

11. *Welcomes* the agreement of the *ad hoc* Committee on Reform of the International Monetary System and Related Issues to utilize the special drawing rights as the principal reserve asset and also the *numéraire* in terms of which par values will be expressed;

12. *Emphasizes* that a political decision on the link between development finance and special drawing rights allocation will have to be reached without further delay, bearing in mind that the Executive Board of the International Monetary Fund is now working on a series of amendments to the Articles of Agreement of the Fund, including one to authorize the Fund to implement the link for consideration by the Interim Committee of the Fund in January 1975 and by its Board of Governors immediately after;

13. *Welcomes* the establishment by the International Monetary Fund of the oil facility as well as the new extended facility under which developing countries should be able to receive medium-term balance-of-payments finance under more favourable terms and conditions and emphasizes the need to examine immediately the question of improving the terms and conditions of both facilities with a view to making them more responsive to the balance-of-payments needs of the developing countries;

14. *Stresses* the need in reconsidering the quota system of the International Monetary Fund *inter alia*:

(a) To take fully into account the requirements of developing countries for, and their ability to contribute to, balance-of-payments finance;

(b) To reflect recent changes in balance-of-payments position and creditor positions of the members of the Fund;

(c) To increase the over-all participation of developing countries in the decision-making process of the Fund, bearing in mind the measures referred to in subparagraphs (a) and (b) above;

15. *Emphasizes* that any decision on the current status of gold:

(a) Should be internationally agreed;

(b) Should serve to promote the objectives of the monetary reform, with the special drawing rights becoming the principal reserve asset and with the role of gold and reserve currencies being gradually reduced;

(c) Should take into account the concern of developing countries with regard to the distribution of world liquidity.

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3348 (XXIX). World Food Conference

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3180 (XXVIII) of 17 December 1973, in which it recognized that the principal task of a world food conference consisted in developing ways and means whereby the international community as a whole could take specific action to resolve the world food problem within the broader context of development and international economic co-operation,

Further recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 containing, respectively, the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order,

Having considered the report of the World Food Conference,⁸⁰ held in Rome from 5 to 16 November 1974, and Economic and Social Council decision 59 (LVII) of 29 November 1974 thereon,

Considering that urgent action should be taken by the international community on the resolutions adopted at the World Food Conference,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the World Food Conference;

2. *Commends* the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Secretary-General of the World Food Conference and the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations for their contributions to the success of the Conference, and expresses its appreciation to the Government of Italy as host of the Conference;

3. *Endorses* the Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition⁸¹ and the resolutions adopted at the World Food Conference;⁸²

4. *Calls upon* Governments to take urgent action to implement the resolutions adopted at the World Food Conference and to achieve the goals established therein;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the subsidiary organs of the General Assembly and of the specialized agencies to take expeditious action in line with the resolutions adopted at the World Food Conference;

6. *Invites* the organizations of the United Nations system to consider on an urgent basis the resolutions adopted at the World Food Conference and to take the necessary steps for their effective implementation;

7. *Establishes* a World Food Council at the ministerial or plenipotentiary level to function as an organ of the United Nations, reporting to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council and having the purposes, functions and mode of operation set forth in resolution XXII adopted by the World Food Conference on 16 November 1974;

8. *Decides* that the World Food Council shall consist of thirty-six members to be nominated by the Economic and Social Council and elected by the General Assembly for a term of three years, taking into consideration balanced geographical representation,⁸³ with one third of the members retiring every year and the retiring members being eligible for re-election;

9. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to nominate the members of the World Food Council at its resumed fifty-seventh session for election by the General Assembly at its current session;⁸⁴

10. *Decides* that the first meeting of the World Food Council shall be convened no later than 1 July 1975, and for this purpose the members of the Council shall undertake necessary consultations as soon as possible;

⁸⁰ E/CONF.65/20 (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.75.II.A.3).

⁸¹ *Ibid.*, chap. IV.

⁸² *Ibid.*, chap. V.

⁸³ The members of the World Food Council shall be elected according to the following pattern:

(a) Nine members from African States;

(b) Eight members from Asian States;

(c) Seven members from Latin American States;

(d) Four members from Socialist States of Eastern Europe;

(e) Eight members from Western European and other States.

⁸⁴ See Economic and Social Council decision 63 (LVII) of 16 December 1974.

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to take immediate action for establishing a secretariat for the World Food Council, as set forth in resolution XXII