EC 813(1) AFE. 1967

30 November 1966

Dear Mr. Woods,

In pursuance of resolution 1070 (XXXIX) of the Economic and Social Council, I have the pleasure of inviting your Organization to be represented at the fifth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East to be held in Canberra, Australia, from 8 to 22 March 1967.

Copies of documents E/CONF.52/1 and E/CONF.52/INF/1 containing respectively the Provisional Agenda for the Conference and Advance Information Regarding General Arrangements of Immediate Interest to the Participants, are enclosed for your information.

Should your Organization decide to take part in the Conference, I should be grateful if you could let me know, at your earliest convenience, the name of your representative or representatives. The Government of Australia is anxious to obtain this information as soon as possible in order to enable it to make the necessary arrangements.

Yours sincerely,



Martin Hill
Deputy Under-Secretary for
Economic and Social Affairs

Mr. G. D. Woods
President
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.

Acc. 12-8-66



UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC
AND
SOCIAL COUNCIL



Distr.
GENERAL

E/CONF.52/1
19 July 1966

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

FIFTH UNITED NATIONS REGIONAL CARTOGRAPHIC
CONFERENCE FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST
(Canberra, Australia: 8 March to
22 March 1967 inclusive)

PROVISIONAL AGENDA

1. Adoption of the rules of procedure
2. Election of officers
3. Adoption of the agenda
4. Report on credentials
5. Establishment of technical committees
6. Progress reports by countries on their respective cartographic activities since the last Conference
7. Reports on progress in matters which formed the basis of the resolutions or recommendations at the last Conference 1/
8. Review of techniques and recent developments in surveying and mapping
 - (a) control surveys
 - (b) preparation of basic topographic maps
9. Practical application of cartographic techniques to:
 - (a) location and development of mineral resources
 - (b) regional land use surveys
 - (c) forest development and management

1/ See, Fourth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East, Vol. I, Report of the Conference, United Nations publication, Sales No.: 65.I.16, chapter 2, pages 9-14.

- (d) agricultural planning and development
 - (e) assessment and use of water resources
 - (f) civil engineering projects
 - (g) land settlement and land tenure
 - (h) city development
10. Topical maps and national atlases
 11. Aeronautical charts
 12. International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale (IMW)
 13. Review of techniques and recent developments in the processes of converting cartographic manuscripts into published maps
 14. Automatic extraction, recording and processing of cartographic data
 15. Geographic names, including matters for reference to the United Nations Conference on Standardization of Geographical Names
 16. Hydrography and Oceanography
 17. Adoption of the report of the Conference



UNITED NATIONS
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AND
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19 July 1966

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

FIFTH UNITED NATIONS REGIONAL CARTOGRAPHIC
CONFERENCE FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST
(Canberra, Australia: 8 March to
22 March 1967 inclusive)

ADVANCE INFORMATION REGARDING GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS
OF IMMEDIATE INTEREST TO THE PARTICIPANTS

1. The Fifth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East convened in accordance with resolution 1070 (XXXIX) of the Economic and Social Council, will be held in Canberra, Australia from 8 to 22 March 1967.
2. With regard to the rules of procedure which may be adopted by the Conference, delegates are requested to refer to the United Nations publication entitled: Fourth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East, 21 November to 5 December 1964, Manila, Philippines, Volume I, pages 20 to 22.^{1/}
3. Mr. Horacio M. Ureta, Chief of the Cartography Section, Resources and Transport Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations Secretariat, has been appointed to serve as Executive Secretary for the Conference.
4. The address of the Conference for the period 8 to 22 March 1967 will be as follows:

United Nations Regional Cartographic
Conference for Asia and the Far East
c/o Division of National Mapping
Post Office Box 667
Canberra City A.C.T.
Australia

and the cable address will be: NATMAP, Canberra, Australia.

5. The Government of each participating country will, of course, be sending to the United Nations a complete list of the individuals on its delegation. However,

^{1/} United Nations Publication, Sales No.: 65.I.16.

each chief delegate is requested himself to transmit, at the earliest possible date, to:

Officer-in-Charge, Reception
Fifth U.N. Regional Cartographic Conference
c/o Division of National Mapping
Post Office Box 667
Canberra City A.C.T.
Australia

his full name and title, the number of persons accompanying him, and information on the arrival of his party such as: airline, flight number, date and time of arrival at Sydney Airport. This information will enable the host Government to make arrangements for participation and to confirm hotel accommodations in Canberra.

6. During the Conference, it is planned to hold a technical exhibition on surveying and mapping. National Cartographic agencies wishing to participate, as well as representatives of firms dealing in surveying and mapping instruments and material, should communicate directly with:

Officer-in-Charge, Exhibitions
Fifth U.N. Cartographic Conference
c/o Division of National Mapping
P.O. Box 667
Canberra City A.C.T.
Australia

7. Visits to technical institutions and other places of interest will be arranged. The detailed programme of visits and extra-conference activities will be made available later.

8. The Government of Australia has communicated to the United Nations the following information on climate, passports and visas, health requirements, quarantine requirements, currency, hotel accommodations and airport reception.

CLIMATE

The approximate altitude of Canberra is 2,000 feet and average temperatures during March vary between 76° F (day) and 57° (night), but extreme values of 98° and 32° have been recorded. In March rain occurs on an average of seven days and the average monthly rainfall is two inches. The relative humidity is low and the Conference Centre is air conditioned. At night, a light overcoat would often be useful.

PASSPORTS AND VISAS

All persons travelling to Australia must be in possession of valid national passports and they should check with the nearest Australian diplomatic or consular representative as to any visa or endorsement for entry into Australia, which might be required. In countries where there is no Australian representative, visas may be obtained from the nearest British Consular office.

Visas and endorsements will be issued free of charge to all participants who are attending the Fifth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East.

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS

Persons entering Australia (except New Zealand delegates) must be in possession of a valid certificate of vaccination against small pox. A certificate of vaccination against cholera is required by all persons who come from a cholera infected area or who break their journey in a cholera infected area on their way to Australia.

QUARANTINE REQUIREMENTS

Australia is fortunate in that her livestock is free from many of the serious diseases which affect animals and which are present in other parts of the world. For this reason, Animal Quarantine regulations are very strict in prohibiting the entry into Australia of certain items which could be the means of introducing such diseases, either as commercial consignments of goods, or in the luggage of travellers entering Australia. Visitors to Australia are requested not to bring with them any of the following items:

- (a) living animals of any kind, including mammals, reptiles, birds, insects, etc.;
- (b) meat and edible parts of animals, poultry and birds whether raw, cooked, dried, preserved or canned;
- (c) eggs, egg albumen, egg noodles, egg pulp, edible birds' nests;
- (d) home made cheese, cheese contained in the urinary bladders of animals, cheese containing meat;

- (e) straw packing or other unprocessed packing of plant origin;
- (f) raw skins or hides or articles made of raw skins or hides (e.g., drums and shields);
- (g) milk products;
- (h) animal bones, wool, hair, feathers and other parts of animals in their raw state;
- (i) vaccines and cultures of micro organisms;
- (j) soil or any article contaminated with soil.

Another means whereby the viruses of serious diseases could be introduced, especially foot and mouth disease, is by footwear and clothing which has been in some way contaminated with soil and animal manure.

Delegates arriving in Australia from countries other than Canada, Japan, the United States of America, Norway, the United Kingdom, Ireland, New Zealand and Iceland, and who are directly concerned with pastoral enterprises, animal industry or animal products or who have, at any time during the three months prior to their intended departure to Australia, resided on or visited a farm or come into contact with farm animals, or visited any abattoirs or meat packing establishments may be obliged to have their footwear and, if necessary, their clothing cleansed on arrival in Australia.

To avoid inconvenience, it would be greatly appreciated if all delegates and officials would make certain that all footwear (including that worn by the passenger) brought with them and all clothing (including cuffs of trousers and luggage) are scrupulously free of all soil and other debris.

Delegates and officials are requested to co-operate by observing these requirements.

CURRENCY

On 14 February 1966, Australia began a conversion programme from a monetary system based on the Australian pound unit to a decimal system based on a new unit, the Australian dollar. Both currencies will be valid for a period of two years and, consequently, for the period of the Conference.

There are no restrictions on the import of any currency into Australia.

A departing visitor may take with him the remaining balance of any currency brought into Australia. The maximum amount of Australian currency which, without special authority from the Reserve Bank of Australia, a visitor may take out of Australia in the form of Australian notes and coin is \$100 (£50), including a maximum amount of \$4 (£2) in coin.

Neither incoming nor outgoing visitors are required to make a written declaration in relation to the import or export of Australian or foreign currency. Nevertheless it facilitates clearances if in fact visitors declare their holdings of foreign currency on arrival and their holdings of foreign and Australian currency on their departure.

As exchange rates fluctuate from time to time, exact rates cannot be given for March 1967, but the following current rates serve as a guide:

<u>Unit</u>	<u>\$A</u> (Australian dollars)	<u>£.s.d.*</u>
£1 (sterling)	2.51	1 5 1
\$1 (U.S.A.)	0.87	0 8 8

* £ = pound; s = shilling; d = penny.

Delegates are advised to carry their funds in the form of travellers' cheques, which can be cashed at any bank or hotel. Currency exchange facilities will be available at Kingsford-Smith Airport, Sydney.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATION

Accommodation will be reserved at the Hotel Rex at Canberra (Conference Headquarters), where the charges will be as follows:

Studio (Single) Room	- \$A9.00
	(£A4.10s. Od.) per day;
Double Room	- \$A12.00
	(£A6. Cs. Od.) per day.

Rooms are air conditioned and have toilet and bathing facilities. Charges for meals will be extra.

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English
Page 6

AIRPORT RECEPTION

On arrival at Canberra airport delegates will be met by reception officers who will arrange transport to the hotel. There will be a reception officer at Sydney airport also to assist overseas delegates transferring from their international flights to local airlines.

UN - Jlu.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Files

DATE: November 28, 1966

FROM: J. A. King *JAK*SUBJECT: Permanent Sovereignty Over Natural Resources

1. The Second Committee of the General Assembly considered the question of permanent sovereignty over natural resources in October and November 1966. A draft resolution was submitted by Algeria, Burma, Iran, Iraq, Panama, Poland, Syria, the Ukrainian S. S. R., the U. A. R., Tanzania and Yugoslavia. In its original form this resolution was considered by some people to represent an invitation to expropriation; for example, the last two clauses of the preamble were as follows:

"Considering that in order to safeguard permanent sovereignty over natural resources, it is essential that their exploitation and marketing should be aimed at securing the highest rate of growth of the developing countries,

"Considering further that this aim can better be achieved if the developing countries are in a position to undertake the exploitation and marketing of their natural resources by themselves".

2. Both the U.K. and the U.S. took the lead in introducing amendments tending to make the resolution less drastic.

3. The draft resolution, as amended, was approved by 99 votes to none with 8 abstentions. The abstaining countries were Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Japan, Malta, New Zealand, the U.K. and the U.S. It reads as follows:

Permanent sovereignty over natural resources

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 523 (VI) of 12 January 1952, 626 (VII) of 21 December 1952 and 1515 (XV) of 15 December 1960,

Recalling further its resolution 1803 (XVII) of 14 December 1962 on permanent sovereignty over natural resources,

Recognizing that the natural resources of the developing countries constitute a basis of their economic development in general and of their industrial progress in particular,

Bearing in mind that natural resources are limited and in many cases exhaustible and that their proper exploitation determines the conditions of the economic development of the developing countries both at present and in the future,

Considering that, in order to safeguard the exercise of permanent sovereignty over natural resources, it is essential that their exploitation and marketing should be aimed at securing the highest rate of growth of the developing countries,

Considering further that this aim can better be achieved if the developing countries are in a position to undertake themselves the exploitation and marketing of their natural resources so that they could exercise their freedom of choice in the various fields related to the utilization of natural resources under the most favourable conditions,

Taking into account that foreign capital, whether public or private, forthcoming at the request of the developing countries, can play an important role inasmuch as it supplements the efforts undertaken by them in the exploitation and development of their natural resources, provided that there is government supervision of the activity of foreign capital to ensure that it is used in the interests of national development,

I

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of all countries to exercise permanent sovereignty over their natural resources in the interest of their national development, in conformity with the spirit and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and as recognized in General Assembly resolution 1803 (XVII);
2. Declares therefore that the United Nations should undertake a maximum concerted effort to channel its activities so as to enable them to exercise this right fully;
3. States that such an effort should help in achieving the maximum possible development of natural resources of the developing countries and in strengthening their ability to undertake this development by themselves, so that they could effectively exercise their choice in deciding the manner in which the exploitation and marketing of their natural resources should be carried out;
4. Confirms that the exploitation of natural resources in each country shall always be in accordance with its national laws and regulations;
5. Recognizes the right of all countries, and in particular of the developing countries, to secure and increase their share in the administration of enterprises which are fully or partly operated by foreign capital and to have a greater share in the advantages and profits derived therefrom on an equitable basis, with due regard to the development needs and objectives of the

peoples concerned and to mutually acceptable contractual practices, and calls upon the countries from which such capital originates to refrain from any action which would hinder the exercise of that right;

6. Considers that when natural resources of the developing countries are exploited by foreign investors, the latter should undertake proper and accelerated training of national personnel at all levels and in all fields connected with such exploitation;

7. Calls upon the developed countries to make available to the developing countries, at their request, assistance, including capital goods and know-how for the exploitation and marketing of their natural resources in order to accelerate their economic development, and to refrain from placing on the world market non-commercial reserves of primary commodities which may have an adverse effect on the foreign exchange earnings of the developing countries;

8. Recognizes that national and international organizations set up by the developing countries for the development and marketing of their natural resources play a significant role in ensuring the exercise of the permanent sovereignty of those countries in this field, and as such should be encouraged;

9. Recommends to the regional economic commissions of the United Nations for Asia and the Far East, for Latin America, for Africa and the Economic and Social Office in Beirut, in the execution of their functions, to keep under review the question of the permanent sovereignty over natural resources in the countries of the regions concerned, as well as the problem of the economic utilization of these resources in the national interests of their peoples;

II

Requests the Secretary General:

(a) To co-ordinate the activities of the Secretariat in the field of natural resources with those of other United Nations organs and programmes, including the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Development Programme, the regional economic commissions, the Economic and Social Office in Beirut, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, and in particular with those of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization;

(b) To undertake necessary steps to facilitate, through the work of the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, the inclusion of the exploitation of the natural resources of the developing countries into programmes for their accelerated economic growth;

(c) To submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-third session, a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution.

4. Before the resolution was finally passed there were a number of roll call votes on separate provisions:

a) The U.K. requested a roll call on the amendment by Bolivia, the addition of the last clause of operative paragraph 7. The Bolivian amendment was adopted by 58 votes to 2 with 47 abstentions. The votes against were the U.K. and the U.S.

b) The U.K. requested a separate vote on the sixth paragraph of the preamble. It was retained 97 votes to none with 10 abstentions. Abstaining were Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Japan, Kuwait, Malta, New Zealand, Saudi Arabia, South Africa and the U.K.

c) The U.K. requested a separate vote on operative paragraph 3 which was retained by 98 votes to none with 7 abstentions.

d) The U.S. requested a separate vote on operative paragraph 4 which was approved by 101 votes to none with 6 abstentions. The abstentions were Australia, Belgium, Japan, Malta, the U.K. and the U.S.

e) The U.K. requested a separate vote on operative paragraph 5 which was retained by 94 votes to 4 with 4 abstentions.

5. The passage of this resolution, even in its modified form, would seem to be related to current developments in the international oil industry. Host countries are reported to be asking for increased production, higher posted prices, higher taxes, and new arrangements for sharing the revenues. One or more of these measures are being called for in Abu Dhabi, Algeria, Iran, Iraq, Syria (the property in this case is Iraq Petroleum's pipeline), and Venezuela.

cc: Mr. L. Nurick

JAKing:cl

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

COMMUNICATION: Letter

DATED: received November 21, 1966

TO: Mr. Woods

FROM: Messers F.J. Bolivary
& L.S. Jotischky

FILED UNDER: Alpha - Bolivary & Jotischky

SUMMARY: Re: A proposal for making the United Nations financially independent by placing the high seas(beyond territorial waters) and Antarctica in its freehold possession for exploitation and development.

Ltr dtd November 25, 1966 from Mr. Demuth to Messers Bolivary and Jotischky re: the proposal is interesting but it will not solve the problems which the U.N. faces today.

UN-500
November 4, 1966

Mr. D. Protitch
Under-Secretary
Director of the Training Program
for Foreign Service Officers
United Nations
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Protitch:

Due to Mr. Noone's absence from the Bank because of official business in Canada, it was my privilege to meet with the group of Foreign Service Officers of the United Nations Training Program who visited the World Bank this morning.

All of these young Foreign Service Officers, along with their counselors Mr. A. Boumendjel and Mr. David Ho, were very attentive, interested, and knowledgeable as was indicated by their participation in the discussion. You are to be congratulated upon such a fine group which certainly attests to the quality of your program.

If we can be of additional assistance in presenting the role of the World Bank in the international economy, I hope that you will call on me.

Sincerely yours,



Clarke Kinney
Information Officer

CK:hm.

un - gen ?

IDA		IBRD		IFC	
FORM NO. 92 (10-61)		CORRESPONDENCE RECORD FORM			
FROM			DATED		
United Nations New York			Oct. 27, 1966		
SUBJECT					
Letter with enclosed draft on the "Projections of Debt Service 1966-1975 by G. Zardano of UN					
Addressed and					
REFERRED TO			DATE RECEIVED		
Mr. Kamarek			Oct. 28, 1966 mp		

REN - 9 ku

IDA	IBRD	IFC
FORM NO. 92 (10-61) CORRESPONDENCE RECORD FORM		
FROM United Nations New York		DATED Oct. 24, 1966
SUBJECT Letter asking IBRD to make a report on "the major activities relating to development planning and projections currently undersay within the United Nations"		
Addressed and REFERRED TO Mr. Woods		DATE RECEIVED Oct. 25, 1966 mp

October 21, 1966

Dear Mr. Schreiber:

Mr. Woods has referred to me your three letters dated October 11, 1966 and addressed to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Finance Corporation and the International Development Association, respectively, regarding General Assembly Resolutions 1905 (XVIII) and 2017 (XX) and Resolution 1076 (XXXIX) of the Economic and Social Council concerning the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination.

In reply to your enquiry I should draw your attention to Mr. Woods' letter of March 16, 1964, in which he informed the Secretary-General of the action taken by the Bank in respect of the Declaration to which you refer. It seems that, in so far as the Bank group's activities are concerned, this was the only action that could usefully be taken.

Sincerely yours,

Federico Console
Special Representative
for
United Nations Organizations

Mr. Marc Schreiber
Director
Division of Human Rights
United Nations, New York

Cleared with and cc: Mr. Broches with incoming letter
cc: Mr. Wishart

FC:mb


CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

COMMUNICATION: Letter

DATED: October 14, 1966

TO: The Secretary General
United Nations
New York, N.Y.

FROM: Mr. M.M. Mendels
I.B.R.D.

FILED UNDER: ARBITRATION - S.I.D.

SUMMARY: Re: Registration of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment
Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States

L-UN-gen.

October 14, 1966

Mr. Gerald G. Wagner
Washington Representative
United Nations Association
1332 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Mr. Wagner:

Many thanks for your letter of October 11 with
enclosures relating to the work of your Association.
I look forward very much to joining you next Monday
and would be glad to meet with you and Ambassador
Wadsworth at say 3:45 p.m. in the International Club.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Burke Knapp
Vice President

cc: Mr. Noone

JBKnap:adv

OCT 14 REC'D

UNITED NATIONS  NATIONS UNIES

NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS · UNATIONS NEWYORK · ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

REFERENCE SO 239 (5-1-2)

11 October 1966

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to refer to Mr. John P. Humphrey's letter N° 239 (5-1-2) of 4 December 1965 in which he drew attention to General Assembly resolutions 1905 (XVIII), entitled "Publicity to be given to the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination", and 2017 (XX), entitled "Measures to Implement the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination" and to Economic and Social Council resolution 1076 (XXXIX) on the same subject.

As requested in the above-mentioned resolutions, the Secretary-General prepared a report (E/4174 and Add.1, Add.2 and Corr.1 and Add.3-8) on Measures to Implement the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and presented it to the Council at its forty-first session and to the General Assembly at its twenty-first session.

In resolution 1146 (XLI), adopted on 2 August 1966, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to submit, in time for consideration at its forty-second session, a further report on the progress made in the implementation of the Declaration.

On behalf of the Secretary-General I have the honour to invite the International Development Association to inform him of any further action which may have been taken by the International Development Association in compliance with General Assembly resolution 1905 (XVIII). It would be greatly appreciated if this information could be made available to the Secretary-General by 15 February 1967, in order that it might be incorporated in the report to be submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its forty-second session, which is scheduled to convene early in May 1967.

Yours truly,


Marc Schreiber
Director

Division of Human Rights

Mr. George Woods
President
International Development Association
1818 H Street N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.

acc. 10/21/66

OCT 14 Rec'd

UNITED NATIONS



NEW YORK

UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT

11 October 1966

NY 10000 (1966)

Dear Sir,

I have the honor to refer to Mr. John F. Humphrey's letter to the Secretary-General of 4 September 1966 in which he drew attention to General Assembly resolutions 1993 (LXVIII) and 1994 (LXVIII) relating to the United Nations Decade on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, and 1995 (LXVIII) concerning the implementation of the United Nations Decade on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, and to the Secretary-General's report of 1966 (LXVIII) on the same subject.

As requested in the above-mentioned resolutions, the Secretary-General prepared a report (LXVIII and Add.1, Add.2 and Add.3) on measures to implement the United Nations Decade on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and presented it to the Council at its forty-third session and to the General Assembly at its twenty-first session.

In resolution 1993 (LXVIII), adopted on 20 and 21 October 1966, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it, as soon as possible, a report on the progress made in the implementation of the Decade.

In reply to the Secretary-General I have the honor to advise the International Development Association to inform him of any further action which may have been taken by the International Development Association in compliance with General Assembly resolution 1993 (LXVIII). It would be greatly appreciated if this information could be made available to the Secretary-General by 15 February 1967, in order that it might be incorporated in the report to be submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its forty-second session, which is scheduled to convene early in 1967.

Yours truly,

Secretary-General

Mr. George Woods
President

International Development Association

1818 K Street N.W.
Washington, D.C.

1966 OCT 14 11:10 AM

COMMUNICATIONS
SECTION

OCT 14 REC'D

UNITED NATIONS  NATIONS UNIES
NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS · UNATIONS NEWYORK · ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

REFERENCE SO 239 (5-1-2)

11 October 1966

Handwritten signature

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to refer to Mr. John P. Humphrey's letter N° 239 (5-1-2) of 4 December 1965 in which he drew attention to General Assembly resolutions 1905 (XVIII), entitled "Publicity to be given to the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination", and 2017 (XX), entitled "Measures to Implement the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination" and to Economic and Social Council resolution 1076 (XXXIX) on the same subject.

- attached

As requested in the above-mentioned resolutions, the Secretary-General prepared a report (E/4174 and Add.1, Add.2 and Corr.1 and Add.3-8) on Measures to Implement the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and presented it to the Council at its forty-first session and to the General Assembly at its twenty-first session.

In resolution 1146 (XLI), adopted on 2 August 1966, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to submit, in time for consideration at its forty-second session, a further report on the progress made in the implementation of the Declaration.

On behalf of the Secretary-General I have the honour to invite the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to inform him of any further action which may have been taken by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in compliance with General Assembly resolution 1905 (XVIII). It would be greatly appreciated if this information could be made available to the Secretary-General by 15 February 1967, in order that it might be incorporated in the report to be submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its forty-second session, which is scheduled to convene early in May 1967.

Yours truly,

Handwritten signature of Marc Schreiber

Marc Schreiber
Director
Division of Human Rights

Mr. George Woods
President
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.

ack. 10/21/66
identical letters to
1 DR & HC left
1 by Council
1 " Brookes
Oct. 21

October 4, 1966

Mr. Constantin A. Baguinian
Director of the Codification Division
Office of Legal Affairs
United Nations
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Baguinian:

Please refer to my letter to you of August 31, 1966. I have now had a chance to discuss with Mr. Broches the paragraphs of the Report concerning the law applicable to the IERD and the IDA operations. You will find attached copy of the two paragraphs which, in our opinion, should be substituted for the existing paragraphs of the Report.

May I take advantage of this letter to congratulate you and your staff for your most valuable Report which I have already brought to the attention of my colleagues. We will all be most interested in seeing it in print.

Very sincerely yours,

Georges R. Delaume

Attachment



GRDelaume/cl

UN - gen.

INCOMING CABLE

DATE AND TIME OF CABLE: **SEPTEMBER 24, 1966 0811**

LOG NO.: **RC 4 - SEPTEMBER 25**

TO: **INTBAFRAD**

FROM: **GENEVE**

TEXT:

ROUTING	
ACTION COPY:	MR. CONSOLO
INFORMATION COPY:	
DECODED BY:	

FOR CONSOLO.

DELHI SITE SECOND CONFERENCE SEPTEMBER 5 TO OCTOBER 20 OR SEPTEMBER 12 TO OCTOBER 27 DEPENDING ON GENERAL ASSEMBLY CONVENIENCE. FIFTH BOARD SESSION MAY 4 TO 30 PROBABLY GENEVA VICINITY SINCE PALAIS NOT AVAILABLE. IF FACILITIES NOT AVAILABLE GENEVA AREA SESSION MEETS NEW YORK. REGARDS

PERINBAM

AB

INCOMING CABLE

DATE AND TIME OF CABLE	TO	FROM	ROUTING
SEPTEMBER 24, 1966	GENERAL	INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION	MR. GINSBURG
NO 1 - SEPTEMBER 25	INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION	INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT	MR. GINSBURG
			MR. GINSBURG
			MR. GINSBURG
			MR. GINSBURG

FOR GINSBURG

THEIR SITE SHOULD BE VISITED BETWEEN SEPTEMBER 25 TO OCTOBER 20 OR SEPTEMBER 25 TO OCTOBER 20 DEPENDENT ON GENERAL ASSEMBLY CONVENING. WITH BOARD

ARRANGEMENTS TO BE MADE TO VISIT THE SITE. THESE ARRANGEMENTS SHOULD BE MADE AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE.

IF FACILITIES NOT AVAILABLE IN NEW YORK AREA, VISIT SHOULD BE MADE TO NEW YORK, NEW YORK.

PLEASE

SEP 26 8 00 AM 1966

GENERAL FILES COMMUNICATIONS

TYPED

THE INFORMATION PROVIDED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 01/11/2011 BY 60322 UCBAW/SJS

September 16, 1966

Dear Mr. Vaughan

On my return from Europe I find your circular letter of August 18 regarding arrangements for the dining room, for which I thank you. Gordon Williams has shown me a copy of his letter to you of September 8 and I imagine that you will agree with his interpretation of "such characters" as he and I.

Sincerely yours,

Federico Consolo
Special Representative
for
United Nations Organizations

Mr. David B. Vaughan
Under-Secretary
Director of General Services
United Nations, New York

FC:GMC
[Handwritten signature]

UN - gen.

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

COMMUNICATION: Me mo

DATED: September 16, 1966

TO: Mr. G. Woods

FROM: Mr. Richard H. Demuth

FILED UNDER: LIAISON - U.N. Trusteeship Council

SUMMARY: Re: U.N. Resolution concerning Assistance to South Africa and Portugal

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

COMMUNICATION: Letter

DATED: August 31, 1966

TO: Mr. George Woods
President
I.B.R.D.

FROM: Dr. B.R. Sen
Director-General
F.A.O. of the United Nations

FILED UNDER: LIAISON - UN-F.A.O.

SUMMARY: Re: Enclosure of a copy of his letter to the Secretary General of the United Nations on some of the important recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the UN and the Specialized Agencies.
This is done for the purpose of facilitating the discussions on the report at the next Session of the ACC in New York.

ack. Sept. 8, 1966
by Mr. Demuth

na - gen.

FORM NO. 92 (10-61)		IDA	IBRD	IFC
CORRESPONDENCE RECORD FORM				
FROM			DATED	
M. E. Chacko= United Nations New York			Aug. 24, 1966	
SUBJECT				
Letter of thanks fro sending information re: requests and appeals to the specialized agencies contained in Genral Assembly resolutions 2105 and 2107.				
REFERRED TO			DATE RECEIVED	
Mr. Woods			Aug. 25, 1966 jgv	

MN-9EN.
x FAO.

IDA	IBRD	IFC
FORM NO. 92 (10-61)		
CORRESPONDENCE RECORD FORM		
FROM U. Thant United Nations New York		DATED August 18, 1966
SUBJECT Attaching copy of letter sent to Dr. Sen concerning his proposal for establishment of a food production resources programme.		
Addressed and		
REFERRED TO Mr. Woods	DATE RECEIVED Aug. 22, 1966 jk	

u.w. - gen.

August 18, 1966

Your reference: TE 326/1 (170-38)

Mr. Chi-Yuen Wu
Senior Deputy Director and
Head of Public Administration Branch
Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations
United Nations
New York

Dear Mr. Wu:

In the absence of Mr. Ripman I am acknowledging your letter of August 12, 1966, in which you informed us that you have been kind enough to send copies of the working documents and the provisional agenda for the Seminar on Organization and Administration of Public Enterprises.

Sincerely yours,



B. Chadenet
Associate Director
Projects Department

c.c. Mr. Ripman

BChadenet:jfe

August 18, 1966

Your ref.: SO 214 (2-3-2) 1963-66

Mr. Kamleshwar Das
Officer in Charge
Division of Human Rights
United Nations
United Nations, New York

Dear Mr. Das:

Mr. Woods has asked me to thank you for your letter of August 4, 1966, concerning forthcoming United Nations discussions on human rights. While the Bank is interested in the work of the United Nations in the field of human rights, we doubt if we could contribute in any significant way to the material which you are assembling. We will, however, ask our Special Representative for United Nations Organizations, Mr. Federico Consolo, to keep us informed of the progress of your work in relation to economic and social rights.

Sincerely,

Michael L. Hoffman
Associate Director
Development Services Department

MLH:tf

cc: Mr. Woods
Mr. Consolo w/incoming correspondence

MLH

22-921

IDA

IBRD

IFC

FORM NO. 92
(10-61)

CORRESPONDENCE RECORD FORM

FROM

United Nations
New York

DATED

Aug. 15, 1966

SUBJECT

Copy of ~~the~~ Article 7 of the Regulations to give
effect to Article 102 of the Charter of the UN
and 1 certificate of registration

Addressed to IBRD

REFERRED TO

Secretary's Dept

DATE RECEIVED

Aug. 17, 1966 mp

UN-GEN.

FORM NO. 92 (10-61)		IDA	IBRD	IFC
CORRESPONDENCE RECORD FORM				
FROM United Nations New York			DATED Aug. 15, 1966	
SUBJECT Copy of Article 7 of the Regulations to give effect to Article 102 of the Charter of the UN and 3 certificates of registration Addressed to IDA				
REFERRED TO Mr. Wilson			DATE RECEIVED Aug. 17, 1966 mp	

22N-5EN.

FORM NO. 92 (10-61)		CORRESPONDENCE RECORD FORM	
FROM D. Protitch UN New York		DATED August 15, 1966	
SUBJECT Letter asking whether a briefing on the role and functioning of the IBRD can be arranged for their Foreign Service Officers.			
Addressed to Mr. Wilson			
REFERRED TO Mr. Knapp		DATE RECEIVED Aug. 17, 1966 jk	

ROUTING SLIP

Date

August 18, 1966

NAME

ROOM NO.

Mr. Consolo (o.r.)

839

To Handle

Note and File

Appropriate Disposition

Note and Return

Approval

Prepare Reply

Comment

Per Our Conversation

Full Report

Recommendation

Information

Signature

Initial

Send On

REMARKS

I persuaded Nurick that they really don't want to receive all the documentation. I said that you would let Suratgar know when anything interesting came up.

Handwritten signature: Mark
Handwritten initials: OK

From

Michael L. Hoffman

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Lester Nurick

DATE: August 15, 1966

FROM: David Suratgar *Suratgar*SUBJECT: Incoming letters from the UN Human Rights Division

1. I have been through our files and through the appropriate general files to see if we have had prior requests in any way similar to that contained in Mr. Das' letter to Mr. Woods (identical letters addressed to IDA and IFC). Perusal of the general file on Liaison UN general 1964 -, indicates that we have had, in recent past, similar letters relating to the Human Rights Program of the UN.

2. A letter to Mr. Woods dated 12 May, 1966 from Mr. Marc Schneiber, Director of the UN Division of Human Rights, invited the Bank to send a representative to a seminar on apartheid called by the Commission on Human Rights. Mr. Consolo's reply on behalf of the Bank (2 June, 1966) noted the purpose of the seminar and indicated that the Bank could provide "no useful contribution to the seminar". The invitation was accordingly refused.

3. I gather from the correspondence in the above files that this years meeting of the ACC (41st Session. London 27-28 April 1966) decided to establish a working group of the UN and "specialized agencies concerned" to help the Secretary General to "co-ordinate measures and activities undertaken in connection with the International Year for Human Rights". There is no indication from the files that any representative from the Bank attended the meetings of the working group which took place at Geneva on 14-15 July 1966. Mr. Woods, however, received notice of this meeting and of its agenda in a letter from Mr. Martin Hill, the UN's Liaison Officer for specialized agencies. This letter was acknowledged on June 20, 1966 by a letter from Mr. Michael Hoffmann in which the Bank declined the invitation with the following language:

"While we are naturally interested in the efforts of the UN in the field of Human Rights, we doubt if we could contribute in any significant way to the working group. In the circumstances, we do not propose to be represented at the meeting".

4. These most recent letters, however, draw the attention of the Bank, IDA and IFC to paragraph 11 of 'ECOSOC' Resolution 1074 C (XXXIX) of 28 July 1965 which requests specialized agencies "to continue their contributions to the periodic reports on human rights, in accordance with this schedule...by submitting reports as they deem appropriate, and by assisting bodies examining the reports". The letters invite the three institutions "...if the Bank so wishes, to submit a report on economic, social and cultural rights covering the period 1 January 1963 to 30 June 1966".

5. I do not find any indication that the Bank has ever filed such reports in the past though ideally, this should be checked with whoever dealt with UN affairs before Mr. Consolo's office was set up. Mr. Consolo and Mr. Perinbam are unfortunately in Europe at the moment.

6. In the circumstances it would seem that there is little that the Bank can do except to answer the latest letters in the same vein as our previous responses to invitations from the Human Rights Commission. However, it should perhaps be noted that the discussions relating to economic and social rights may well be of considerable interest. Thus, while excusing our failure to report on the grounds that we cannot make any meaningful contribution at this time, our reply should perhaps indicate our interest in the reports and material filed with the Commission.

DSURATGAR:mm

Liaison - UN - gen

UNITED NATIONS  NATIONS UNIES
NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS • UNATIONS NEWYORK • ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

REFERENCE

TE 326/1 (170-38)

12 August 1966

Dear Mr. Ripman,

I refer to Mr. Demuth's letter of 14 June 1966 to Mr. Leonard in which the latter was informed of the Bank's inability to participate in the United Nations Seminar on Organization and Administration of Public Enterprises scheduled to take place in Geneva from 26 September to 4 October 1966.

I am sending you, under separate cover, copies of the working documents and the provisional agenda as requested by Mr. Demuth. The remaining working papers and the report of the Seminar will be sent to you as soon as they are issued.

Yours sincerely,



Chi-Yuen Wu
Senior Deputy Director and
Head of Public Administration Branch
Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations

Mr. Hugh B. Ripman
Deputy Director
Projects Department
International Bank for
Reconstruction and Development
1818 H Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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1966 AUG 15 AM 9:05

Washington, D.C. 20533
1978 N 24th St N.W.
Personnel Section and Development
International Bank for
Rural Development
Washington, D.C.
Mr. Robert W. Johnson

Director of Development Administration (Development)
Head of Public Administration Division
World Bank, Washington, D.C.

1978-1980


1978-1980

The attached will be sent to you as soon as they are ready.
Mr. Johnson. The following working papers and the report of
working documents and the following reports are attached to
I am sending you under separate cover copies of the

General from 20 September to 4 October 1966.
Administration of Public Enterprises according to the Bank in
Washington in the United Nations Seminar on Administration and
in which the report was included of the Bank's interest in
I refer to Mr. Johnson's letter of 14 June 1966 to Mr. Johnson

Robert W. Johnson

1978-1980 (110-18)

1978-1980

NEW YORK

UNITED NATIONS  NATIONS UNIES

L-40-9821

August 12, 1966

Mr. Halvor Gille, Chief
Division of Social Affairs
European Office of the United Nations
Palais des Nations
1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland

Dear Mr. Gille:

Thank you for your letter of July 28 to Mr. Consolo concerning the Secretary-General's Report on the Development and Utilization of Human Resources. Mr. Consolo is presently on vacation and I am, therefore, answering your letter.

We have no specific suggestions regarding points A and B of your letter, but we share your views concerning the need for concerted international and inter-agency action in this field. In this connection, you are probably aware of the increasing involvement of the World Bank Group in the agricultural and educational fields, and the fact that we have been working closely in these fields with both the Food and Agricultural organization of the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. For instance, during the past year, the Bank sent 115 missions in connection with agricultural development in member countries and FAO participated in 34 of these. In addition, FAO, under the cooperative arrangements with the Bank, sent 40 missions to identify and prepare agricultural projects. Similarly, in the field of education, the Bank sent 53 missions to member countries, 26 of them in cooperation with UNESCO. The Bank has also, on a more irregular basis, been cooperating with several other international agencies and regularly comments on requests for technical and financial assistance for the United Nations Development Programme (Special Fund).

Attached is a brief statement on our current activities in the field of human resources development and utilization. I hope you will find it useful when preparing Chapter Ia of the forthcoming report.

Yours Sincerely,

Michael L. Hoffman
Associate Director
Development Services Department

HHansen: fph *xll* *msk*
cc: Mr. Consolo
Mr. Hansen

Note: Incoming letter filed with Mr. Consolo room 839

2

Educational Activities of the World Bank*

The World Bank devotes most of its financing to large-scale public utilities which are basic to economic development. Increasingly, however, the Bank has become concerned about the crucial importance to economic development of an adequate educational system and the fact that the lack of trained manpower is in many countries a critical bottleneck in the development process today. The Bank, as a matter of policy, finances only those sections of an educational system which we expect to contribute directly and immediately to improving economic productivity. As a result, the Bank, in close cooperation with both the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, has directed its financing of education toward technical education, vocational training, secondary education and teacher training. During 1965-66, the World Bank's financial assistance for education amounted to \$34 million, virtually all of it being spent on the construction of buildings and the supply of needed equipment.

An important part of the Bank's activities in the field of human resources is the ten year old staff college for government officials-- the Economic Development Institute (EDI). Some six hundred officials from more than 90 countries have participated in the various courses conducted by the EDI. In addition to the annual six-month general course on economic development, the EDI offers courses in project evaluation in the major economic sectors. Some of the courses are also given in French and Spanish.

*Reference to the World Bank in what follows should be understood to cover the I.B.R.D. and IDA.

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collet the I.B.N.D. and IDV
reference to the bank in your report on the subject of

Director
The following are the names of the persons who were interviewed in your report on the subject of the bank. The names of the persons who were interviewed in your report on the subject of the bank are listed in the following order: (1) the names of the persons who were interviewed in your report on the subject of the bank, and (2) the names of the persons who were interviewed in your report on the subject of the bank.

Information on the bank is available in the following sources: (1) the names of the persons who were interviewed in your report on the subject of the bank, and (2) the names of the persons who were interviewed in your report on the subject of the bank. The names of the persons who were interviewed in your report on the subject of the bank are listed in the following order: (1) the names of the persons who were interviewed in your report on the subject of the bank, and (2) the names of the persons who were interviewed in your report on the subject of the bank.

Information on the bank is available in the following sources:

8 Aug 66

Mr. Nureich

Do you have any
idea what we
do in response to
this? I presume we
have had similar
requests before.

MICHAEL L. HOFFMAN

ROUTING SLIP

Date
August 8, 1966

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Name

Room No.

Mr. Hoffman

To Handle

Note and File

Appropriate Disposition

Note and Return

Approval

Prepare Reply

Comment

Per Our Conversation

Full Report

Recommendation

Information

Signature

Initial

Send On

Remarks

Herewith three letters from the U.N., Division of Human Rights. You will wish to handle in conjunction with the other appropriate Departments of the Bank. Could we please have a copy of the reply for our records.



G. C. Wishart

From

AUG 5 REC'D

UNITED NATIONS  NATIONS UNIES

NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS · UNATIONS NEWYORK · ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

REFERENCE

SO 214 (2-3-2) 1963-66

4 August 1966

Dear Mr. Woods,

On behalf of the Secretary-General I wish to draw your attention to Economic and Social Council resolution 1074 C (XXXIX) of 28 July 1965, entitled "Periodic Reports on Human Rights and Reports on Freedom of Information". In paragraph 6 of that resolution, the Council invited States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies to supply information regularly on human rights and fundamental freedoms in the territories subject to their jurisdiction, within a continuing three-year cycle, scheduled as follows:

- (a) In the first year, on civil and political rights, the first such reports to cover the period ending 30 June 1965;
- (b) In the second year, on economic, social and cultural rights the first such reports to cover the period ending 30 June 1966;
- (c) In the third year, on freedom of information, the first such reports to cover the period ending 30 June 1967.

It was understood that, "for the rights falling in the field of competence of specialized agencies, Governments may, if they so elect, confine themselves to reference to the reports they send to the specialized agencies concerned, which will continue to submit periodic reports on

Mr. G.D. Woods
President
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development;
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20025

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COMMUNICATIONS

1966 AUG -5 PM 1:10

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1966 AUG -5 PM 1:10

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these rights to the United Nations".

In paragraph 11 of resolution 1074 C (XXXIX), the Council invited the specialized agencies "to continue their contributions to the periodic reports on human rights, in accordance with this schedule and with the provisions of Council resolution 624 B (XXII) of 1 August 1956, by submitting reports as they deem appropriate, and by assisting bodies examining the reports".

In accordance with these two paragraphs of resolution 1074 C (XXXIX), I have the honour, on behalf of the Secretary-General, to invite the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, if the Bank so wishes, to submit a report on economic, social and cultural rights covering the period 1 January 1963 to 30 June 1966. For your convenience, I enclose
..... herewith a copy of the full text of the resolution (see Annex I).

I should also like to draw your attention to resolution 12 (XXII) relating to periodic reports on human rights, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights on 2 April 1966, and to resolution 2 (XIX) relating to the same subject, adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women on 24 February
..... 1966. Copies of both these resolutions are enclosed herewith (see Annexes II and III respectively). As requested by the Commission on Human Rights in paragraph 7 of resolution 12 (XXII), I wish to draw your attention to the various elements of the reports received in 1966, as set out by the Rapporteur of the ad hoc Committee on Periodic Reports in paragraph 14 of his study (E/CN.4/915, Annex), as a possible guideline for future reports.
..... The text referred to by the Commission is enclosed herewith (see Annex IV).

The Secretary-General was requested by the Council, in paragraph 14 of resolution 1074 C (XXXIX), to forward the information received from Member States and specialized agencies in full - together with a subject and country index - to the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the Commission on the Status of Women and the



-3-

Commission on Human Rights. As a consequence of this request, the material placed before these bodies is arranged alphabetically by countries. You may wish to consider whether the material forwarded by you might similarly be arranged by countries, though of course this matter is entirely for you to decide.

Since the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities - the first of the three bodies mentioned above to consider the reports - is scheduled to meet early in 1967, I should be most grateful if the report of your Organization could reach us not later than 1 November 1966.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Kamleshwar Das".

Kamleshwar Das
Officer in Charge
Division of Human Rights



ANNEX I

Resolution 1074 C (XXXIX) of the Economic and Social Council
of 28 July 1965

PERIODIC REPORTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND
REPORTS ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 888 B (XXXIV) of 24 July 1962 regarding periodic reports on human rights,

Considering that in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, and the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinctions as to race, nationality, sex, language or religion should be strictly observed throughout the world,

Recognizing that a comprehensive system of periodic reporting on human rights is important as a source of information for the General Assembly and other United Nations bodies as well as for the Commission on Human Rights, and that it should accordingly be as inclusive and up-to-date as possible,

Noting that in addition to the periodic reports now requested from Member States on a triennial basis, annual reports are also requested on freedom of information,

Noting further the importance for the implementation of human rights of the constitutional provisions and practical procedures which, in certain specialized agencies, govern the consideration by their competent bodies of the reports of Member States on the application of conventions and recommendations adopted by those agencies,

1. Expresses its appreciation to all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies that have submitted reports;

2. Notes that while the situation throughout the world with regard to human rights and fundamental freedoms continues to be unsatisfactory in the fields of civil and political rights as well as social, economic, and cultural rights, and particularly in connexion with the policy of apartheid and the widespread racial, ethnic and religious discrimination throughout the world which prompted the General Assembly to adopt the Declaration on the Elimination



-2-

of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the reports contain useful information indicating that some progress was achieved in the protection of human rights during 1960-1962, including rights enumerated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

3. Notes further that measures were taken by various countries, including the conclusion of multilateral and regional agreements among Member States: to eliminate or prohibit discrimination, particularly-but not only-discrimination based on race, or sex; to protect the rights of suspects and defendants in criminal procedures, in particular by such steps as restricting detention in custody and strengthening the right to counsel by broadening counsel's rights and by providing free legal aid; to repeal provisions concerning various kinds of compulsory labour; to extend, increasingly, social insurance coverage to the agricultural population; to apply social insurance protection to workers and employees who are citizens of a foreign State; to improve the conditions of work by widening the scope of minimum wage laws, shortening working hours and lengthening statutory vacations at full pay; to make education more widely available by the extension of tuition-free instruction or by assistance to cover students' expenses by grants or loans repayable after graduation;

4. Reiterates its belief that the reporting system is not only a source of information, but also a valuable incentive to Governments' efforts to protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and to the implementation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples and the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;

5. Expresses concern that, despite the terms of Council resolution 888 B (XXXIV), which calls upon Member States to submit reports on developments in the field of human rights relating, inter alia, to the right to self-determination and the right to independence, no information regarding implementation of these rights has yet been received from States administering dependent territories;

6. Invites States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies to supply information regularly on human rights and fundamental freedoms in the territories subject to their jurisdiction, within a continuing three-year cycle scheduled, without prejudice to the adoption and ratification of the Covenants on Human Rights, including the measures of implementation provided therein, as follows:

(a) In the first year, on civil and political rights, the first such reports to cover the period ending 30 June 1965;

(b) In the second year, on economic, social and cultural rights, the



first such report to cover the period ending 30 June 1966;

(c) In the third year, on freedom of information, the first such reports to cover the period ending 30 June 1967; Each year Governments may submit an annex to their reports containing information of particular significance which does not pertain to the subject for the year; it is understood that for the rights falling in the field of competence of specialized agencies Governments may, if they so elect, confine themselves to reference to the reports they send to the specialized agencies concerned, which will continue to submit periodic reports on these rights to the United Nations;

7. Urges all Member States to submit reports on developments in human rights concerning the rights enumerated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the right to self-determination and the right to independence, taking fully into account the suggestions referred to in the Council's resolutions 728 B (XXVIII) of 30 July 1959 and 888 B (XXXIV);

8. Invites Governments and non-governmental organizations to append to their reports a brief summary thereof;

9. Suggests that Governments include more information on court and other decisions and administrative practices affecting human rights and on the ratification and accession to international agreements in the field of human rights;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission on Human Rights a document indicating the status of multilateral international agreements in the field of human rights, as mentioned in paragraph 7, concluded under the auspices of the United Nations;

11. Invites the specialized agencies to continue their contributions to the periodic reports on human rights in accordance with this schedule and with the provisions of Council resolution 624 B (XXII) of 1 August 1956 by submitting reports as they deem appropriate and by assisting the bodies examining the reports;

12. Invites the non-governmental organizations in consultative status to continue to submit objective information in accordance with the provisions of Council resolution 888 B (XXXIV) and in accordance with the subject and time schedule for submission of reports by Governments established by this resolution;



-4-

13. Requests the Secretary-General, in accordance with the usual practice in regard to human rights communications, to forward any material received from non-governmental organizations in accordance with paragraph 12 and mentioning any particular States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies to those Member States for any comments they may wish to make;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to forward the information received from Member States and specialized agencies under the terms of this resolution in full, together with a subject and country index, to the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission on the Status of Women and to the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities; the comments received from non-governmental organizations in consultative status, as well as any comments which might be made on them by the Member State concerned, are also to be made available by the Secretary-General to the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission on the Status of Women and the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities;

15. Requests the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to undertake the initial study of the materials received under the terms of this resolution, to report thereon to the Commission on Human Rights, and to submit comments and recommendations for consideration by the Commission;

16. Invites the Commission on the Status of Women to inform the Commission on Human Rights of its comments on the materials it received under the terms of this resolution, and of any recommendations it may wish to make;

17. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to plan for prompt and effective consideration of the periodic reports in the light of the comments and recommendations of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and the Commission on the Status of Women;

18. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to establish an ad hoc committee composed of persons chosen from its members, having as its mandate the study and evaluation of the periodic reports and other information received under the terms of this resolution, and, in the light of the comments, observations and recommendations of the Commission on the Status of Women and of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, to submit to the Commission comments, conclusions and recommendations of an objective character; the ad hoc committee will meet before the session of the Commission and must report its findings to the Commission no later than one week prior to the end of the Commission's session; it shall ensure all necessary co-ordination with any specialized agency in considering any question or matter dealt with in that agency's report.

1392nd plenary meeting,
28 July 1965

ANNEX II

Resolution 12 (XXII) of the Commission on Human Rights
adopted at its 888th meeting, on 2 April 1966

PERIODIC REPORTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

The Commission on Human Rights,

Having given preliminary consideration to the reports, information and comments on civil and political rights for the period from 1 January 1963 to 30 June 1965 received under Economic and Social Council resolution 1074 C (XXXIX),

Noting that since the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities began its initial study of the material, a number of additional reports have been received,

Bearing in mind that the Commission on the Status of Women found it possible to make certain comments in its area of concern despite the relatively small amount of information available to it,

Taking into account the resolution concerning periodic reports on human rights adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women at its 444th meeting, on 24 February 1966, in which the Commission, inter alia, suggested that in their reports, in addition to describing provisions specifically related to women, Governments should give more information as to whether the other legislative and administrative provisions described apply without discrimination on the grounds of sex; urged those Governments which had not yet submitted full reports on civil and political rights to do so as soon as possible; and requested the Commission on Human Rights to give full weight, in considering reports from Governments and specialized agencies, and information from non-governmental organizations in consultative status, to measures already taken to improve the status of women and to the pressing need for Governments to take further measures in this field,

Noting that the comments, observations and recommendations of the Commission on the Status of Women were not available at the time the ad hoc Committee on Periodic Reports began its consideration of the matter,

Considering that, upon preliminary consideration of the materials received, certain features, including those noted in the resolutions adopted by the Sub-Commission and the Commission on the Status of Women, of developments in civil and political rights may be tentatively discerned,

Expressing the hope that further reports on civil and political rights from Governments and specialized agencies, as well as other relevant documentation, may be received by the next session of the Commission,



-2-

1. Expresses its gratitude to those Governments which have submitted reports on civil and political rights covering the period from 1 January 1963 to 30 June 1965, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1074 C (XXXIX);
2. Urges those Governments which have not yet submitted full reports on civil and political rights for the period under review to do so as soon as possible;
3. Encourages Governments to include in their reports material relating to difficulties encountered in achieving the standards proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
4. Considers that the information received covering the period under review indicates limited but significant progress in some countries in the field of civil and political rights, especially in dealing with racial discrimination and religious intolerance, in the enjoyment of the right to vote, in the administration of justice and in equal rights for men and women;
5. Emphasizes the value of objective information received from non-governmental organizations in consultative status;
6. Decides that, in addition to considering information on economic, social and cultural rights, it will continue the study and evaluation of information received in the field of civil and political rights, and prepare further recommendations, at its next session;
7. Requests the Secretary-General to draw the attention of Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to the various elements of the reports received this year, as set out by the Rapporteur of the ad hoc Committee on Periodic Reports in paragraph 14 of his study (E/CN.4/AC.20/L.1 and Corr.1), as a possible guideline for future reports;
8. Requests the Secretary-General to make available to the ad hoc Committee on Periodic Reports in 1967:
 - (a) An up-to-date supplement to the presently available memorandum on the status of multilateral international agreements in the field of human rights (E/CN.4/907);
 - (b) The documents containing the texts (or extracts from) decisions taken by United Nations bodies, on human rights questions, prepared in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1102 (XL).

ANNEX III

Resolution 2 (XIX) of the Commission on the Status of Women,
adopted at its 444th meeting, on 24 February 1966

PERIODIC REPORTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Recalling the provisions of Economic and Social Council resolution 1074 C (XXXIX) of 28 July 1965 concerning periodic reports on human rights and reports on freedom of information,

Conscious of the value for the work of the Commission on the Status of Women of full and up-to-date reports by Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations in consultative status, as provided for by the aforesaid resolution,

1. Welcomes the revised system of periodic reporting on human rights established by Economic and Social Council resolution 1074 C (XXXIX) as an effective instrument for the promotion of human rights;
2. Expresses its gratitude to those Governments which have submitted full reports on civil and political rights covering the period from 1 January 1963 to 30 June 1965 in accordance with the aforesaid resolution;
3. Urges those Governments which have not yet submitted full reports on the subject mentioned above to do so as soon as possible;
4. Notes with particular satisfaction that during the period in question several Governments took positive steps to promote and ensure the political and civil rights of women, including general legislative provisions granting equal civil and political rights and specific provisions granting equal rights with respect to private and public law, voting, holding public office, membership of professions, jury service, inheriting and possessing property, marriage, equal pay, nationality and official assistance for employment;
5. Suggests that in their reports, in addition to describing provisions specifically related to women, Governments should give more information as to whether the other legislative and administrative provisions described apply without discrimination on grounds of sex;
6. Emphasizes the value of comments on women's civil and political rights submitted by certain non-governmental organizations in consultative status;
7. Learns with pleasure that some non-governmental organizations in consultative status which work in the field of women's activities and which have not yet submitted comments intend to do so in the future;



8. Suggests further that, as well as providing information under the terms of paragraph 12 of resolution 1074 C (XXXIX), non-governmental organizations in consultative status be given an opportunity to submit additional comments after having studied reports provided by Governments in accordance with the same resolution;

9. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to give full weight, in considering reports from Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations in consultative status, to measures already taken to improve the status of women and to the pressing need for Governments to take further measures in this field.



ANNEX IV

Paragraph 14 of the Rapporteur's Study
Requested at the third meeting of the
ad hoc Committee on Periodic Reports on Human Rights

(E/CN.4/915, Annex)
(E/CN.4/AC.20/L.1 and Corr.1)

D. Observations concerning form of reports

14. The methods adopted for the submission of reports were heterogeneous. Taken as a whole the reports from Governments included the following elements:

- (a) A retrospective account of developments in the human rights field;
- (b) A description of the actual situation at the time the report was submitted. In certain cases this was divided up by reference to the different rights enumerated in the Universal Declaration;
- (c) Summaries of constitutional or legislative provisions designed to deal with difficulties in certain cases indicated in (a) and (b) above;
- (d) Accounts of court judgements designed to deal with difficulties in certain cases indicated in (a) and (b) above;
- (e) Accounts of administrative measures or social action, for example in the educational field, designed to deal with difficulties in certain cases indicated in (a) and (b) above;
- (f) Replies to non-governmental organizations containing comments on the situation regarding difficulties in certain cases described in (a) and (b) above;
- (g) An account of the likely future course of developments.

Although no one Government produced a report as comprehensive as that indicated in the preceding sub-sections, elements of the above were contained in all reports. Some reports dealt fully and frankly with the difficulties encountered and with the measures adopted to deal with them. Others merely tabulated provisions from the constitution or quoted legislative enactments.

AUG 5 REC'D

UNITED NATIONS  NATIONS UNIES
NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS · UNATIONS NEWYORK · ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

REFERENCE SO 214 (2-3-2) 1963-66

4 August 1966

Dear Mr. Woods,

On behalf of the Secretary-General, I wish to draw your attention to Economic and Social Council resolution 1074 C (XXXIX) of 28 July 1965, entitled "Periodic Reports on Human Rights and Reports on Freedom of Information".

In paragraph 6 of that resolution, the Council invited States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies to supply information regularly on human rights and fundamental freedoms in the territories subject to their jurisdiction, within a continuing three-year cycle, scheduled as follows:

- (a) In the first year, on civil and political rights, the first such reports to cover the period ending 30 June 1965;
- (b) In the second year, on economic, social and cultural rights, the first such reports to cover the period ending 30 June 1966;
- (c) In the third year, on freedom of information, the first such reports to cover the period ending 30 June 1967.

It was understood that, "for the rights falling in the field of competence of specialized agencies, Governments may, if they so elect, confine themselves to reference to the reports they send to the specialized agencies concerned, which will continue to submit periodic reports on these rights to the United Nations".

Mr. G.D. Woods
President
International Development Association
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20025

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COMMUNICATIONS
1966 AUG -5 PM 1:17



-2-

In paragraph 11 of resolution 1074 C (XXXIX), the Council invited the specialized agencies "to continue their contributions to the periodic reports on human rights, in accordance with this schedule and with the provisions of Council resolution 624 B (XXII) of 1 August 1956, by submitting reports as they deem appropriate, and by assisting bodies examining the reports".

In accordance with these two paragraphs of resolution 1074 C (XXXIX), I have the honour, on behalf of the Secretary-General, to invite the International Development Association, if the Association so wishes, to submit a report on economic, social and cultural rights covering the period 1 January 1963 to
..... 30 June 1966. For your convenience, I enclose herewith a copy of the full text of the resolution (see Annex I).

I should also like to draw your attention to resolution 12 (XXII) relating to periodic reports on human rights, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights on 2 April 1966, and to resolution 2 (XIX) relating to the same subject, adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women on 24 February 1966. Copies of both
..... these resolutions are enclosed herewith (see Annexes II and III respectively). As requested by the Commission on Human Rights in paragraph 7 of resolution 12 (XXII), I wish to draw your attention to the various elements of the reports received in 1966, as set out by the Rapporteur of the ad hoc Committee on Periodic Reports in paragraph 14 of his study (E/CN.4/915, Annex), as a possible guideline for future reports. The text referred to by the Commission is
..... enclosed herewith (see Annex IV).

The Secretary-General was requested by the Council, in paragraph 14 of resolution 1074 C (XXXIX), to forward the information received from Member States and specialized agencies in full - together with a subject and country index - to the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the Commission on the Status of Women and the Commission on Human Rights. As a consequence of this request, the material placed before these bodies is arranged alphabetically by countries. You may wish to consider



-3-

whether the material forwarded by you might similarly be arranged by countries, though of course this matter is entirely for you to decide.

Since the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities - the first of the three bodies mentioned above to consider the reports - is scheduled to meet early in 1967, I should be most grateful if the report of your Organization could reach us not later than 1 November 1966.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Kamleshwar Das".

Kamleshwar Das
Officer in Charge
Division of Human Rights

AUG 5 REC'D

UNITED NATIONS  NATIONS UNIES
NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS · UNATIONS NEWYORK · ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

REFERENCE SO 214 (2-3-2) 1963-66

3 August 1966

Dear Mr. Woods,

On behalf of the Secretary-General I wish to draw your attention to Economic and Social Council resolution 1074 C (XXXIX) of 28 July 1965, entitled "Periodic Reports on Human Rights and Reports on Freedom of Information". In paragraph 6 of that resolution, the Council invited States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies to supply information regularly on human rights and fundamental freedoms in the territories subject to their jurisdiction, within a continuing three-year cycle, scheduled as follows:

- (a) In the first year, on civil and political rights, the first such reports to cover the period ending 30 June 1965;
- (b) In the second year, on economic, social and cultural rights, the first such reports to cover the period ending 30 June 1966;
- (c) In the third year, on freedom of information, the first such reports to cover the period ending 30 June 1967.

It was understood that, "for the rights falling in the field of competence of specialized agencies, Governments may, if they so elect, confine themselves to reference to the reports they send to the specialized agencies concerned, which will continue to submit periodic reports on these rights to the United Nations".

Mr. G.D. Woods
President
International Finance Corporation
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.

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1966 AUG -5 PM 1:10



- 2 -

In paragraph 11 of resolution 1074 C (XXXIX), the Council invited the specialized agencies "to continue their contributions to the periodic reports on human rights, in accordance with this schedule and with the provisions of Council resolution 624 B (XXII) of 1 August 1956, by submitting reports as they deem appropriate, and by assisting bodies examining the reports".

In accordance with these two paragraphs of resolution 1074 C (XXXIX), I have the honour, on behalf of the Secretary-General, to invite the International Finance Corporation, if the Corporation so wishes, to submit a report on economic, social and cultural rights covering the period 1 January 1963 to 30 June 1966. For your convenience, I enclose herewith a copy of the full text of the resolution (see Annex I).

I should also like to draw your attention to resolution 12 (XXII) relating to periodic reports on human rights, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights on 2 April 1966, and to resolution 2 (XIX) relating to the same subject, adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women on 24 February 1966. Copies of both these resolutions are enclosed herewith (see Annexes II and III respectively). As requested by the Commission on Human Rights in paragraph 7 of resolution 12 (XXII), I wish to draw your attention to the various elements of the reports received in 1966, as set out by the Rapporteur of the ad hoc Committee on Periodic Reports in paragraph 14 of his study (E/CN.4/915, Annex), as a possible guideline for future reports. The text referred to by the Commission is enclosed herewith (see Annex IV).

The Secretary-General was requested by the Council, in paragraph 14 of resolution 1074 C (XXXIX), to forward the information received from Member States and specialized agencies in full - together with a subject and country index - to the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the Commission on the Status of Women and the Commission on Human Rights. As a consequence of this request, the material



-3-

placed before these bodies is now arranged alphabetically by countries. You may wish to consider whether the material forwarded by you might similarly be arranged by countries, though of course this matter is entirely for you to decide.

Since the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities - the first of the three bodies mentioned above to consider the reports - is scheduled to meet early in 1967, I should be most grateful if the report of your Organization could reach us not later than 1 November 1966.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Kamleshwar Das".

Kamleshwar Das
Officer in Charge
Division of Human Rights

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

COMMUNICATION: Letter

DATED: August 2, 1966

TO: Mr. George D. Woods
President
I.B.R.D.

FROM: Mr. U Thant
Secretary General
United Nations

FILED UNDER: INVESTMENT - Promotion and Protection of Private
and Foreign Investments

SUMMARY: Re: Ack. receipt of his letter dated July 27, 1966 reporting
on the progress of the Bank's study of the question of a
multilateral investment insurance scheme.

UN - GEN.

Your reference: OR 421/1(21st)

July 29, 1966

Dear Sir:

The President has asked me to acknowledge your note verbale dated July 22, 1966, and enclosure, and to thank you for advising him that the Twenty-First regular session of the General Assembly will convene at 3 p.m. on September 20, 1966, in New York.

I am pleased to inform you that the Bank will be represented at the session by Mr. Federico Consolo, Special Representative for United Nations Organizations, and Mr. Lewis Perinbam, Liaison Officer. I should appreciate it if all information and documentation relating to the session could be sent directly to Mr. Consolo at this address.

Sincerely yours,

Michael L. Hoffman
Associate Director
Development Services Department

The Honorable U Thant
Secretary General
United Nations
New York 17, N.Y.

cc: Mr. Wishart
Mr. Consolo
CENTRAL FILES with incoming correspondence

MLH:bmb

UN-GEN

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

COMMUNICATION: Memo-Sec M66-256

DATED: July 28, 1966

TO: The Executive Directors

FROM: The Secretary

FILED UNDER: INVESTMENTS - Multilateral Investment Insurance Charter

SUMMARY: Re: For the information of the Executive Directors the following is the text of a letter from Mr. Woods to U Tan, dated July 27, 1966....

ROUTING SLIP

Date
July 28, 1966

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Name

Room No.

~~Mr. Hoffman~~

Miss Blake -

*See how we answer
and prepare reply saying
Cresado will represent us.*

To Handle

Note and File

Appropriate Disposition

Note and Return

Approval

Prepare Reply

Comment

Per Our Conversation

Full Report

Recommendation

Information

Signature

Initial

Send On

Remarks

For information.



G. D. Woods

JUL 27 REC'D

UNITED NATIONS  NATIONS UNIES
NEW YORK

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REFERENCE

OR 421/1 (21st)

The Secretary-General of the United Nations presents his compliments to the President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and, in accordance with rule 11 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, has the honour to state that the twenty-first regular session of the Assembly will convene at 3 p.m. on Tuesday, 20 September 1966, at Headquarters in New York. A copy of the provisional agenda (document A/6350) is enclosed.

The Secretary-General has the honour to request that the names of representatives who will attend the meetings of the General Assembly be communicated to him as soon as possible.

22 July 1966

BK

aku July 29/66

Handwritten notes at the bottom of the page, including the number 12345.

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UNITED NATIONS
GENERAL
ASSEMBLY



Distr.
GENERAL

A/6350
22 July 1966

ENGLISH

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH/
SPANISH

Twenty-first session

PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF THE TWENTY-FIRST REGULAR
SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

To convene at Headquarters, New York, on
Tuesday, 20 September 1966, at 3 p.m.

1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Italy.
2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation.
3. Credentials of representatives to the twenty-first session of the General Assembly:
 - (a) Appointment of the Credentials Committee;
 - (b) Report of the Credentials Committee.
4. Election of the President.
5. Constitution of the Main Committees and election of officers.
6. Election of Vice-Presidents.
7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations.
8. Adoption of the agenda.
9. General debate.
10. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization.
11. Report of the Security Council.
12. Report of the Economic and Social Council.
13. Report of the Trusteeship Council.
14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency.
15. Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council.
16. Election of nine members of the Economic and Social Council.
17. Election of five members of the International Court of Justice.
18. Appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
19. Election of the members of the International Law Commission.
20. Admission of new Members to the United Nations.
21. United Nations Emergency Force:
 - (a) Report on the Force;
 - (b) Cost estimates for the maintenance of the Force.

22. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity: report of the Secretary-General [resolution 2011 (XX) of 11 October 1965 and decision of 21 December 1965].
23. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: report 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 [resolutions 2012 (XX) of 12 October 1965, 2022 (XX) and 2023 (XX) of 5 November 1965, 2024 (XX) of 11 November 1965, 2063 (XX), 2065 (XX), 2066 (XX), 2067 (XX), 2068 (XX), 2069 (XX), 2070 (XX), 2071 (XX) and 2072 (XX) of 16 December 1965, 2073 (XX), 2074 (XX) and 2075 (XX) of 17 December 1965, 2105 (XX) of 20 December 1965, and 2107 (XX), 2111 (XX) and 2112 (XX) of 21 December 1965].
24. Report of the Committee for the International Co-operation Year [decision of 16 December 1965].
25. Installation of mechanical means of voting: report of the Secretary-General [decision of 21 December 1965].
26. Non-proliferation of nuclear weapons: report of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament [resolution 2028 (XX) of 19 November 1965].
27. Question of general and complete disarmament: report of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament [resolution 2031 (XX) of 3 December 1965].
28. Urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermonuclear tests: report of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament [resolution 2032 (XX) of 3 December 1965].
29. Question of convening a conference for the purpose of signing a convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons: report of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament [decision of 3 December 1965].
30. International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space: report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space [resolution 2130 (XX) of 21 December 1965].
31. The Korean question: report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea [resolution 2132 (XX) of 21 December 1965].
32. Report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East [resolution 2052 (XX) of 15 December 1965].

33. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects: report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations [resolution 2053 (XX) of 15 December 1965].
34. The policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa: report of the Special Committee on the Policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa [resolution 2054 (XX) of 15 December 1965].
35. Effects of atomic radiation: report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation [resolution 2078 (XX) of 18 December 1965].
36. Peaceful settlement of disputes [decision of 18 December 1965].
37. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development: report of the Trade and Development Board [resolution 2085 (XX) of 20 December 1965].
38. Establishment of a United Nations capital development fund: report of the Committee on a United Nations Capital Development Fund [resolution 2042 (XX) of 8 December 1965].
39. United Nations Development Decade: report of the Secretary-General [resolution 2084 (XX) of 20 December 1965].
40. Accelerated flow of capital and technical assistance to the developing countries: report of the Secretary-General [resolution 2088 (XX) of 20 December 1965].
41. Activities in the field of industrial development:
 - (a) Report of the Committee for Industrial Development [resolution 2089 (XX) of 20 December 1965];
 - (b) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development [idem];
 - (c) Confirmation of the appointment of the Executive Director of the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development [idem].
42. Regional development [decision of 24 September 1965].
43. Inflation and economic development: report of the Secretary-General [decision of 24 September 1965].
44. Decentralization of the economic and social activities of the United Nations [decision of 20 December 1965].
45. Conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament: report of the Secretary-General [resolution 2092 (XX) of 20 December 1965].

46. Permanent sovereignty over natural resources [decision of 20 December 1965].
47. Population growth and economic development [decision of 20 December 1965].
48. World campaign for universal literacy [resolution 2043 (XX) of 8 December 1965].
49. United Nations Institute for Training and Research: report of the Executive Director of the Institute [resolution 2044 (XX) of 8 December 1965].
50. Operational activities for development:
 - (a) Activities of the United Nations Development Programme [resolution 2029 (XX) of 22 November 1965];
 - (b) Activities undertaken by the Secretary-General.
51. Programme of studies on multilateral food aid: report of the Secretary-General [resolution 2096 (XX) of 20 December 1965].
52. Review and reappraisal of the role and functions of the Economic and Social Council: report of the Secretary-General [resolution 2097 (XX) of 20 December 1965].
53. General review of the programmes and activities in the economic, social, technical co-operation and related fields of the United Nations, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the United Nations Children's Fund and all other institutions and agencies related to the United Nations system [resolution 2098 (XX) of 20 December 1965].
54. International Tourist Year [Economic and Social Council resolution 1108 (XL) of 7 March 1966].
55. World social situation [resolution 2035 (XX) of 7 December 1965].
56. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.
57. Draft Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women [resolution 1921 (XVIII) of 5 December 1963].
58. Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination:
 - (a) Measures to implement the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination [resolution 2017 (XX) of 1 November 1965];
 - (b) Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination: report of the Secretary-General [resolution 2106 A (XX) of 21 December 1965].
59. Manifestations of racial prejudice and national and religious intolerance [resolution 2019 (XX) of 1 November 1965].

60. Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance:
- (a) Draft Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance [resolution 2020 (XX) of 1 November 1965];
 - (b) Draft International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance [idem].
61. Freedom of information:
- (a) Draft Convention on Freedom of Information [resolution 2061 (XX) of 16 December 1965];
 - (b) Draft Declaration on Freedom of Information [idem].
62. Creation of the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights [resolution 2062 (XX) of 16 December 1965].
63. Draft International Covenants on Human Rights [resolution 2080 (XX) of 20 December 1965].
64. International Year for Human Rights:
- (a) Programme of measures and activities to be undertaken in connexion with the International Year for Human Rights [resolution 1961 (XVIII) of 12 December 1963];
 - (b) Report of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Human Rights [resolution 2081 (XX) of 20 December 1965].
65. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations:
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General [resolution 2109 (XX) of 21 December 1965];
 - (b) Report 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 [idem].
66. Question of South West Africa: report 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 [resolution 2074 (XX) of 17 December 1965].
67. Special educational and training programmes for South West Africa: report of the Secretary-General [resolution 2076 (XX) of 17 December 1965].

68. Question of Territories under Portuguese administration: report 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 [resolution 2107 (XX) of 21 December 1965].
69. Special training programme for Territories under Portuguese administration: report of the Secretary-General [resolution 2108 (XX) of 21 December 1965].
70. Question of Fiji: report 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 [resolution 2068 (XX) of 16 December 1965].
71. Question of Oman:
 - (a) Report 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 [resolution 2073 (XX) of 17 December 1965];
 - (b) Report of the Secretary-General [idem].
72. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Secretary-General [resolution 2110 (XX) of 21 December 1965].
73. Financial reports and accounts for the financial year ended 31 December 1965 and reports of the Board of Auditors:
 - (a) United Nations;
 - (b) United Nations Children's Fund;
 - (c) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;
 - (d) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.
74. Supplementary estimates for the financial year 1966.
75. Budget estimates for the financial year 1967.
76. Pattern of conferences: report of the Secretary-General [resolution 2116 (XX) of 21 December 1965].

77. Appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly:
 - (a) Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;
 - (b) Committee on Contributions;
 - (c) Board of Auditors;
 - (d) United Nations Administrative Tribunal.
78. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations: report of the Committee on Contributions.
79. Audit reports relating to expenditure by specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency:
 - (a) Earmarkings and contingency authorizations from the Special Account of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance;
 - (b) Allocations and allotments from the Special Fund.
80. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency:
 - (a) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;
 - (b) Report of the Secretary-General.
81. Report of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies [resolution 2049 (XX) of 13 December 1965].
82. Personnel questions:
 - (a) Composition of the Secretariat: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (b) Other personnel questions.
83. Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board.
84. United Nations International School: report of the Secretary-General [resolution 2123 (XX) of 21 December 1965].
85. Reports of the International Law Commission on the second part of its seventeenth session and on its eighteenth session.
86. Draft Declaration on the Right of Asylum [resolution 2100 (XX) of 20 December 1965].

87. Technical assistance to promote the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law: report of the Secretary-General [resolution 2099 (XX) of 20 December 1965].
88. Consideration of principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations:
 - (a) Report of the 1966 Special Committee on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States [resolution 2103 (XX) of 20 December 1965];
 - (b) Report of the Secretary-General on methods of fact-finding [resolution 2104 (XX) of 20 December 1965].
89. Progressive development of the law of international trade [resolution 2102 (XX) of 20 December 1965].
90. Conclusion of an international agreement on legal principles governing the activities of States in the exploration and conquest of the moon and other celestial bodies [item proposed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/6341)].

UN-GEN.

IDA	IBRD	IFC
FORM NO. 92 (10-61)		CORRESPONDENCE RECORD FORM
FROM		DATED -----
Secretary-General of the United Nations New York, New York		
SUBJECT		
Second Report of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the UN and Specialized Agencies.		
Addressed and		
REFERRED TO		DATE RECEIVED
Mr. Woods		July 21, 1966 jgv

W.W. Jones

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Geoffrey M. Wilson ✓

FROM: Robert W. Cavanaugh *RWC*

SUBJECT:

DATE: July 20, 1965

As you requested I am attaching a schedule showing the percentage contributions of "Part I" countries to the U.N. Regular Budgets.

cc: Mr. Broches
Mr. Demuth
Mr. Kamarck

Attachment

RWCavanaugh:emk

Mr. Cavanaugh
Can you re-look the figures in
Vol. I as 2 pages of 100?

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

Assessments of "Part I" Countries in
U.N. Regular Budgets

<u>Country</u>	<u>United Nations Assessment (%)</u>	<u>Percentage of aggregate of "Part I" Assessments</u>
Australia	1.58	2.34
Austria	0.53	.78
Belgium	1.15	1.70
Canada	3.17	4.69
Denmark	0.62	.92
Finland	0.43	.64
France	6.09	9.02
Germany	6.09 ^{1/}	9.02
Italy	2.54	3.76
Japan	2.77	4.10
Kuwait	0.06	.09
Luxembourg	0.05	.08
Netherlands	1.11	1.64
Norway	0.44	.65
South Africa	0.52	.77
Sweden	1.26	1.87
United Kingdom	7.21	10.68
United States	31.91	47.25
	<u>67.53%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

^{1/} Makes no contribution to U.N.
Rate for this purpose shown with same rate as France.

Treasurer's Department
Finance Division
July 20, 1965

MN - GEN.

July 15, 1966

Mr. Federico Consolo
Hotel des Bergues
Geneva
Switzerland

Dear Fred:

I am sorry that I haven't written to you before this to acknowledge receipt of your various messages. I have been having trouble with my back ever since the end of May and have been in the Office only on a part-time basis. As a result of that, and of a tremendous amount of accumulated work, my time has been scarce.

I am going into the hospital next Tuesday to have another operation on Wednesday which will keep me out of the Office until after Labor Day. You will, however, be back-stopped by Mike Hoffman during my absence.

You asked about Mr. Woods' appearance before the Committee of 14. It went off very well. I haven't time now to describe it in detail, but Shirley has written it up for the next Newsletter and you will get most of the story there.

Some interesting statements appear to have been made before ECOSOC and I thank you for sending us copies. It would be useful if you could, together with the text, give us the kind of summary that could be circulated around the Bank, since there are a large number of our colleagues who are interested in what is going on.

I trust that both you and Rysia are in good health and are enjoying yourselves in Geneva.

With best wishes from both Eunice and me.

Sincerely yours,

Richard H. Demuth

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ROUTING SLIP		Date July 7, 1966
NAME		ROOM NO.
Mr. Wishart		1220
2 Files		
1. Mr. Woods? → You may care to see Mr. Demuth. Demuth has asked for a number of changes in the Record.		
To Handle		Note and File
Appropriate Disposition		Note and Return <i>AD</i>
Approval		Prepare Reply <i>7 July</i>
Comment		Per Our Conversation
Full Report		Recommendation
Information		Signature
Initial		Send On
REMARKS		
<p>Attached is a copy of the corrected Provisional Summary Record of Mr. Woods' appearance before the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts at the U.N.</p> <p><i>No</i></p>		
From		Richard H. Demuth

ROUTING SLIP

Date

July 5, 1966

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Name

Room No.

Mr. Demuth

Action

Note and File

Approval

Note and Return

Comment

Prepare Reply

Full Report

Previous Papers

Information

Recommendation

Initial

Signature

Remarks

Please go through the record of this meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts, in which I participated, and ensure that I have been correctly reported.



G. D. Woods

From

WJ - JEN

July 7, 1966

SPECIAL DELIVERY

Dear Sir:

I enclose two copies of the Provisional Summary Record (A/AG.124/SR.73), dated June 29, of the Seventy-Third Meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies, on which corrections have been made in the remarks attributed to Mr. George D. Woods, President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and to me. We should appreciate it if the final Summary Record could reflect these changes.

Sincerely yours,




Richard H. Demuth
Director

Development Services Department

Enc.

Chief, Conference and Meetings Control,
Office of Conference Services,
Room 1104,
United Nations, New York.


SEBoskey:tsb

cc: Mr. Wishart
Mr. Jacques Rapoport (U.N.)

UN.9 EN.

June 30, 1966

Dear John:

Further to my letter of June 24[✓], I now enclose 20 copies of the final report of the meeting of the UN-Bank/IDA Liaison Committee, held in Washington on January 21, 1966.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Lewis Perinban
Liaison Officer
Development Services Department

Mr. John Guinness
Special Assistant to the
Deputy Under-Secretary for
Economic and Social Affairs
UNITED NATIONS, New York

LP:bmb

UNITED NATIONS  NATIONS UNIES
NEW YORK

With the compliments
of the
Secretary-General of the United Nations

Avec les compliments
du
Secrétaire général de l'Organisation
des Nations Unies

Jacques Rapoport.

UNITED NATIONS
GENERAL
ASSEMBLY



PROVISIONAL

Distr.
RESTRICTED

A/AC.124/SR.73
29 June 1966
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

AD HOC COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS TO EXAMINE THE FINANCES OF THE
UNITED NATIONS AND THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

Third Session

PROVISIONAL SUMMARY RECORD OF THE SEVENTY-THIRD MEETING (CLOSED)

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Friday, 24 June 1966, at 11 a.m.

DECLASSIFIED

OCT 18 2021

WBG ARCHIVES

CONTENTS

Consideration of budgetary questions relating to the United Nations:
statement by the President of the International Bank for
Reconstruction and Development

Corrections to this record should be submitted in one of the two working languages (English or French), preferably in the same language as the text to which they refer. Corrections should be sent in duplicate within three working days to the Chief, Conference and Meetings Control, Office of Conference Services, Room 1104, and also incorporated in mimeographed copies of the record.

AS THIS RECORD WAS DISTRIBUTED ON 29 JUNE 1966, THE TIME-LIMIT FOR CORRECTIONS WILL BE 5 JULY 1966.

66-16977

/...

PRESENT:Chairman:

Mr. NAJOLI

Italy

later,

Mr. TARDOS

Hungary

Members:

Mr. da CUNHA

Argentina

Mr. SILVEIRA da MOTA

Brazil

Mr. BIGNELL

Canada

Mr. van GREVENYNGHE

France

Mr. T.P. SINGH)

India

Mr. S.K. SINGH)

Mr. FURUKAWA

Japan

Mr. ADEDEJI

Nigeria

Mr. CHERNYSHEV

Union of Soviet Socialist
Republics

Mr. GHORBAL

United Arab Republic

Sir George MIDDLETON

United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland

Mr. KLUTZNICK

United States of America

Also present:

Mr. BANNIER

Chairman, Advisory Committee on
Administrative and Budgetary
QuestionsRepresentatives of specialized agencies:

Mr. WOODS)

International Bank for
Reconstruction and
Development

Mr. DEMUTH)

Secretariat:

Mr. RAPOPORT)

Secretaries of the Committee

Mr. WILMOT)

/...

CONSIDERATION OF BUDGETARY QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE UNITED NATIONS: STATEMENT
BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

The CHAIRMAN invited the President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to state his ideas on the activities and programmes of the United Nations and its agencies. Although it was not part of the Committee's terms of reference to examine the operations and activities of the Bank, the experience of that agency could certainly be very useful to it.

Mr. WOODS (President, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development) said that since its creation the Bank had carried out programmes in co-operation with many members of the United Nations family, including the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, FAO, UNESCO and, to a lesser extent, WHO and the ILO.

The co-operative programmes undertaken by the Bank had been concerned mainly with the development of agriculture and with education. Agreements had been concluded for the purpose with FAO and UNESCO, which were responsible for the technical side. The results had been fairly satisfactory on the whole. Since the conclusion of the co-operation agreements, the Bank had sent 200 missions to FAO and UNESCO had made a contribution to a good number of those missions and, in addition, had themselves sent out a number of missions under the cooperative arrangements. Cooperation had also been established with other members of the United Nations family, such as the ILO, which had special competence in fields in which the Bank provided finance. The arrangements with FAO and UNESCO had, however, been made to meet a particularly urgent need. Because of the growing number of projects being presented to the Bank in the two fields of competence of those organizations, it was thought desirable to obtain the technical cooperation of the two agencies, making it necessary to set up, within those agencies, new services to deal with projects under the program. It had been essential to ensure their collaboration and, in particular, to set up new services for the technical execution of projects. The Bank might conclude similar arrangements with other agencies if a similar need arose. Meanwhile, their co-operation was sought as necessary.

See
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Although the Bank did not have any formal relationship with UNDP, it worked very closely with it. ~~Any proposal from the Special Fund side~~ was considered carefully and commented upon by the Bank's technical staff, who often proposed that it should be modified. The Bank had acted as executing agency for twenty-eight

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(Mr. Woods, President, IBRD)

Special Fund projects and had also co-operated in the execution of many others undertaken by different agencies with the aim of easing the transition from the pre-investment to the investment phase. There was, and there continued to be, a need for the kind of pre-investment activities for which the Special Fund had been responsible in order to ensure the preparation of an ever growing number of priority projects which international finance institutions and Governments could finance.

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It should be pointed out in that connexion that UNDP had so far been doing excellent work.

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The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development had also rendered great service to the under-developed countries. The agenda of the first Conference might have seemed too ambitious, and some of the resolutions adopted reflected ~~mainly~~ political interests. The secretariat of the Conference had nevertheless succeeded in focusing attention on a certain number of serious problems which deserved priority consideration. Two examples might be cited: first, the need to change existing trade patterns in order to enlarge the markets for the exports of developing countries and, second, the problem that excessive fluctuations in their export earnings created for the developing countries. There was still a danger, however, that the Conference might lose some of its effectiveness through too frequent meetings and through the desire of its members to tackle too many questions at a time.

The Centre for Industrial Development, in his view, was a less happy example of a development agency. It was necessary, of course, to encourage industrial growth in the developing countries, but it was difficult to see what functions an inter-governmental agency could perform in that respect. First of all, it was difficult for an organ of that nature to recruit sufficiently competent staff with enough experience of industrial techniques to advise Governments on what industries to establish and how. Even with all the desired staff, that was a task which it was practically impossible to carry out at the world level. What was required was, rather, a regional or even national approach, based on the natural resources and manpower situation of each country. Secondly, the Centre seemed to be designed primarily to serve as an industrial adviser to Governments, whereas in his view most Governments were not equipped to operate industrial plants effectively. That

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(Mr. Woods, President, IBRD)

was not a matter of ideology, but a fact. Governments had a political role to play which did not necessarily coincide with the qualities required for the direction of industry. That did not mean that the Centre could not do useful work in regard to the exchange of technical information and to economic studies, but before its activities were expanded, it would be a good idea to consider very carefully how far its work so far had been effective and in what ways its contribution could be improved through additional funds.

Generally speaking, he considered that the members of the United Nations family were attacking too many problems at the same time in the field of development. The needs were so great that the temptation to satisfy them all simultaneously was enormous. It must, however, be resisted. The inevitable consequence of spreading the available resources, which were already very inadequate, too thin was that the essential things were not done. He considered that the Committee might usefully invite Governments to concentrate their attention on a limited number of major objectives, confining themselves to projects which seemed to have the greatest chance of success. Governments themselves were often responsible for the scattering of resources, because they constantly asked the United Nations agencies to undertake new activities in non-priority fields. The observations the Committee might make on the subject would encourage the heads of the secretariats of the specialized agencies to adopt a firmer line with Governments.

In addition, the programmes of the United Nations and its agencies should be directed more towards operational and less towards research activities - in other words, the number of studies should be reduced in favour of practical action in the field, and to that end more technical experts and fewer administrators should be recruited. There again the trend in question was due to Governments, since they all too often asked for research to be undertaken which was only a pretext for them to postpone ~~difficult political~~ decisions. The developing countries themselves were often the first to push the agencies in that direction, against their own interests. The Committee might draw the attention of such Governments to the fact that they were the first to suffer from that attitude.

To suggest that the United Nations system should concentrate on a narrower range of activities of a more operational nature did not in any way mean that its activities in the field of development should be reduced. On the contrary, he was

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(Mr. Woods, President, IBRD)

any } convinced that the agencies would find it easier to obtain more funds if they gave proof of more effective action. It was necessary, however, to cut back on - and not to be afraid to terminate or to phase out - ~~certain~~ programmes which ~~for too long~~ had failed to produce results.

Mr. S.K. SINGH (India) said that he had much appreciated the clarity and candour of the statement made by the President of the Bank.

Mr. Woods had said that the activities of the United Nations and its agencies should be better planned and should be concentrated on a smaller number of problems in order that better use might be made of the resources at their disposal: he asked what machinery or procedure the President would envisage creating within the United Nations system to avoid duplication and to strengthen action in certain essential fields. Mr. Woods had also expressed the view that activities which had proved ineffective should be either terminated at once or phased out: what procedure did he envisage for determining which activities were to be eliminated?

Suggest Specific procedures } Mr. WOODS (President, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development) said that he did not wish to ~~make practical suggestions~~. His purpose had been solely to emphasize in a general way that there was need for periodic re-examination of current activities to prevent the system as a whole from becoming rigid.

Mr. CHERNYSHEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) recalled that, like the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development was a specialized agency. When, however, the agreements governing relations between the United Nations and the agencies had been concluded in 1947, the President of the Bank had secured an understanding that Article 58 of the Charter should not apply to the Organization's relations with the Bank and the International Monetary Fund. It followed that the United Nations could not make recommendations to those agencies. It would therefore be interesting to know whether, in the view of the President of the Bank, the time had not come to draw those two agencies closer to the United Nations, and how such a rapprochement might be effected.

Mr. WOODS (President, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development) replied that, to his knowledge, the agreement in question had been perfectly in order and that it did not seem to him that the rights of any party

(Mr. Woods, President, IBRD)

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had ever been encroached upon. As far as he was concerned, all United Nations recommendations were welcome and ~~received the attention they deserved; the agreement meant simply that the Bank was not bound to give effect to them.~~

Mr. da CUNHA (Argentina) said that a distinction should be drawn between areas in which the United Nations could make recommendations to the Bank, as a specialized agency, and areas which fell within the Bank's exclusive competence. The fact none the less remained that it was important for Article 58 to be respected and for the Bank to follow the same course as the United Nations.

Mr. Woods had spoken of the problems facing the Bank as a development organization. As, however, the solution of those problems probably presented fewer difficulties for the Bank, which did not have to concern itself with political questions, than for Member States, it would be interesting to know how the Bank encouraged the application of development programmes and what criteria it observed in the choice of projects. He asked whether the latter were chosen for technical, geographical or priority reasons. It would also be useful to know how the Bank contributed to preinvestment studies in countries with serious financial difficulties.

Mr. WOODS (President, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development) replied that those questions called for detailed explanations which it was impossible for him to supply in the short time available. If the Ad Hoc Committee wished, a briefing on the subject could be organized.

~~The main problem facing the Bank was how to obtain funds. The Bank was~~
 The main problem facing the Bank was how to obtain funds. The Bank was experiencing the utmost difficulty in selling its bonds on the world capital markets; during the financial year 1965-1966, for example, the sole markets in which Bank bonds would have been publicly sold would be Canada and the United States. During the financial year ended 30 June 1965, the only such markets had been in the United States, Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland. IDA was not in a position to go to the market; the donor countries were its principal source of funds.
~~presented by loans. In that connexion, he had begun conversations a few weeks earlier with the ten countries which formed the so-called India consortium.~~

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Mr. VAN GREVENYNGHE (France) recalled that IBRD participated in pre-investment studies, supplied technical assistance by making its experts available to States who requested them, and had also set up study bureaux, for example at

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Nairobi and Abidjan. It was thus directly associated with development activities. It would be interesting to know how, in that context, the President of the Bank conceived the Bank's role in relation to the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

Referring to Mr. Woods's suggestion that the United Nations system should concentrate on a smaller number of activities, he asked how development planning might then be viewed and at what level such planning should take place.

Mr. WOODS (President, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development) replied, first, that the Bank should, in his view, continue to follow its present policy and to have its experts cooperate with their opposite numbers in the specialized agencies when projects within the spheres of competence of those agencies were proposed for financing: that was what it was doing with FAO, UNESCO, WHO, the ILO and ITU.

See attachment

As far as the French representative's second question was concerned, he did not think it was preferable for co-ordination to be effected in one way rather than another, or at one level rather than another. The prime necessity, in that sphere, was to consider each case on its merits.

Mr. DEMUTH (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development) described the Bank's cooperation with certain specialized agencies, using FAO as an example. It held quarterly meetings with FAO at which all the activities which the Bank financed or proposed to finance in the field of agriculture were considered. For its part, FAO presented its views on the projects it considered the most important and the best qualified for priority treatment. Similarly, the Bank and FAO often sent joint study missions or teams to various countries to see that pre-investment projects were running smoothly. The Bank's relations with FAO were thus extremely close, and that was also true of its relations with UNESCO, WHO and the ILO.

See attachment

Mr. ADEDEJI (Nigeria) recalled that the Bank played an important role in establishing consultative groups on development plans. As that role required close co-ordination between the country concerned and the would-be donor countries, it would be interesting to know to what degree the Bank co-operated in that sphere with the specialized agencies.

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Mr. WOODS (~~President, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development~~) replied, first, that the Bank should, in his view, continue to follow its present policy and to have its experts co-operate with their opposite numbers in the specialized agencies. However, the Bank could scarcely help the agencies except in the sphere of financing: that was what it was doing with UNESCO, WHO, the ILO and, ~~more and more, with ILO.~~

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Mr. DEMUTH (~~International Bank for Reconstruction and Development~~) added that the Bank ~~co-operated closely with certain specialized agencies such as FAO.~~ It held quarterly meetings with FAO at which all the activities which the Bank financed or proposed to finance in the field of agriculture were considered. For its part, FAO presented its views on the projects it considered the most important and the best qualified for priority treatment. Similarly, the Bank and FAO often sent joint study missions or teams to various countries to see that pre-investment projects were running smoothly. The Bank's relations with FAO were thus extremely close, and that was also true of its relations with UNESCO, WHO and the ILO.

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As the pre-investment studies undertaken by the Bank and the specialized agencies could give rise to some duplication, he would like to know whether that danger had been avoided, and what efforts were being made to achieve better co-ordination.

The President of the Bank had also expressed the view that the developing countries had often been unable to give effect to industrialization policies. Some of those countries had nevertheless made numerous efforts in that direction in both the public and the private sectors. They had unfortunately always come up against a shortage of experts. He accordingly felt that it would be worth considering the possibility of extending the activities of the future UNOID to that field, and he would like to know what Mr. Woods thought.

Lastly, as far as the programmes financed by the specialized agencies were concerned, it would be useful to know whether the Bank had taken any steps to

evaluate Mr. DEMUTH (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development) said that in connection with consultative groups, periodic economic reports were prepared, and these were circulated not only to the members of the particular consultative group but also to all the specialized agencies concerned in the development of the particular country.

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The Bank often requested the agencies to participate in drawing up such reports and had also invited UNDP to attend the meetings of consultative groups. Those meetings made it increasingly evident that the consultative groups were being asked to play a role not only in the sphere of financing but also in the principal sectors of technical assistance.

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As far as pre-investment studies were concerned, they had never presented serious problems of duplication. In the case of the Bank, all requests for such studies were considered with the officers of UNDP to determine whether they were prepared to give effect to them. In the same way, UNDP communicated the requests it received to the Bank. Thanks to the consultative groups and the consultations, it had thus been possible to avoid duplication to a large extent.

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Mr. WOODS (President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development) said that the Bank's twenty executive directors, each of whom represented a group of member countries, kept abreast of developments in each of the countries which they represented. There were constant exchanges of views with not only donor but also recipient countries, so that there was virtually no duplication.

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Lastly, as far as the programmes financed by the specialized agencies were concerned, it would be useful to know whether the Bank had taken any steps to evaluate the programmes it had financed in numerous developing countries.

Mr. DEMUTH (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development) said that one method used to bring a consultative group into play was to prepare an annual economic report for circulation to all the specialized agencies concerned in the development of a particular country. The Bank often requested the agencies to participate in drawing up such reports and had also invited UNDP to attend the meetings of consultative groups. Those meetings made it increasingly evident that the consultative groups were being asked to play a role not only in the sphere of financing but also in the principal sectors of technical assistance.

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(Mr. Woods, President, IBRD)

The Nigerian representative had been quite correct in his comments on the implementation of industrial development policies. The most urgent problem for UNOID was to recruit skilled technicians and specialists. If it succeeded in obtaining the necessary personnel specializing in the extraction and processing of raw materials, it could do a great deal for the developing countries. However, it was doubtful that UNOID would be able to do so. The Bank had succeeded, over the years, in obtaining the assistance of a great many engineers and consultants from the business world who were fired with a desire to assist in the endless task of increasing the productivity of the developing countries. They were, for the most part, people associated with successful concerns who were persuaded by the Bank to request two or three years' leave of absence from their firms.

The Nigerian representative had referred to the studies which the Bank carried out when developing countries planned to initiate certain programmes. In actual fact, the Bank endeavoured to advise and assist member countries whenever they were faced with a particular problem. In the past twenty years, it had carried out studies in many different fields. Such studies were increasingly being contracted out. In some cases, the assistance provided was direct, i.e., it formed part of the normal relations between a bank and its clients. In other cases, it was provided jointly with certain specialized agencies. Since the Bank maintained close contact with capital-exporting countries and often followed their suggestions regarding a particular phase of a programme, the risks of duplication were reduced to a minimum.

Mr. KLUTZNICK (United States of America) recalled that the Committee's task was to set in order the finances of the United Nations, which had rising annual expenses and a serious deficit still to make up. In the opinion of some, that meant that the Committee must recommend reductions in expenditure. He wondered whether the President of the Bank had any advice to offer in that regard. He had already suggested that emphasis should be placed on operational activities. Was it not important to establish an atmosphere of mutual trust and to prove to Governments that the funds made available to the United Nations were being wisely used? The Bank worked under highly favourable conditions, so that its President might be in a position to indicate ways of creating that atmosphere and of gaining recognition of the fact that a strict choice of priorities would be

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(Mr. Klutznick, United States)

in the interests of all countries. If that atmosphere of mutual trust could be brought about, more funds would surely be forthcoming.

Mr. WOODS (President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development) agreed that in general the Bank did perhaps succeed better and more speedily in achieving its aims, but that was not always the case. Because it operated according to business principles, it sometimes met with resistance, and he had found that time was often needed to overcome the distrust which the presence of a banker aroused.

There was no question that lenders were more accommodating when they knew that their money was being rigorously administered. Hence, if it was demonstrated that strict control was exercised over expenditure, particularly the cost of studies and research, it would probably be easier to fill the coffers of the United Nations. The Bank sometimes abandoned valuable studies which had already taken considerable time when the need for other, more important and more urgent studies became apparent. For example, UNESCO was trying to eliminate adult illiteracy. However, by the time the necessary funds were amassed and spent and the living conditions of the adults who were to be taught to read and write had improved appreciably, so many years would have passed that the people concerned would be at the end of their lives. It was preferable to concentrate ~~the~~ educational efforts on ~~five year-old~~ children, who, in twenty years' time, would be working in the fields, factories and mines. To attempt to treble the productivity of 2,000 million human beings meant embarking on a war which had to be waged as cold-bloodedly as a military war. Decisions had to be taken and priorities established. The objective in that particular case was very specific, but all the services of the Bank could work towards its attainment. To that end, the Bank had laid down certain guiding principles for itself. Since the world was divided into five regions, the Bank had five ~~executive~~ directors, with some twenty-five loan officers under them to select requests for loans and negotiate terms. The decisions taken by the officers had to be approved by the Bank's Loan Committee, whose Chairman was the Bank's Vice-President. If there was disagreement in the Loan Committee, the President was asked to make a final decision. ~~The decisions taken naturally respected established priorities.~~ Although one could never be certain

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(Mr. Woods, President, IBRD)

that the loans which were granted would lead to the anticipated results, indecision and inaction were more dangerous than errors of evaluation. If, after some years, results proved disappointing, there should be no hesitation in cutting off funds and turning to more productive projects. That was the best way to win the support of donor countries.

The Bank raised money in public markets through established channels. So far, it had had little difficulty in obtaining the funds it needed for its operations, because it had constantly sought to show that although it was controlled by Governments, it nevertheless complied with all the usual rules of good management. It was because of the reputation thus acquired that it had recently been able to branch out into fields - agriculture and education - which it would not have dared to enter only ten years previously.

The United Nations ~~could be guided by that example~~ in financing the expansion of its activities. It should tackle the question of priorities and trim certain expense items. It would then find that funds would flow in more readily.

Sir George MIDDLETON (United Kingdom) said that he had noted with interest Mr. Woods' recommendation that diffusion of efforts should be avoided. The United Kingdom delegation had always stressed the need to place the emphasis on essential tasks, and it was glad to hear its views confirmed.

Mr. Woods had also stated that risks of duplication hardly existed for the Bank because of the many consultations which were held with all parties concerned. Was it to be concluded that repeated consultations of that kind were more important for effective utilization of funds than complex formal machinery?

On 25 February 1966, in the Economic and Social Council, Mr. Woods had made some very interesting comments on the fundamental problems of planning, co-ordination and establishment of priorities. In particular, he had stated that the task of enlisting the necessary capital and technical skills for the Bank's activities would be less difficult if the developed countries recognized the same priority in formulating their external aid programmes; he had added that the effectiveness of external aid was often hampered by the paradoxical insistence of the developed countries that the developing countries should draw up long-term investment plans when they themselves were either unable or unwilling to give even

might follow the same principles

(Sir George Middleton, United Kingdom)

provisional figures for external aid far in advance. Since a vast fund of data and technical skills had been accumulated as a result of development activities, would it not be advisable for those data and skills to be assembled and placed at the disposal of the General Assembly? Was not the Economic and Social Council the logical body to perform the necessary centralizing function, and would not the strengthening of its secretariat facilitate development efforts?

Mr. Tardos (Hungary), Vice-Chairman, took the Chair.

Mr. WOODS (President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development) said that development financing was the final step in a long process. Before that, data must be gathered, pre-investment studies carried out, negotiations held and all the probabilities weighed. That was a type of undertaking which required a pragmatic business approach. He would hesitate to say that the Economic and Social Council would be the body best suited to serve as a coordinating centre for all operational activities leading to development financing. In the twenty years since its establishment, the United Nations had acquired a degree of maturity. There were unquestionably people available who knew how to guide and encourage efforts, iron out difficulties and solve jurisdictional problems. However, what was most important was to plan for the future and to mount a development assistance effort commensurate with the requirements. In that connexion, it was dangerous to use catch words like "Development Decade" which implied that great changes would be brought about in a short period of time; on the contrary, there must be sober acceptance of the fact that the problems of underdevelopment would not be solved within the lifetime of those present. But that made it all the more important to attack those problems with a proper sense of urgency and with adequate resources. In that connexion, it was dangerous to use catchwords like "Development Decade" which implied that great changes would be brought about in a short period of time; on the contrary, there must be sober acceptance of the fact that there were problems which were part of everyone's life. There were a great many things which could not be accomplished in a few years or even in a few decades. A rather lofty viewpoint was needed in order to rise above problems and place them in proper perspective.

The CHAIRMAN thanked Mr. Woods for his comments, which the Committee would surely take into account in its recommendations to the General Assembly.

The meeting rose at 1.10 p.m.

(Sir George Middleton, United Kingdom)

provisional figures for external aid far in advance. Since a vast fund of data and technical skills had been accumulated as a result of development activities, would it not be advisable for those data and skills to be assembled and placed at the disposal of the General Assembly? Was not the Economic and Social Council the logical body to perform the necessary centralizing function, and would not the strengthening of its secretariat facilitate development efforts?

Mr. Tardos (Hungary), Vice-Chairman, took the Chair.

Mr. WOODS (~~President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development~~) said that development financing was the final step in the preparation of programmes. Before that, data must be gathered, pre-investment studies carried out, negotiations held and all the probabilities weighed. That was a new type of undertaking. Instead of proceeding according to set rules, it was preferable to take a pragmatic attitude and deal with problems at business meetings between the parties concerned.

He would hesitate to say that the Economic and Social Council would be the body best suited to serve as a co-ordinating centre for activities leading to development financing. It would, of course, be useful to have a sort of nerve centre from which all impulses would be sent forth. In the twenty years since its establishment, the United Nations had acquired a degree of maturity. There were unquestionably people available who knew how to guide and encourage efforts, iron out difficulties and solve jurisdictional problems. However, what was most important was to plan for the future and to measure the efforts which were to be made in ten, twenty or thirty years' time. In that connexion, it was dangerous to use catchwords like "Development Decade" which implied that great changes would be brought about in a short period of time; on the contrary, there must be sober acceptance of the fact that there were problems which were part of everyone's life. There were a great many things which could not be accomplished in a few years or even in a few decades. A rather lofty viewpoint was needed in order to rise above ~~problems and place them in proper perspective.~~

see
attachment

The CHAIRMAN thanked Mr. Woods for his comments, which the Committee would surely take into account in its recommendations to the General Assembly.

The meeting rose at 1.10 p.m.

UN-GEN.

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REFERENCE


OR 323/1 41st

27 June 1966

Dear Mr. Hoffman,

I wish to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter of 20 June 1966, addressed to Mr. Martin Hill, informing us that the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development will not be represented at the meetings in Geneva on 14-15 July 1966, in connexion with the International Year for Human Rights.

Sincerely yours,


Marc Schreiber
Director
Division of Human Rights

Mr. Michael L. Hoffman
Associate Director
Development Services Department
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington D.C. 20433

a

UN - Gen.

June 24, 1966

Dear John:

This is to acknowledge your letter of June 16 with which you returned the draft report of the meeting of the Un-Bank/IDA Liaison Committee, held in Washington on January 21, and which I sent to you on February 10.

I have noted the additions and amendments that have been proposed by your colleagues who attended the meeting and I shall be glad to incorporate them into the final report. As requested I shall send you 20 copies for your perusal.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Lewis Perinbam
Liaison Officer
Development Services Department

Mr. John Guinness
Special Assistant to the
Deputy Under-Secretary for
Economic and Social Affairs
United Nations, N.Y.

cc: Mr. Consolo

LP : bmb

100-520.

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

COMMUNICATION: Senior staff meeting- SSM/M/66-24

DATED: June 22, 1966

TO:

FROM:

FILED UNDER: Senior staff meeting

SUMMARY:

U.N. COMMITTEE OF FOURTEEN

20. Mr. Demuth said that on June 24 Mr. Woods would appear before the U.N. Committee of Fourteen, an ad hoc body which had been set up at the last General Assembly meeting to examine the finances and operations of the U.N. and the Specialized Agencies (other than the Bank and Fund).

UN-gen

Mr. Woods

June 22, 1966

Richard H. Demuth

Meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies on June 24, 1966

For your information, the following are the members of the Ad Hoc Committee:

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| Argentina | Mr. Raul A. QUILJANO |
| Brazil | H.E. Mr. Jose SETTE CAMARA |
| Canada | Mr. James Douglas GIBSON |
| France | Mr. Guillaume GUINDEY |
| Hungary | H.E. Mr. Karoly CSATORDAY |
| India | Mr. B. C. MISHRA |
| Italy | H.E. Mr. Mario MAJOLI |
| Japan | H.E. Mr. Isao ABE |
| Nigeria | Mr. B. Akporode CLARK |
| Senegal | Mr. Mencumbe SAR |
| Union of Soviet Socialist Republics | H.E. P.M. CHERNYSHEV |
| United Arab Republic | H.E. Mr. Mohamed Awad EL-KONY |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | Sir George Humphrey MIDDLETON, K.C.M.G. |
| United States of America | H.E. Mr. Philip M. KLUTZNICK |

The Secretary of the Ad Hoc Committee, Mr. Jacques Rapoport, will come to the Bank office at the U.N. at 10:45 a.m. on Friday, June 24, to accompany us to the meeting of the Committee in Conference Room 1.

Attached are some papers about the Committee and your appearance before it which you may want to glance at on the 'plane to New York.

cc: Mr. Consolo

LPerinbam:RHDemuth:tf

UN-gen.

Mr. Richard H. Demuth

June 22, 1966

Lewis Perinbam

Jurisdiction of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts on UN Finances

General Assembly Resolution 2049 (XX) of December 13, 1965 does not specifically exempt the Bank from consideration by the Ad Hoc Committee. However, I understand from Mr. Gordon Williams that he received assurances from the Secretary of the Committee (Mr. Rappoport) as well as from two members of the Committee, Mr. Guinley (France) and Mr. Clutznik (U.S.) that the Bank and the Fund do not come under the terms of the Resolution. According to Mr. Williams, Mr. Consolo received a similar assurance from the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Majoli.

In addition, it should be noted that the Bank and the Fund did not receive the questionnaires which were sent by the Ad Hoc Committee to all the other specialized agencies and the IAEA.

June 20, 1966

Dear Mr. Hill:

✓ Mr. Woods has asked me to acknowledge your letter of June 10 and enclosure, and to thank you for inviting the Bank to participate in the working group consisting of the United Nations agencies and organizations concerned, which has been established in connection with the International Year for Human Rights, the first meeting of which is to be held on July 14-15, 1966 in Geneva.

While we are naturally interested in the efforts of the United Nations in the field of Human Rights, we doubt if we could contribute in any significant way to the working group. In the circumstances, we do not propose to be represented at this meeting.

Sincerely yours,

Michael L. Hoffman
Associate Director
Development Services Department

Mr. Martin Hill
Personal Representative
of the Secretary-General
to the Specialized Agencies
United Nations, N.Y.

cc: Mr. Consolo
Mr. Wishart

R LPerinbam/bmb
NSA

aku June 27/66



OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Richard H. Demuth DATE: June 17, 1966

FROM: Lewis Perinban *R*

SUBJECT: Mr. Woods' meeting with the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts on U.N. Finances.

In accordance with your request I spoke to Mr. Jacques Rapoport, the Secretary of the above committee, regarding the arrangements for the meeting which Mr. Woods has agreed to attend at 11 a.m. on Friday, June 24.

I was informed by Mr. Rapoport that the meeting will be held in Conference Room 1. Mr. Rapoport also indicated that he would be glad to call for Mr. Woods at 10.45 a.m. at the Bank's office in the U.N. building.

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16 June 1966

FILE NO.:

Dear Lewis,

Thank you for your letter of 10 February enclosing copies of the draft report of the meeting of the United Nations--Bank/IDA Liaison Committee held in Washington on 21 January. I must apologize for not replying to your letter earlier, but I now return a copy of the draft, on which you will find a number of additions and amendments that have been proposed by the members of the United Nations Secretariat, who attended the meeting. I hope you will be able to take them into account in preparing a final version of the report on the meeting. When this has been prepared we should be most grateful if you could let us have 20 copies.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,



John Guinness

Mr. Lewis Perinbam
Liaison Officer
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington D.C. 20433

ack June 24/66

DRAFT

Meeting of United Nations -- Bank/IDA Liaison Committee
held on January 21, 1966 at the World Bank, Washington, D.C.

Attendance

From the U.N.

Department of Economic and Social Affairs

Messrs. Philippe de Seynes,
I. H. Abdel-Rahman,

W. R. Leonard,

Arthur Goldschmidt,

Karl E. Lachmann,

John Guinness,

Under-Secretary ^{for Economic & Social Affairs} ~~for ESA~~
Commissioner for Industrial
Development

Deputy Commissioner for
Technical Assistance and
Director of BTAO

Director for Special Fund
Operations

Chief, Fiscal and Financial
Branch, ~~Centre for Industrial~~
Development

Special Assistant to the
Deputy Under-Secretary for
Economic and Social Affairs

U.N. Development Programme (UNDP)

Messrs. Roberto Heurtematte,
Clinton Rehling,

Associate Administrator
Assistant to the Administrator

From the Bank

Messrs. George D. Woods,
Richard H. Demuth,
Michael L. Hoffman,
Federico Consolo,
Lewis Perinbam

*Franklin D-S-D -
TITLES X
etc*

Mr. Woods was in the chair for the morning session of the meeting,
and Mr. Demuth chaired the afternoon session.

I. Review of Policy Developments and Operational Matters in the World Bank Group

In reviewing recent developments in the Bank Group Mr. Woods referred, in particular, to the following:

1. Increased Bank/IDA Emphasis on Education and Agriculture; Fertilizer Initiative

The Bank and IDA had continued to increase their activities in education and agriculture. This growth was evident in terms of the number of projects presently under consideration as well as in the volume of Bank/IDA financing.

With regard to education, 7 projects were under appraisal and negotiation (5 in Africa, 2 in Asia), and 14 were in the phase of identification and preparation (5 in Africa, 7 in Latin America and 2 in Asia). The total Bank/IDA financing of educational projects amounted to about \$66 million.

In agriculture, 28 projects were under appraisal and negotiation, 31 projects were in the phase of identification and preparation, and 41 projects were under supervision.

The Bank is also considering, with the help of consultants, what it might do in cooperation with private fertilizer producing companies and governments, to help achieve a massive increase in fertilizer production and consumption in the developing countries.

Mr. Woods noted that the disbursement period for loans and credits in agriculture and education was not as long as for power and transportation projects. He added that the continuous supervision of disbursements, which is an essential element in Bank policy, was creating administrative problems in view of the increasing volume of Bank/IDA financing. These problems were now under study by a committee.

In reply to a question from Mr. Heurtematte, Mr. Demuth indicated that IDA education credits had been provided mainly for buildings and equipment, *but also for expatriate personnel.*

Mr. Heurtematte stated that, following consultations between the UNDP and FAO, an agreement had been reached whereby UNDP agricultural missions would be briefed by the FAO group headed by Mr. Ergas, *which would also be consulted at the formulation stage of projects to ensure that investment possibilities be properly developed.*

2. Consultative Groups

The Bank is giving high priority to the creation and effective operation of consultative groups. In the next three years such groups may be

formed for as many as 14 to 16 countries which receive about 70 per cent of the total development aid. This would make it possible to identify developing countries where aid is being used effectively and wisely and to ensure that more adequate funds are available for development purposes. (During the afternoon session, Mr. Hoffman gave a more detailed account of the consultative groups and, in particular, their objectives, operating procedures, and some of the obstacles to effective operation that remain to be overcome).

3. Resident African Missions in Abidjan and Nairobi, and the Creation of the Agricultural Development Service

The resident missions which the Bank had established in Eastern and Western African were well staffed and would help the governments in those areas to identify and prepare specific projects for presentation to the Bank or IDA. Initially, they are concentrating their efforts on agriculture and transportation. In this connection, and in reply to a question from Mr. de Seynes, Mr. Woods stated that the Agricultural Development Service for Eastern Africa had been established. The Service would be attached to the Bank's mission in Nairobi and staffed by expatriate British Agricultural experts displaced by Africanization, to take advantage of their experience in the planning and initial stages of execution of new agricultural projects. Its principal functions will be to help the governments of East Africa in the organization and management of agricultural (especially re-settlement) projects and in the training of African supervisors. The services of ADS members would also be available, when possible, to assist the Bank mission in project identification and feasibility studies. Some ADS members had been engaged as members of the Bank's staff, some only on term contracts.

4. Bank/IDA/IFC Financial Operations, Forecast of Operations for the Year Ending June 30, 1966 and Bank Borrowing Plans and Prospects

Mr. Woods thought that the forecasts of Bank loans and IDA credits to June 30, 1966, amounting to \$1.3 billion and \$375 million respectively, were not likely to be attained. With regard to IFC, gross commitments since its inception in 1957, amounted to approximately \$150 million; as of December 31, 1965, IFC had committed funds totalling \$43 million. Mr. Woods added that since the main purpose of IFC was to act as a catalyst IFC should attract about \$10 million for every \$1 million which it provided; at present IFC was attracting about \$4 million for every \$1 million which it provided.

With regard to Bank borrowing it was becoming increasingly difficult and expensive to raise money in view of rising interest rates in the markets to which the Bank had access and balance of payments problems. However, the Bank was planning on bond issues in Canada in February and later in Germany, Belgium, Switzerland and the U.S.

5. IDA Replenishment

Mr. Woods stated that he attached the highest priority of all to fund raising for IDA, whose present resources (except for the probable \$75 million allocation of the 1965-66 Bank net income) will be largely committed by June 1966. Emphasizing the needs of the developing countries and their ability to use more money on soft terms, Mr. Woods hoped that the flow of funds from the developed countries could be greatly increased so as to be commensurate with the needs of the developing countries.

6. SID Convention on the Settlement of ^{Investment} International Disputes.

Thirty-one countries had signed the Convention, which required 20 ratifications before it could come into effect. It was hoped that the necessary number of ratifications would be forthcoming by the summer. In reply to a question from Mr. de Seynes, Mr. Woods stated that none of the Latin American countries had so far signed the Convention.

7. Bank Studies on Supplementary Financing, Suppliers Credit, and Coffee

The study on supplementary financing had been completed and sent to the Secretary General of the U.N. on December 6, 1965; the study on suppliers credits would be ready shortly; and the Executive Directors had approved a proposal that the Bank cooperate with FAO and the International Coffee Organization in carrying out a joint study of the world coffee economy and that it finance half the cost.

8. Engineering Loans

In view of the importance of making effective use of IDA funds, a new type of loan, called an engineering loan, is being introduced. It would be on a 10-year basis and allow for a two-year grace period. Its main purpose would be to explore a project so that it may be followed, where appropriate, by a project loan which would also re-finance the engineering loan. So far none had been approved but one in Guinea was ready for Board consideration.

Mr. Heurtematte added that the UNDP had made ^{an} engineering loans of this sort ^{to Gabon with the IBRD as executing agency.}

9. Sector and Feasibility Studies to be Put on Reimbursable Basis

The sector and feasibility studies undertaken by the Bank and costing more than a specified minimum will be put on a reimbursable basis in future. This would encourage the developing countries to make better use of them and to adopt a more realistic approach in this regard. Should a project loan follow, it would include the cost of the study.

IBRD study

Mr. Heurtematte noted that there had been a trend in aid programs in the U.S. and elsewhere to loans rather than services, and to tied rather than free aid. ~~Coincident with this tendency towards reimbursable programs was pressure for a capital development fund.~~ As a result, less funds were available for non-reimbursable projects. He added that three reimbursable projects had recently been presented to the UNDP Governing Council. Mr. Demuth stated that ^{the UNDP Governing Council} some donor countries thought that the Bank should operate on a reimbursable basis in this regard and the UNDP on a non-reimbursable basis.

Mr. Goldschmidt indicated that there had been a new suggestion in the UNDP for a "revolving fund" which would be reimbursed and maintained for pre-investment projects, so that the beneficiary pays and not the government or the UNDP.

Mr. Demuth added that ^{Bank's} the decision to place sector and feasibility studies on a reimbursable basis was taken primarily to encourage developing countries to go first to the UNDP for such assistance. *He noted that the Bank favored closer cooperation with the UNDP, in order to bring UNDP projects nearer to the point of investment.*

10. Expansion in Bank Staff

Mr. Woods indicated that about 110 professional staff had joined the Bank during the past year; most of them were drawn from outside the U.S. and many were from the developing countries.

11. General Comments

Mr. de Seynes, after noting the diversification and refinement taking place in development aid, asked whether the trend towards education and agriculture was likely to affect the priorities in the Bank's financing activities, and whether the proposals contained in the Study on Supplementary Financing might affect the availability of funds for development purposes. Mr. Woods replied that he did not foresee competition between sectors, nor between supplementary financing and aid-financing. *He added that once the replacement of FTA 4% in hand, his major concern would be to answer the increase of foreign-aid flows to the 1% benchmark. He assumed that the cost of supplementary financing could well be absorbed within this limit.*

II. Review of Major Policy and Operational Developments in the U.N.

1. Institutional Developments

Mr. de Seynes reported that ~~major institutional developments had taken place and that~~ the functional decentralization, which began with the establishment of UNCTAD, had continued with the creation of the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development (UNOID). ^{by the recent session of the General Assembly} Both shared some similarities in that they were not specialized agencies, but enjoyed a wide measure of autonomy, and derived their budgets from the U.N. The creation of these two bodies was significant since they placed ECOSOC in its original perspective as a broadly based organ with responsibility for the coordination of all economic and social activities of the U.N. System.

X With regard to the Development Decade, efforts were being made to come to grips with growth targets and objectives, to review development problems and to improve the evaluation of needs of the developing countries. One step in this direction was the Committee ^{on Development Planning} of ~~Planners~~ (which had been recommended by the 1964 Summer ECOSOC Session) ~~and approved by the 20th Session of the General Assembly~~ to tackle the problems of targets, objectives and needs. In this connection Mr. de Seynes also referred to the World Food Program and the General Assembly's Resolution which recommended a major study by the U.N. on how food aid might be related to the economic needs of the world community, taking into account the counter productive effects of such aid. He added that this resolution provided for consultation with the Bank in this matter.

2. Operational Activities

A. World Food Program

Mr. de Seynes reported that \$208 million had been pledged, on a matching basis, for the next three year period 1966-68, compared with \$100 million for the previous three year period. The program is now on a continuing basis and the next pledging conference will be convened in 1967. A study has been undertaken of the experimental program approach to food aid in Jamaica with a view to its possible application elsewhere, since many developing countries favored a program approach. This report will be made available to the Bank.

1 Mr. Hoffman inquired about the relationship between the inter-agency Multilateral Food Aid and the FAO Indicative Plan. In his reply Mr. de Seynes stated that the FAO study was a very long range project and highly technical. It apparently was launched partly in response to the Argentine Government's view that food aid should be in the form of cash to purchase food. But there is also a feeling among governments that food policies could not be determined by ministries of agriculture alone. As the FAO was also deeply involved in the inter-agency study together with the U.N. and other organizations, it should be easy to avoid duplication.

B. Asian Development Bank

Mr. de Seynes stated that \$953 million had been subscribed and that some smaller contributions were awaited. An inter-governmental committee is meeting to do the preparatory work. He indicated that the Bank Group would be approached for the kind of help that was provided for the African Development Bank, namely advisory services and training facilities.

C. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Referring to the merger of the U.N. Special Fund and the Expanded Program of Technical Assistance into the UNDP, Mr. de Seynes stated that the new Governing Council of the UNDP had taken over the former functions of the Special Fund Governing Council and the Technical Assistance Committee. The TAC had been the more parliamentary body with broader geographical representation. These features of TAC had been incorporated in the Governing Council of the UNDP which had thus become a more parliamentary body. Consequently, this transformation called for a transitional period for adjustments between the Governing Council and the management of the UNDP.

(If had been requested by the GA to carry out consultations with member states on the
Mr. de Seynes added that the U.N. would also have to study the question of the establishment of a capital development fund ^{at the transformation of the Special Fund} as requested by the General Assembly and how it might be linked to the preinvestment activities of the UNDP ^{The UN was interested in establishing some links between} and investment projects ^{as business} ^{The effectiveness of the former may help the Bank could provide in this effort, would be welcome.}

Mr. Demuth asked whether the UNDP would be given funds for capital development or whether its institutional character would be changed to accommodate new responsibilities in this regard. Mr. de Seynes replied that funds for industrial development had been pledged on a voluntary basis from a variety of sources, but without a clear indication as to how they should be used. The concept of preinvestment could be widened but there were no fixed views on this subject. The real question he thought, was whether the UNDP could take initiatives in the investment field. The U.N. was under pressure to make certain proposals and would ask governments if they would put up funds for investment purposes. He added that Mr. Beheiry, the President of the African Development Bank, had already expressed an interest in joint ADB ventures with the UNDP. *e.g. in the field of pilot and demonstration projects*

Mr. Hurtematte noted that the work undertaken in the preinvestment field had led to a widening of the activities as originally conceived. The Secretariat anticipated a continuation of this trend ^{into the so-called "gray area"} of pilot and demonstration projects, but short of normal capital investment.

Mr. Abdel-Rahman added that there had been dissatisfaction, especially among the developing countries, that manufacturing industries had not received as much support as had been anticipated, especially in the EPTA. Moreover, Special Fund projects in the manufacturing sector had also fallen below the expectations of some of the developing countries. Hence, changes were being pressed for. As a result, \$5.1 million had been designated for special industrial services, to be used mainly but not exclusively for technical services which could include some engineering project costs. This would mean that UNOID ~~would be more like~~ a development bank, carrying out its work on a confidential basis, rather than following the old Special Fund/EPTA procedures. *might have some characteristics of*

Mr. Abdel-Rahman thought that the main issue was not between investment and pre-investment, but the timing of the financial decision: ~~The role of UNOID would be to promote activities that would lead to financing.~~ *should be extended up to the point when an investment decision was taken.*

Mr. Demuth asked about the distribution of EPTA activities in the industrial field between private and public sectors respectively. Mr. Goldschmidt replied that approximately 90 per cent had been in the private sector during the last 15 years.

Mr. Demuth inquired about the distribution of responsibilities in the UNDP. In his reply, Mr. Heurtematte indicated that the basic arrangements would continue very much as before. The main changes would be in respect of the EPTA sector, which is in a transitional period, and which would ultimately come under the Bureau of Operations and Programming. The resident representatives would report to the Bureau of Administrative Management and Budget on administrative and personnel matters, and to the Bureau of Operations and Programming on operational questions. Moreover, the Special Fund had been organized on a functional basis whereas EPTA had operated on a geographical basis. He thought that a properly integrated operation could be expected by 1969 or so.

D. United Nations Organization for Industrial Development (UNOID)

Mr. Abdel-Rahman stated that the Fortieth Session of ECOSOC, which will meet in New York on February 23, 1966 would give preliminary consideration to the General Assembly's resolutions regarding the establishment of UNOID. It will be followed, on March 28, by a meeting of the 36-member Ad Hoc Preparatory Committee which will draft the administrative arrangements and operating procedures for UNOID for presentation to the Committee on Industrial Development which will meet in New York on April 26; these recommendations will then be considered by the next session of ECOSOC in July, and submitted for approval to the Twenty-First Session of the General Assembly in September 1966.

Finally, Mr. Abdel-Rahman stated that a series of regional symposia on industrial development would be held as follows; leading up to an International Symposium in 1967.

- ECA Region: January 27 to February 10, 1966 in Cairo
- ECLA Region: March 14 to 25, 1966 in Santiago
- Arab States of the Middle East: March 1 to 10, 1966 in Kuwait

He added that a meeting for the ECAFE Region had been held in Manila from December 6 to 20, 1965.

III. Consultative Groups

During the afternoon session, Mr. Hoffman made a presentation about the Consultative Groups in order to familiarize the U.N. with the Bank's activities and plans in this regard.

IV. Date and Place of Next Meeting

It was agreed to settle the date and place of the next meeting by consultation.

ROUTING SLIP

Date
June 15, 1966

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Name

Room No.

~~Mr. Demuth~~

Mr. Pennington

To Handle

Note and File

Appropriate Disposition

Note and Return

Approval

Prepare Reply

Comment

Per Our Conversation

Full Report

Recommendation

Information

Signature

Initial

Send On

Remarks

Please handle.



G. D. Woods

From

JUN 15 REC'D

UNITED NATIONS  NATIONS UNIES

NEW YORK

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REFERENCE OR 323/1 41st

10 June 1966

Dear Mr. Woods,

At its forty-first session, held in London on 27 and 28 April 1966, the ACC decided to establish a working group consisting of the United Nations agencies and organizations concerned, to help the Secretary-General in co-ordinating measures and activities undertaken in connexion with the International Year for Human Rights, the first meeting of the working group to be convened during the forty-first session of the Economic and Social Council. I wish to propose that this meeting take place in Geneva on 14-15 July 1966.

It is suggested that, as outlined in paragraph 68 of the thirty-second report of the ACC (E/4191), the agenda of the proposed meeting should include the following items:

1. Programmes designed to dramatize universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all:
 - a) Substantive programmes;
 - b) Publicity and educational campaigns;
2. Programmes designed to encourage on as wide a basis as possible, nationally and internationally, the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

In the course of the consideration of this agenda, special attention will be given particularly to paragraphs 1, 10, 11 and 12 of resolution 2081 (XX) of the General Assembly and its annex, and paragraphs 2 and 4 of resolution 8 (XXII) of the Commission on Human Rights and its annex, of which copies are attached.

Mr. G.D. Woods
President
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.

also June 20/66



-2-

I should be glad if you were to inform me as soon as possible if your Organization wishes to attend the meeting and, if so, the names of your representatives who will take part therein. I would also be glad to receive any comments you may have with regard to the proposed agenda.

Mr. Marc Schreiber, Director of the Division of Human Rights, will be in touch in due course with the official or officials who may be designated as representing your Organization in order to complete arrangements for the preparation of the meeting, including the preliminary documentation.

I trust that these arrangements will be satisfactory to you.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink that reads "Martin Hill". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Martin Hill

Personal Representative
of the Secretary-General
to the Specialized Agencies



Resolution adopted by the

General Assembly

2081 (XX)

INTERNATIONAL YEAR FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1961 (XVIII) of 12 December 1963 designating the year 1968 as International Year for Human Rights,

Considering that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights has been an instrument of the highest importance for the protection and promotion of the rights of individuals and the furtherance of peace and stability,

Convinced that its role in the future will be of equal significance,

Considering that the further promotion and development of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms contributes to the strengthening of peace throughout the world and to friendship between peoples,

Considering that racial discrimination, and in particular the policy of apartheid, constitutes one of the most flagrant abuses of human rights and fundamental freedoms and that persistent and intense efforts must be made to secure its abandonment,

Reaffirming the belief that the cause of human rights will be well served by an increasing awareness of the extent of the progress made, and the conviction that the year 1968 should be devoted to intensified national and international efforts and undertakings in the field of human rights and also to an international review of the achievements in this field,

Stressing the importance of further development and implementation in practice of the principles of the protection of human rights laid down in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,



Convinced that an intensification of efforts in the intervening years will heighten the progress that can be made by 1968,

Convinced further that the proposed international review of progress in the field of human rights can advantageously be carried out by means of an international conference,

Noting the interim programme of measures and activities to be undertaken in connexion with the International Year for Human Rights and in celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, recommended by the Commission on Human Rights and set out in the annex to the present resolution,

Noting further that the Commission on Human Rights is continuing the preparation of a programme of observances, measures and activities to be undertaken in 1968,

1. Calls upon States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies, regional inter-governmental organizations, the specialized agencies and the national and international organizations concerned to devote the year 1968 to intensified efforts and undertakings in the field of human rights, including an international review of achievements in this field;

2. Urges Member States to take appropriate measures in preparation for the International Year for Human Rights, and in particular to emphasize the urgent need to eliminate discrimination and other violations of human dignity, with special attention to the abolition of racial discrimination and in particular the policy of apartheid;

3. Invites all Member States to ratify before 1968 the Conventions already concluded in the field of human rights, and in particular the following:

Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery;

International Labour Organisation Convention concerning the Abolition of Forced Labour;

International Labour Organisation Convention concerning Discrimination in respect of Employment and Occupation;

International Labour Organisation Convention concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value;



International Labour Organisation Convention concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize;

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Convention against Discrimination in Education;

Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide;

Convention on the Political Rights of Women;

International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;

4. Decides to hasten the conclusion of the following draft conventions so that they may be open for ratification and accession if possible before 1968:

Draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

Draft Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;

Draft International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance;

Draft Convention on Freedom of Information;

5. Decides to complete by 1968 the consideration and preparation of the draft declarations which have been approved by the Commission on Human Rights and by the Commission on the Status of Women;

6. Approves the interim programme of measures and activities envisaged for the United Nations annexed to the present resolution and requests the Secretary-General to proceed with the arrangements for the measures to be undertaken by the United Nations set out in the annex;

7. Invites Member States to consider, in connexion with the International Year for Human Rights, the possible advantage of undertaking, on a regional basis, common studies in order to establish more effective protection of human rights;

8. Invites regional inter-governmental organizations with competence in the field to provide the international conference envisaged for 1968 with full information on their accomplishments, programmes and other measures to realize protection of human rights;

9. Invites the Commission on the Status of Women to participate and co-operate at every stage in the preparatory work for the International Year for Human Rights;



-4-

10. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution and the interim programme annexed thereto to States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies, regional inter-governmental organizations, the specialized agencies and the interested international organizations;

11. Recommends that, in view of the historic importance of the observance of the International Year for Human Rights, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization should be urged to mobilize the finest resources of culture and art in order to lend the International Year for Human Rights, through literature, music, dance, cinema, television and all other forms and media of communication, a truly universal character;

12. Commends to the States, regional inter-governmental organizations, agencies and organizations mentioned in paragraph 10 above the programme of measures and activities set out in the annex to the present resolution and invites their co-operation and participation in this programme with a view to making the celebrations successful and meaningful;

13. Decides that, to promote further the principles contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to develop and guarantee political, civil, economic, social and cultural rights and to end all discrimination and denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms on grounds of race, colour, sex, language or religion, and in particular to permit the elimination of apartheid, an International Conference on Human Rights should be convened during 1968 in order to:

(a) Review the progress which has been made in the field of human rights since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

(b) Evaluate the effectiveness of the methods used by the United Nations in the field of human rights, especially with respect to the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination and the practice of the policy of apartheid;

(c) Formulate and prepare a programme of further measures to be taken subsequent to the celebrations of the International Year for Human Rights;

14. Decides to establish, in consultation with the Commission on Human Rights, a Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Human Rights, consisting of seventeen members, to complete the preparation for the Conference in 1968 and in particular to make proposals for the consideration of the General Assembly regarding the agenda, duration and venue of the Conference, and the means of defraying the expenses of the Conference, and to organize and direct the preparation of the necessary evaluation studies and other documentation;



15. Requests the President of the General Assembly to appoint the members of the Preparatory Committee, eight of whom shall be States represented on the Commission on Human Rights and two of whom shall be States represented on the Commission on the Status of Women;

16. Requests the Secretary-General to appoint an Executive Secretary for the Conference from within the Secretariat and to provide the Preparatory Committee with all necessary assistance;

17. Requests the Preparatory Committee to report on the progress of the preparation in order that such reports might be considered by the General Assembly at its twenty-first and twenty-second sessions.

1404th plenary meeting,
20 December 1965.

The President of the General Assembly, in pursuance of paragraph 15 of the above resolution, appointed the members of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Human Rights.^{1/}

The Preparatory Committee will be composed of the following Member States: Canada, France, India, Iran, Italy, Jamaica, New Zealand, Nigeria, Philippines, Poland, Somalia, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay and Yugoslavia.

^{1/} See Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Plenary Meetings, 1408th meeting.



ANNEX

INTERNATIONAL YEAR FOR HUMAN RIGHTS: INTERIM PROGRAMME
RECOMMENDED BY THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTSI. The theme of ceremonies, activities and celebrations^{2/}

It is recommended that the programme of measures and activities to be undertaken throughout the International Year for Human Rights should be calculated to encourage, on as wide a basis as possible, both nationally and internationally, the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms and to bring home to all the people the breadth of the concept of human rights and fundamental freedoms in all its aspects. The theme of the ceremonies, activities and celebrations should be: "Greater recognition and full enjoyment of the fundamental freedoms of the individual and of human rights everywhere". The aim should be to dramatize universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.

II. A year of activities^{3/}

It is agreed that all the participants in the celebrations should be invited to devote the year 1968 as a whole to activities, ceremonies and observances relating to the question of human rights. International or regional seminars, national conferences, lectures and discussions on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and on other declarations and instruments of the United Nations relating to human rights, may be organized throughout the year. Some countries will wish to stress the entire content of the Declaration, as further elaborated in later United Nations human rights programmes. Some participating countries may wish to emphasize, during particular periods of the International Year for Human Rights, rights and freedoms in connexion with which they have faced special problems. During each such period the Governments would review, against the standards set by the Universal Declaration of Human

^{2/} See E/CN.4/886, paras. 46-52.

^{3/} Ibid., paras. 53-58.



Rights and other declarations and instruments of the United Nations relating to human rights, the domestic legislation and the practices within their society in respect of the particular right or freedom which is the subject of that period's observances. They would assess the extent to which the right had been effectively secured, give publicity to it and make special efforts to promote among their citizens a basic understanding of its nature and significance, so that the gains already made might not easily be lost in the future. To the extent that the right or freedom had not yet been effectively secured, every effort would be made during the period towards its achievement. In the choice of subjects, priority could of course be given to rights of a civil and political character and to those of an economic, social and cultural character.

A. Measures to be undertaken by the United Nations in the period prior to the beginning of the International Year for Human Rights

1. Elimination of certain practices^{4/}

Believing that certain practices which constitute some of the grosser forms of the denial of human rights still persist within the territories of some Member States, the Commission on Human Rights recommends that the United Nations should adopt and set before the Member States, as a target to be achieved by the end of 1968, the complete elimination of the following violations of human rights:

(a) Slavery, the slave trade, institutions and practices similar to slavery, and forced labour;

(b) All forms of discrimination based on race, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, social or ethnic origin, property, birth or other status;

(c) Colonialism and the denial of freedom and independence.

2. International measures for the protection and guarantee of human rights^{5/}

Measures for the effective implementation of the rights and freedoms set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other declarations and instruments of the United Nations relating to human rights have been under consideration in the United Nations for many years. The Commission on Human Rights is confident that action on the draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the draft Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and measures of implementation, and on the other

^{4/} Ibid., paras. 73-77; see also Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 8 (E/4024), paras. 424 and 425.

^{5/} See E/CN.4/886, paras. 93-99.



conventions or international agreements in the field of human rights listed in the draft resolution prepared by the Commission in 1964 for consideration by the General Assembly, will be completed before the beginning of the International Year for Human Rights. If, however, by the beginning of 1968, international machinery for the effective implementation of these covenants and conventions or international agreements does not form part of the instruments adopted, international measures for the guarantee or protection of human rights should be a subject of serious study during the International Year for Human Rights.

B. Measures to be undertaken by Member States in the period prior to the beginning of the International Year for Human Rights

1. Review of national legislation^{6/}

Governments are invited to review their national legislation against the standards of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other declarations and instruments of the United Nations relating to human rights, and to consider the enactment of new, or the amending of existing, laws to bring their legislation into conformity with the principles of the Declaration and other declarations and instruments of the United Nations relating to human rights.

2. Machinery for implementation on the national level^{7/}

All Member States are invited, as one of the measures they will undertake in connexion with the International Year for Human Rights, to establish or refine, if necessary by the end of 1968, their national machinery for giving effect to the fundamental rights and freedoms. If, for example, within any Member States, arrangements do not exist which will enable individual persons or groups of persons to bring before independent national tribunals or authorities any complaints they may have concerning the violation of their human rights and obtain effective remedies, the Member State should be invited to undertake that such arrangements will be introduced. If such arrangements already exist, the Member States should be invited to undertake to refine and improve them. This is not a recommendation that any particular improvement in machinery should be introduced. In one set of circumstances, what may

^{6/} Ibid., paras. 116-120.

^{7/} Ibid., paras. 121-129.



be needed is the establishment of a special court; in another, the appointment of an Ombudsman or Procurator General or similar official; and in still another simply the setting up of offices to which individual citizens may bring their complaints. The determination as to what machinery is required for giving effect to the fundamental rights and freedoms would be within the sole discretion of the Government concerned.

3. National programme of education on human rights^{8/}

Believing that there are limits to the effectiveness of laws in making the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms a reality, the Commission is convinced that a concentration of efforts on legal and institutional guarantees of human rights, although it will go far towards the achievement of the objectives we seek, will not go all the way. Attention needs to be concentrated, in addition, on means of changing some old ways of thinking on these subjects, and of rooting out deep-seated prejudices in regard to race, colour, sex, religion, and so on. In short, it is necessary to embark upon a complementary programme of education, including both adult and child education, designed to produce new thinking on the part of many people in regard to human rights. Accordingly, it is recommended that an integral part of any programme of intensification of effort to be undertaken in the next three years should be a world-wide educational programme in human rights. Such an educational programme would be consistent with the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade and also with the objectives in the field of human rights of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research. This programme should aim at mobilizing some of the energies and resources of:

- (a) Universities, colleges and other institutions of higher learning, both private and public, within Member States;
 - (b) The teaching staff of primary and secondary schools;
 - (c) Foundations and charitable, scientific and research institutions;
 - (d) Media of information and mass communication, including the Press, radio and television;
 - (e) Interested non-governmental organizations;
- towards the education of the people, adults and children, about the state of human rights in their communities and elsewhere, and about the further steps which need to be taken to secure the fullest and most effective realization of these rights. Member States with federal systems of government are called upon to encourage the activities in the field of human rights of local and state educational institutions.

The success of this educational effort would be guaranteed if the national leaders within Member States would give it every encouragement. Within this effort Governments would organize conferences of universities and other institutions of higher learning within their territories and

^{8/} Ibid., para. 130.



invite them to consider how the curricula and their teaching programmes might be utilized to improve the awareness in the student population of the fundamental questions of human rights, how their research programmes might be directed to this end, and how they might co-operate with other interested organizations, through extra-mural and other programmes, in furthering the aims of adult education in human rights. In this context, studies of local customs and traditions could be undertaken by national authorities with a view to examining to what extent they might be fostering and encouraging attitudes or values contrary to the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and how these customs and traditions can eventually be eliminated. Charitable and philanthropic foundations might be invited to consider making grants for programmes of research and study in this field and to make bursaries and fellowships available for research in human rights. Responsible authorities of colleges, and of elementary and secondary schools, could be invited to review their curricula and textbooks in order to eradicate bias, intentional and unintentional, towards the preservation of ideas and concepts contrary to the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and to introduce courses of study which positively promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It has been noticed with appreciation that certain universities have already included in their curricula courses in the international protection of human rights; other universities could be guided by such programmes and benefit by those experiences. Attention is also called to the Associated Schools Project in Education for International Understanding and Co-operation, sponsored by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Governments might also convene, or give encouragement to the convening of, conferences among the radio and television broadcasting services within their territories, inviting them to consider how their facilities might most usefully co-operate with other organizations within the country, and with international agencies, in advancing the effort to educate the people to have greater respect for individual rights and fundamental freedoms.

The specialized agencies of the United Nations, especially the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the International Labour Organisation, can make a particularly valuable contribution towards the intensification of the educational effort with the co-operation of United Nations regional institutes, bearing in mind Economic and Social Council resolution 958 D I (XXXVI) of 12 July 1963. It is recommended that they should be invited to do so.



Resolution adopted by the
Commission on Human Rights

8 (XXII)

INTERNATIONAL YEAR FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

The Commission on Human Rights

Recommends that the Economic and Social Council adopt the following draft resolution:

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting the report of the Commission on Human Rights on the International Year for Human Rights,

Recommends the following draft resolution to the General Assembly for consideration at its twenty-first session:

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1961 (XVIII) and 2081 (XX) on the International Year for Human Rights,

1. Approves the further programme of measures and activities envisaged for the United Nations, Member States, the specialized agencies, national and other international organizations, which has been recommended by the Commission on Human Rights and is set out in the annex to this resolution (see E/CN.4/905, chapter V);

2. Invites Member States and the specialized agencies, regional inter-governmental organizations, and national and international organizations concerned, to devote the year 1968 to intensified efforts and undertakings in the field of human rights, including the measures set out in the above-mentioned programme; and to keep the Secretary-General informed of their plans and preparations;



3. Invites the Secretary-General to make any necessary arrangements to facilitate the co-operation of competent regional inter-governmental organizations in observing 1968 as International Human Rights Year, as provided in General Assembly resolution 2081 (XX);

4. Requests the Secretary-General to co-ordinate measures and activities undertaken by Member States, the United Nations, and the specialized agencies, regional organizations and national and international organizations concerned, and in particular to collect and disseminate at regular intervals information on activities contemplated or undertaken by them in connexion with the International Year for Human Rights.

U. W. Perinbam

June 10, 1966

Dear Mr. Ambassador:

It is owing to my absence from Washington that I have delayed replying to your kind letter of May 26, regarding my meeting with your Committee.

I understand that 11 a.m. on June 21 is convenient for you and the Committee and I look forward to meeting you then. I gather from your letter that what you have in mind is an informal "off-the-record" exchange of views and I fully agree that this kind of meeting will be most useful. I shall in all probability be accompanied by Mr. Richard H. Demuth, Director of the Bank's Development Services Department.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) George D. Woods

George D. Woods

Ambassador Mario Majoli
Chairman
Ad Hoc Committee of Experts
to Examine the Finances of the
United Nations and the
Specialized Agencies
United Nations, N.Y.


c.c. Mr. Demuth

F. Consolo/L.Perinbam/bmb
June 9, 1966

D

June 2, 1966

Dear Sir:

I acknowledge receipt of your letter, reference SO 216/3(11) LA 1966 of May 12, 1966 addressed to Mr. Woods inviting the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to send a representative to the international seminar on apartheid to be held in Brasilia from August 23 to September 5, 1966.

From the information note attached to your letter I understand that the basic aim of the seminar is to enable governments to share experiences and knowledge gained in solving or attempting to solve problems of human rights and that it is particularly desired to have the attendance at the seminar of persons directly involved in problems of apartheid. Since the activities of the Bank do not bring it in contact with problems of human rights in general or problems of apartheid, the Bank could make no useful contribution to the seminar. While appreciative of your invitation, the Bank will therefore not send a representative.

Sincerely yours,

Federico Console
Special Representative
for
United Nations Organizations

Mr. Marc Schreiber
Director
Division of Human Rights
United Nations, N.Y.

cc: Mr. Broches
Mr. Wishart
CENTRAL FILES with incoming letter

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Record Removal Notice

File Title Liaison - United Nations [UN] General - 1966 - Correspondence - Volume 3		Barcode No. 30151236
Document Date June 2, 1966	Document Type Memorandum	
Correspondents / Participants To: Mr. Aron Broches From: Federico Consolo		
Subject / Title UN - Office of Legal Affairs		
Exception(s) Attorney-Client Privilege		
Additional Comments		The item(s) identified above has/have been removed in accordance with The World Bank Policy on Access to Information or other disclosure policies of the World Bank Group.
		Withdrawn by Shiri Alon
		Date September 29, 2021

UW - Jan

Mr. Richard H. Demuth

May 27, 1966

Federico Consolo

FC

UN Ad Hoc Committee of 14 on Finances of UN family

1. Mr. Rapoport, Secretary of the Committee, arranged for me to meet this morning with Ambassador Majoli (Italy), the Committee Chairman.
2. Mr. Majoli, in outlining the scope and schedule of work of the Committee, said that he greatly appreciated Mr. Woods' cooperative attitude notwithstanding the fact that it was clearly understood that the Bank was excluded from the Committee's work. He said that the Committee's recent interviews in Geneva with the Specialized Agencies had resulted in a "smoke screen" of documents and statements which made the Committee's work in drawing conclusions very difficult. The purpose of the Committee was definitely not one of cutting down Agency Budgets; in fact the Committee realized that with increased economic development an expansion of the Agencies' operations, and hence budgets, was inevitable. The Committee's principal work in studying the operation of the Agencies was to assure itself that the best use of funds was made and that there was adequate co-ordination and no undue overlapping.
3. It was following on these interviews, that the thought had been first expressed by the Nigerian Delegate (Mr. B. Akporode Clark), and supported by the U.S. Delegate (Mr. Philip M. Klutznick), of the great advantage of having a talk with an independent personality, such as Mr. Woods, who is deeply involved in economic development and this was the reason why Mr. Majoli had informally approached Mr. Woods through Mr. Rapoport, Perinbam and myself. Mr. Majoli again stressed the point that the Committee would in no way wish to examine or consider the Bank's operations.
4. I told him that Mr. Woods was quite ready to talk to the Committee in as informal a way as possible and that it would be very useful if we were to know beforehand the sort of questions the Committee would be asking Mr. Woods. I added that it would be very difficult for Mr. Woods to have to answer questions which directly or indirectly implied any critical evaluation of the other Agencies' programs. Ambassador Majoli quite understood and said that what the Committee wanted was advice on the needs of developing countries and the possibilities of these being met and to what degree. He had read with particular interest Mr. Woods' allusion to this problem in his address to the March 1966 ECOSOC session.
5. In view of our conversation, Mr. Majoli said that it would not be necessary for him to come to Washington. He would write to Mr. Woods along the general lines mentioned above, referring to our conversation (with copy to me) and Mr. Woods would then be able to agree on a date at which he would come to New York.

FC:mar

ROUTING SLIP

Date
May 31, 1966

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Name

Room No.

Mr. Consolo

To Handle

Note and File

Appropriate Disposition

Note and Return

Approval

Prepare Reply

Comment

Per Our Conversation

Full Report

Recommendation

Information

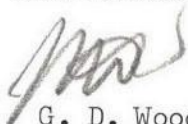
Signature

Initial

Send On

Remarks

I have not seen the documents referred to
in the second paragraph of this letter.
Please advise me on the reply I should
send to this letter.



G. D. Woods

Fr

UNITED NATIONS  NATIONS UNIES
NEW YORK

MAY 31 REC'D

CABLE ADDRESS · UNATIONS NEWYORK · ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

REFERENCE FI 241

26 May 1966.



Dear Mr. Woods,

I had the pleasure of meeting today Mr. Consolo and explained to him the interest which was expressed in the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to have an exchange of views with you.

You have no doubt seen the documents which were sent to you through Mr. Consolo by the Secretary of the Committee: resolution 2049 (XX) of 13 December 1965 establishing the Committee, document A/AC.124/R.17 containing a letter to the specialized agencies with a list of questions, and document A/AC.124/R.40 indicating points on which special attention might be focused by the Committee.

It is, of course, not within the terms of reference of the Ad Hoc Committee to examine the operations and the programmes of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and of the International Development Association. On the other hand, the Committee is aware of the fact that the United Nations and the specialized agencies have closely co-operated with these institutions for many years and the members are therefore most interested to hear your views on matters of common concern, such as long-term planning, co-ordination, etc.

Mr. George D. Woods, President
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433.

ack. June 10/66



- 2 -

The Ad Hoc Committee would, therefore, greatly appreciate it if it were possible to meet with you in New York in order for its members to benefit from your advice and hear any suggestion which you believe could be useful to the Committee when drafting its recommendations to the General Assembly.

I hope that upon your return from abroad, it will be possible to make arrangements to schedule a meeting with you. I am looking forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Mario Majoli". The signature is written in a cursive style and is underlined.

Mario Majoli

Ambassador

Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee of
Experts to Examine the Finances of the
United Nations and the
Specialized Agencies

IDA

IBRD

IFC

FORM NO. 92
(10-61)

CORRESPONDENCE RECORD FORM

FROM

United Nations
New York, New York

DATED

May 20, 1966

SUBJECT

Letter enclosing first draft of chapter on develop-
ment finance for the Implementation Report.

which Agency of UN?

Addressed and

REFERRED TO

Mr. Console

DATE RECEIVED

May 23, 1966 jgv

U.N. Gen.

IDA IBRD IFC	
FORM NO. 92 (10-61) CORRESPONDENCE RECORD FORM	
FROM	DATED
United Nations New York	May 18, 1966
SUBJECT	
Copy of letter to Mr. Woods re: meeting of Directors of several Institutes, including IBRD, ACC, The International Institute for Educational Planning, to be held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, beginning the morning of July 28, 1966.	
REFERRED TO	DATE RECEIVED
Mr. Woods (Addressed to him)	May 24, 1966 jf

ROUTING SLIP

Date May 13, 1966

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Name

Room No.

~~Mr. Demuth~~

845

Mr. Bowles

?

800

Counts

839

To Handle

Note and File

Appropriate Disposition

Note and Return

Approval

Prepare Reply

Comment

Per Our Conversation

Full Report

Recommendation

Information

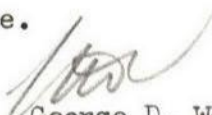
Signature

Initial

Send On

Remarks

Please handle.



George D. Woods



UNITED NATIONS  NATIONS UNIES
NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS · UNATIONS NEWYORK · ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

MAY 12 1966

REFERENCE

SO 216/3(11) LA 1966

12 May 1966



Dear Sir,

The United Nations, in co-operation with the Government of Brazil, is organizing an international seminar on apartheid to be held in Brasilia from 23 August to 5 September 1966. The seminar is being arranged under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, established

..... by the General Assembly in resolution 926 (X). I attach three copies of an information note concerning the seminar; the agenda will be found in the annex to this note. As you will see from it, the agenda of the seminar and the arrangements for participation thereat were agreed upon by the Commission on Human Rights and the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa. Both the Commission and the Special Committee have emphasized the desirability of the participation in the seminar by specialized agencies.

I have the honour, on behalf of the Secretary-General, to invite you to send a representative to the seminar. Your Organization would be expected to bear the cost of such representation.

ackn. June 2, 1966

The President
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.



- 2 -

If your Organization wishes to submit a paper for this seminar, this paper should be received by 30 June 1966 in order for it to be reproduced in time for the seminar. As with other documentation for the seminar, the paper will be reproduced in the language in which it is received. You may therefore wish to provide translations of it so as to ensure its widest possible distribution. I would appreciate receiving as soon as possible any indication which you may wish to give covering the subject matter of such a paper.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Marc Schreiber".

Marc Schreiber

Director

Division of Human Rights

INFORMATION NOTE

ON

UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS SEMINAR

ON APARTHEID

BRASILIA, BRAZIL

23 August - 5 September 1966

Organized by the United Nations with the
co-operation of the Government of Brazil

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I. BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE OF THE SEMINAR

1. Under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, established by the General Assembly in resolution 926 (X), the United Nations provides, at the request of Governments, for services of experts, awards of fellowships, and for the organization of seminars. The basic aim of the programme is to enable Governments to share experiences and knowledge gained in solving or attempting to solve problems of human rights. One of the principal methods used in carrying out this programme has been the organization of seminars. These seminars provide Governments with an opportunity to exchange ideas and experiences by bringing together key people for short periods of time to stimulate their thinking and, through their leadership, to encourage greater awareness in matters relating to human rights and fundamental freedoms.

2. At its twentieth session, the General Assembly in resolution 2060 (XX), requested the Secretary-General to organize in 1966, in consultation with the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the Commission on Human Rights, an international seminar on apartheid under the advisory services programme mentioned above.

3. The Government of Brazil has invited the Secretary-General to organize this seminar in Brasilia. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2060 (XX), the arrangements regarding participation in the seminar and its agenda set forth in this information / ^{note} were agreed upon by the Commission on Human Rights and the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid, in consultation with the Government of Brazil.

II. DATE AND PLACE

4. The seminar will be held from 23 August to 5 September 1966 in Brasilia.

III. PARTICIPANTS

5. The Governments of the following countries are being invited to send participants to the seminar : Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Dahomey, Denmark, France, Guinea, Hungary, India, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Philippines, Poland, Republic of South Africa, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America and Zambia. Each Government is being invited to nominate one candidate to participate in the seminar, and in addition, to nominate up to three alternate participants. If an invited Government does not nominate a participant, the Secretary-General will, in consultation with the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa and with the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights or, in their absence, in consultation with alternates nominated by them, invite an alternate Government.

6. The following seven experts on apartheid are also being invited : the Reverend Canon L. John Collins, Mr. P.K. Leballo, Professor Z.K. Matthews, Mr. Alan Paton, Professor Leslie Rubin, Mr. Ronald Segal and Mr. Oliver Tambo.

7. Specialized agencies are being invited to send representatives.

8. Invitations are also being extended to the Organization of African Unity, the Organization of American States, the Council of Europe and the Arab League to send representatives.

9. Non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, whose purposes and programmes are closely connected with the subject matter of the seminar, are being invited to send observers.

10. Attention is drawn to the following recommendation of the Commission on Human Rights and the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid :
"Special effort should be made to ensure the participation in the seminar of non-governmental groups, especially of trade unions, legal societies, churches,

teachers, students, etc., and of anti-apartheid and other movements and individuals particularly concerned with racial discrimination and the problem of racism. This shall be drawn to the attention of Governments invited to nominate participants and alternates, specialized agencies invited to send representatives, and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council invited to send observers. These invitations should also emphasize the desirability of the attendance at the seminar of persons directly involved with problems of apartheid."

IV. TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

11. The agenda for the seminar is set forth in the attached annex.

V. DOCUMENTATION

12. Background papers will be circulated by the Division of Human Rights; in addition, participants and experts will be invited to submit papers dealing with the subject matter of the seminar from their own points of view.

VI. LANGUAGES

13. The seminar will be conducted in English, French, Russian and Spanish, and arrangements will be made for interpretation into and from these languages. The background papers referred to above will be issued in these languages. The other papers prepared by the participants and experts will be reproduced in the language in which they are written.

VII. ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

14. The United Nations is prepared to assume responsibility for the round-trip travel by air economy class to Brasilia of one participant from each country whose Government has been invited and of the seven experts named in para. 6 above, and for an appropriate subsistence allowance. Then participants and experts will be notified by the United Nations of the arrangements for

travel to and hotel accommodation in Brasilia. Governments will be expected to bear the travel and subsistence cost of any alternates they may designate, and to make the necessary arrangements for them.

15. The United Nations does not bear the travel and subsistence costs, obtain visas, make hotel reservations or other arrangements for persons other than those mentioned in paragraph 14 above.

A N N E X

Agenda

1. Examination of apartheid.
2. Effects of apartheid on international relations, such as the danger of race conflict and threat to peace and security.
3. Measures to be taken for the elimination of apartheid and the achievement of a society free from racial discrimination :
 - (a) National measures;
 - (b) International measures :
 - (i) by Governments,
 - (ii) by inter-governmental organizations,
 - (iii) by non-governmental organizations and groups.
4. Measures to promote public awareness of the dangers of apartheid and to promote support for United Nations action in this matter.

U N - gen.

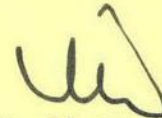
May 6, 1966

Sir:

Attention: Secretary, Economic and
Social Council

Pursuant to Article X, Section 3 of the Agreement
between the United Nations and the International Bank for
Reconstruction and Development, I enclose herewith two
copies of the Financial Statements of the Bank as of
March 31, 1966.

Sincerely yours,



Lyell Doucet
Assistant to the Secretary

Enclosures (2)

U Thant
Secretary General of the United Nations
United Nations, New York, N. Y.

LD:slb

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Messrs. Andrew M. Kamarck ✓
Lionel J.C. Evans

FROM: Lewis Perinbaum

SUBJECT: Study on Multilateral Food Aid

DATE: April 26, 1966

Mr. Consolo, who is at present in London, has asked me to send you the attached draft outline which has been prepared by the U.N. Secretariat in response to a Resolution passed at the last General Assembly. The Resolution requested the Secretary-General of the U.N., in co-operation with FAO and in consultation with other interested international agencies, including the Bank, Fund, GATT, UNCTAD, the UNDP and the World Food Program, to undertake a study of the kind outlined in the attached draft. I understand that FAO will consider this outline when its Committee on Commodity Problems meets in late May or early June.

The U.N. would welcome our comments on the attached draft. Mr. Consolo would appreciate it if any comments that you may wish to make are sent to him by May 9 when he returns to Washington.

cc: Mr. Consolo
Mr. Hoffman



Record Removal Notice

File Title Liaison - United Nations [UN] General - 1966 - Correspondence - Volume 3		Barcode No. 30151236
Document Date February 21, 1966	Document Type Letter	
Correspondents / Participants To: Mr. Constantin A. Stavropoulos, Under-Secretary, Legal Counsel, UN From: Federico Conzolo , General Counsel <i>A. BROCHES</i>		
Subject / Title Fact-finding in connection with conciliation efforts		
Exception(s) Attorney-Client Privilege		
Additional Comments		The item(s) identified above has/have been removed in accordance with The World Bank Policy on Access to Information or other disclosure policies of the World Bank Group.
		Withdrawn by Shiri Alon
		Date September 29, 2021

U N - Renewal

Messrs. Consolo and Perinbam

February 21, 1966

Richard H. Demuth



I have entered into an agreement with Mr. Wishart under which letters from U.N. bodies addressed to Mr. Woods will be sent to me without any notation on the routing slip asking me to coordinate with other departments and to send a copy of our reply to the President's Office. This agreement is predicated on the understanding that we will in fact coordinate with other departments and send a copy of our reply to the President's Office, which will continue to maintain records of this type of correspondence. It will normally also be left to our judgment as to whether the reply should be signed by the President or by some member of this department.

RHD:tf

February 10, 1966

Dear John:

Attached you will find three copies of a draft report of the meeting of the U.N. - Bank/IDA Liaison Committee held in Washington on January 21. I apologize for the delay in sending it to you.

I should appreciate it if you would have this draft cleared by your colleagues and I hope you will feel free to make any changes that you consider desirable.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Lewis Perinbam
Liaison Officer
Development Services Department

Mr. John Guinness
Special Assistant to the
Deputy Under-Secretary
Department of Economic and Social Affairs
United Nations, N.Y.

cc: Mr. Consojo

LP:mar

U.W. - Pan.

Mr. Richard H. Demuth

February 7, 1966

Federico Consolo *FC*

UN/Bank Liaison Committee - Minutes of Meetings

1. John Guinness (of Mr. de Seynes' secretariat) told me that the UN felt much time was spent in the clearance of agreed detailed minutes of the UN/Bank Liaison Committee meetings. He suggested that in future the record should simply list the principal items discussed without going into details. The UN anyhow (as we do) make an internal detailed report.
2. I did not comment his suggestion, but said I would pass it on to you.
3. While I sympathize (in theory) with this suggestion, I fear the possible dangers of misunderstandings or misrepresentations. I would appreciate your reaction.

cc: Mr. Perinbam

FC:mar

To: FILES February 3, 1966
From: Lewis Perinbam
Subject: Meeting of United Nations -- Bank/IDA Liaison Committee
held on January 21, 1966 at the World Bank, Washington, D.C.

Attendance

From the U.N.

Department of Economic and Social Affairs

Messrs. Philippe de Seynes, I. H. Abdel-Rahman,	Under-Secretary for ESA Commissioner for Industrial Development
W. R. Leonard,	Deputy Commissioner for Technical Assistance and Director of BTAO
Arthur Goldschmidt,	Director for Special Fund Operations
Karl E. Lachmann,	Chief, Fiscal and Financial Branch, Centre for Industrial Development
John Guinness,	Special Assistant to the Deputy Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs

U.N. Development Programme (UNDP)

Messrs. Roberto Heurtematte, Clinton Rehling,	Associate Administrator Assistant to the Administrator
--------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------

From the Bank

Messrs. George D. Woods
Richard H. Demuth
Michael L. Hoffman
Federico Consolo
Lewis Perinbam

Mr. Woods was in the chair for the morning session of the meeting,
and Mr. Demuth chaired the afternoon session.

I. Review of Policy Developments and Operational Matters in the World Bank Group

In reviewing recent developments in the Bank Group Mr. Woods referred, in particular, to the following:

- (i) increased Bank/IDA emphasis on education and agriculture; fertiliser initiative;
- (ii) priority accorded to Consultative Groups;
- (iii) resident African missions in Abidjan and Nairobi and the creation of the Agricultural Development Service;
- (iv) Bank/IDA/IFC financial operations, and Bank borrowing plans and prospects;
- (v) IDA replenishment;
- (vi) signatories to SID Convention;
- (vii) Bank studies on Supplementary Financing (completed); Suppliers' Credit (in process) and Coffee (with FAO and ICO);
- (viii) engineering loans;
- (ix) sector and feasibility studies to be placed on reimbursable basis;
- (x) expansion in Bank staff.

II. Review of Major Policy and Operational Developments in the U.N.

1. Institutional Developments

Mr. de Seynes reported that major institutional developments had taken place and that the functional decentralization, which began with the establishment of UNCTAD, had continued with the creation of the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development (UNOID). Both shared some similarities in that they were not specialized agencies, but enjoyed a wide measure of autonomy, and derived their budgets from the U.N. The creation of these two bodies was significant since they placed ECOSOC in its original perspective as a broadly based organ with responsibility for the coordination of all economic and social activities of the U.N. System.

With regard to the Development Decade, efforts were being made to come to grips with growth targets and objectives, to review development problems and to improve the evaluation of needs of the developing countries. One step in this direction was the Committee of Planners (which had been recommended by the 1964 Summer ECOSOC Session and approved by the 20th Session of the General Assembly) to tackle the problems of targets, objectives and needs. In this connection Mr. de Seynes also referred to the World Food Program and the General Assembly's Resolution which recommended a major study by the U.N. on how food aid might be related to the economic needs of the world community, taking into account the counter productive effects of such aid. He added that this resolution provided for consultation with the Bank in this matter.

2. Operational Activities

A. World Food Program

Mr. de Seynes reported that \$208 million had been pledged, on a matching basis, for the next three year period 1966-68, compared with \$100 million for the previous three year period. The program is now on a continuing basis and the next pledging conference will be convened in 1967. A study has been undertaken of the experimental program approach to food aid in Jamaica with a view to its possible application elsewhere, since many developing countries favored a program approach. This report will be made available to the Bank.

Mr. de Seynes added that there were indications that the U.S. may multilateralize a larger part of the U.S. Food Aid Program.

Mr. Hoffman inquired about the relationship between the World Food Study and the FAO Indicative Plan. In his reply Mr. de Seynes stated that the FAO study was a very long range project and highly technical. It apparently was launched partly in response to the Argentine Government's view that food aid should be in the form of cash to purchase food. But there is also a feeling among governments that food policies could not be determined by ministries of agriculture alone. He added that the U.N. would try to avoid duplication in carrying out its study which was separate from the FAO proposal.

B. Asian Development Bank

Mr. de Seynes stated that \$953 million had been subscribed and that some smaller contributions were awaited. An inter-governmental committee is meeting to do the preparatory work. He indicated that the Bank Group would be approached for the kind of help that was provided for the African Development Bank, namely advisory services and training facilities.

C. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Referring to the merger of the U.N. Special Fund and the Expanded Program of Technical Assistance into the UNDP, Mr. de Seynes stated that the new Governing Council of the UNDP had taken over the former functions of the Special Fund Governing Council and the Technical Assistance Committee. The TAC had been the more parliamentary body with broader geographical representation. These features of TAC had been incorporated in the Governing Council of the UNDP which had thus become a more parliamentary body. Consequently, this transformation called for a transitional period for adjustments between the Governing Council and the management of the UNDP.

Mr. de Seynes added that the U.N. would also have to study the question of the establishment of a capital development fund as requested by the General Assembly and how it might be linked to the preinvestment activities of the UNDP.

Mr. Demuth asked whether the UNDP would be given funds for capital development or whether its institutional character would be changed to accommodate new responsibilities in this regard. Mr. de Seynes replied that funds for industrial development had been pledged on a voluntary basis from a variety of sources, but without a clear indication as to how they should be used. The concept of preinvestment could be widened but there were no fixed views on this subject. The real question he thought, was whether the UNDP could take initiatives in the investment field. The U.N. was under pressure to make certain proposals and would ask governments if they would put up funds for investment purposes. He added that Mr. Beheiry, the President of the African Development Bank, had already expressed an interest in joint ADB ventures with the UNDP.

Mr. Heurtematte noted that the work undertaken in the preinvestment field had led to a widening of the activities as originally conceived. The Secretariat anticipated a continuation of this trend.

Mr. Abdel-Rahman added that there had been dissatisfaction, especially among the developing countries, that manufacturing industries had not received as much support as had been anticipated, especially in the EPTA. Moreover, Special Fund projects in the manufacturing sector had also fallen below the expectations of some of the developing countries. Hence, changes were being pressed for. As a result, \$5.1 million had been designated for special industrial services, to be used mainly but not exclusively for technical services which could include some engineering project costs. This would mean that UNOID would be more like a development bank, carrying out its work on a confidential basis, rather than following the old Special Fund/EPTA procedures.

Mr. Abdel-Rahman thought that the main issue was not between investment and pre-investment, but the timing of the financial decision. The role of the UNOID would be to promote activities that would lead to financing.

Mr. Demuth asked about the distribution of EPTA activities in the industrial field between private and public sectors respectively. Mr. Goldschmidt replied that approximately 90 per cent had been in the private sector during the last 15 years.

Mr. Demuth inquired about the distribution of responsibilities in the UNDP. In his reply, Mr. Heurtematte indicated that the basic arrangements would continue very much as before. The main changes would be in respect of the EPTA sector, which is in a transitional period, and which would ultimately come under the Bureau of Operations and Programming. The resident representatives would report to the Bureau of Administrative Management and Budget on administrative and personnel matters, and to the Bureau of Operations and Programming on operational questions. Moreover, the Special Fund had been organized on a functional basis whereas EPTA had operated on a geographical basis. He thought that a properly integrated operation could be expected by 1969.

D. United Nations Organization for Industrial Development (UNOID)

Mr. Abdel-Rahman stated that the Fortieth Session of ECOSOC, which will meet in New York on February 23, 1966 would give preliminary consideration to the General Assembly's resolutions regarding the establishment of UNOID. It will be followed, on March 28, by a meeting of the 36-member Ad Hoc Preparatory Committee which will draft the administrative arrangements and operating procedures for UNOID for presentation to the Committee on Industrial Development which will meet in New York on April 26; these recommendations will then be considered by the next session of ECOSOC in July, and submitted for approval to the Twenty-First Session of the General Assembly in September 1966.

Finally, Mr. Abdel-Rahman stated that a series of regional symposia on industrial development would be held as follows:

ECA Region: January 27 to February 10, 1966 in Cairo

ECLA Region: March 14 to 25, 1966 in Santiago

Arab States of the Middle East: March 1 to 10, 1966 in Kuwait

He added that a meeting for the ECAFE Region had been held in Manila from December 6 to 20, 1965.

III. Consultative Groups

During the afternoon session, Mr. Hoffman made a presentation about the Consultative Groups in order to familiarize the U.N. with the Bank's activities and plans in this regard.

IV. Date and Place of Next Meeting

It was agreed to settle the date and place of the next meeting by consultation.

U.W. - General

IDA	IBRD	IFC
FORM NO. 92 (10-61) CORRESPONDENCE RECORD FORM		
FROM United Nations New York		DATED Jan. 31, 1966
SUBJECT Enclosing copy of resolution 2107 (XX) adopted by General Assembly at its 1407th plenary meeting on Dec. 21, 1965.		
REFERRED TO Mr. Woods		DATE RECEIVED Feb. 3, 1966 jgv

U.W. - Pan.

Mr. Woods

January 18, 1966

Richard H. Demuth

Your Statement to UN/IBRD Liaison Committee on January 21

This note is to suggest some points you may wish to cover on Friday morning when you review recent developments within the Bank Group for the benefit of our visitors from the U.N. and U.N.D.P.

1. Level of Bank/IDA lending.
2. Additional emphasis on agriculture and education. Fertilizer initiative.
3. Consultative Groups (to be discussed in detail in afternoon by Mike Hoffman).
4. Resident African Missions, including Agricultural Development Service.
5. Proposed Bank credit to IFC and expected effect on IFC operations. IFC now serving as industrial arm of Bank Group - for loans and technical assistance as well as IFC's own investments.
6. Bank borrowing prospects.
7. IDA replenishment.
8. Sector and feasibility studies to be put on reimbursable basis.
9. Signature of SID Convention (31 countries) and beginning of discussions on investment guarantee scheme.
10. Bank studies: Supplementary Financing (completed); Suppliers' Credits (in process); Coffee Study (with ICO and FAO).

cc: Mr. Consolo

RHD:tf

UN - Gen

Mr. Richard H. Demuth

January 12, 1966

Lewis Perinbam *LP*

UN - Bank/IDA Liaison Committee

Mr. Consolo telephoned from New York this morning to say that the U.N. will be represented at the proposed meeting of the UN - Bank/IDA Liaison Committee on January 21, 1966, by Messrs: de Seynes, Abdel-Rahman, Leonard, Goldschmidt, Lachmann, Guinness.

The U.N. Development Programme will be represented by Messrs: Hoffman, Owen, Heurtematte, and Rehling.

LP:mar

u.w. Pan.

FORM NO. 92 (10-61)		IDA	IBRD	IFC
CORRESPONDENCE RECORD FORM				
FROM United Nations New York, New York			DATED Jan. 7, 1966	
SUBJECT Letter informing about the 40th session of the Council which commences on Feb. 23, 1966. Provisional agenda enclosed.				
REFERRED TO Mr. Woods			DATE RECEIVED Jan. 12, 1966 jgv	

u.w - Jan.

Mr. M. M. Mendels

January 7, 1965

Federico Consolo *FC*

Bank/UN Liaison Meeting

This note is to confirm our understanding that conference Room 1038 will be made available for the whole of Friday January 21 for the meeting of the Bank/UN Liaison Committee. No translation will be required, though we will need "amplification".

FC:mar

U.N. - Pan.

SecM66-10

FROM: The Secretary

January 7, 1966

UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY (XXth SESSION)

Attached for the information of the Executive Directors is a report on the Twentieth Session of the United Nations General Assembly, New York, held on September 21-December 21, 1965, prepared by the Bank's representatives at the Session.

Distribution:

Executive Directors and Alternates
President
President's Council
Executive Vice President, IFC
Department Heads (Bank and IFC)

REPORT ON THE TWENTIETH SESSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

I. Introduction

The Twentieth Session of the United Nations General Assembly was held in New York from September 21 to December 21, 1965. This report summarizes the actions taken by the General Assembly on economic and financial matters of interest to the Bank. Copies of the resolutions referred to herein may be obtained through the Office of the Special Representative for the United Nations Organization (Rm. 839; ext. 3641).

II. Actions Taken by the General Assembly

After consideration of these matters by the Second Committee, which deals with economic and financial questions, the following actions were taken by the General Assembly:

- (1) Adoption of the report of the 39th session of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). The report contained three resolutions urging an intensification of UN activities in regard to:
 - (a) the application of science and technology to development;
 - (b) the development and utilization of human resources; and
 - (c) the UN Development Decade.
- (2) Adoption of the annual report for 1965 of the Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). The report, in addition to recommending the selection of Geneva as the location of the Secretariat, contained two resolutions: One resolution inter alia invites the Trade and Development Board to give urgent attention to the problems of trade in primary commodities, calls upon governments to implement UNCTAD resolutions that are applicable to them, invites the specialized agencies "to take into account" the UNCTAD resolutions that fall within their respective terms of reference, and provides for the second session of UNCTAD to be convened in the first part of 1967, preferably in a developing country. The second resolution urges governments to sign the Convention on Transit Trade of Land-locked States.
- (3) Approval of the merger of the United Nations Special Fund and the Expanded Program of Technical Assistance to form a new United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The UNDP is designed to insure greater operational efficiency and to avoid unnecessary duplication of effort. However, the special features and operations of the two constituent programs, as

well as their two separate funds, will be maintained, and the contributions to the two programs will be kept separate. An inter-governmental committee of 37 members will serve as the Governing Council of the UNDP, and an Inter-Agency Consultative Board will replace the former Technical Assistance Board and the Consultative Board of the Special Fund. (The President of the Bank was a member of the Special Fund Consultative Board and will be a member of the new Inter-Agency Consultative Board.)

- (4) Adoption of a resolution recommending that further efforts be made towards the creation of a U.N. Capital Development Fund. The resolution inter alia sets up a Committee on a United Nations Capital Development Fund which should "make new efforts with a view to reaching a large measure of agreement" on draft legislation for the Fund, taking into account the proposal for a gradual transformation of the UNDP into a Capital Development Fund.
- (5) Establishment of a United Nations Organization for Industrial Development (UNOID) to assist the developing countries to promote and accelerate their industrial development. The new entity will be a quasi-independent body within the framework of the United Nations, but not a full-fledged specialized agency. The administrative and research costs of U.N.O.I.D. will be included in the U.N. regular budget; its operational activities will be financed by voluntary contributions from member states and the specialized agencies as well as through the United Nations Development Programme. An ad hoc committee^{1/} of 32 members, drawn from the member states of the UN and the specialized agencies, has been appointed by the President of the General Assembly to define the terms of reference and work out the operating procedures of the new organization. When UNOID comes into existence in about a year, it will absorb the present U.N. Centre for Industrial Development.

The creation of UNOID was urged by the developing countries who pressed for a new specialized agency for industrial development. On the other hand the developed countries, for the most part, were opposed to the creation of a new specialized agency at this time

^{1/} Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Chad, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Guinea, India, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Libya, Mexico, Netherlands, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Tanzania, Thailand, Tunisia, Uganda, U.K., U.S.A., U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia.

and favored, instead, a substantial expansion in the activities of the Centre for Industrial Development. The agreement to establish UNOID was a compromise in that, while it will be a quasi-independent agency, most of its funds will be provided on the basis of voluntary contributions rather than assessments.

- (6) Adoption of two resolutions on the flow of capital to the developing countries: one requests governments to give serious consideration to the measures recommended by UNCTAD for the promotion of private investment in the developing countries; the second reiterates the need to accelerate the flow of capital to the developing countries and to insure more efficiency in aid programs, and urges UN bodies and financial institutions to implement the UNCTAD recommendations relating to servicing the external debt of the developing countries.
- (7) Extension of the UN/FAO World Food Program on a continuing basis but subject to a periodic review; and a request that the U.N. undertake, in consultation with the specialized agencies^{1/}, a program of studies on multilateral food aid. A target of \$275 million was set for the WFP for the period 1966-68.
- (8) Request to the Secretary General of the United Nations to continue studies on the review and reappraisal of the work of ECOSOC.

III. General Assembly Second Committee

Apart from considering specific draft resolutions proposed by the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), one of the main functions of the Second Committee (which is a Committee of the Whole) is to have a general review of, and debate on, world economic problems. Some 70 countries participated in this review and debate which consisted, in large part, of a repetition of statements made at ECOSOC and at sessions of the Trade and Development Board.

In general the developing countries:

- (1) Expressed disappointment at (a) the lack of progress made by UNCTAD; (b) the slowing up in the flow of capital to the developing

^{1/} The Bank is specifically mentioned.

countries; (c) the slow progress in economic development during the first half of the Development Decade; and (d) the limitations which existing loan terms and fluctuating world commodity prices placed on their development efforts;

- (2) Strongly supported the merger of the UN Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance to form the new UN Development Programme, as well as the establishment of a U.N. Capital Development Fund;
- (3) Urged the establishment without delay of a new specialized agency for industrial development;
- (4) Welcomed the proposed review and reappraisal of the functions of ECOSOC.

The developed countries:

- (1) Recognized that economic progress had been unsatisfactory and that there had been a leveling off in the flow of long-term capital to the developing countries. The U.K. hoped that the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes would help to increase the flow of capital;
- (2) Supported the merger of the Special Fund and the EPTA and the establishment of the UN Development Program;
- (3) Favored a substantial expansion in the activities of the Centre for Industrial Development, but expressed their opposition to a new specialized agency for industrial development;
- (4) Stressed the need for UNCTAD to focus attention on substantive rather than on procedural questions, and to concentrate on areas in which UNCTAD might be capable of making a positive contribution;
- (5) Welcomed the proposed review and reappraisal of the functions of ECOSOC;
- (6) Referred to the seriousness of the population question and the recommendations of the UN Population Conference held in Belgrade in September 1965.

The Soviet Bloc countries:

- (1) Spoke at length about their own economic growth;
- (2) Stressed the importance of industrialization in the development process;
- (3) Advocated improved terms of trade for the developing countries;
- (4) Deplored the rates of interest on IBRD loans;
- (5) Reiterated their support for a UN Capital Development Fund, rather than the proposed merger of the Special Fund and EPTA to form the UN Development Programme.

IV. Deferred Items

Because of lack of time, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the following questions to its twenty-first session:

- (1) Decentralization of the economic and social activities of the UN;
- (2) Permanent sovereignty over natural resources;
- (3) Population growth and economic development;
- (4) General review of the programs and activities in the economic, social, technical cooperation and related fields of the UN and all the organs of the UN System.

Development Services Department
January 4, 1966

Bank/IDA
Liaison

Mr. George D. Woods

January 7, 1966

Richard H. Demuth

UN/Bank/IDA Liaison Committee Meeting

The UN/Bank/IDA Liaison Committee is meeting at the Bank on Friday, January 21 at 10 a.m. (Room 1038) for an all-day session. Amongst the UN representatives (about 12 as a maximum) will be Messrs. de Seynes, Hoffman, Owen, Abdel-Rahman, Heurtematte and Hill. I hope you can open the meeting and give our guests an informal review of recent policy developments in the Bank Group.

After this, Mr. de Seynes, who is Chairman of the Committee, would pass to the regular Agenda which is, as usual, being worked out by Mr. Consolo and Mr. Hill of the UN. This would occupy the morning until around 1 p.m.

There would then be a lunch in the Executive Dining Room which you have, some time ago, agreed to host. This would be organized along the lines of the similar lunch in February 1965 which was greatly appreciated by our UN friends. In addition to the UN representatives, I suggest that the following officers and members of the staff be invited (if they are available): Messrs. Knapp, Wilson, Rosen, Broches, Friedman, Kamarck, Avramovic, Cope, Cargill, Stevenson, El Emary, Alter, Graves, Chadenet, Adler, Hoffman, Consolo, Perinbam and myself.

We have suggested to Mr. de Seynes, as last year, that the afternoon be devoted to the presentation of a couple of examples of Bank operations in depth. Mr. de Seynes, whom Mr. Consolo consulted, said that last year's presentations (Thailand, Africa and Projects) were extremely interesting and useful.

Mr. Consolo has consulted with the department heads who have agreed to make the following presentations personally:

- (a) Latin America - Mr. Alter
- (b) Consultative Groups - Mr. Hoffman

The meeting would close around 4/4.30 p.m.

Is this proposed schedule acceptable to you? If so, I will ask Mr. Consolo to make all the necessary arrangements.

cc: Mr. Consolo

FConsolo/mar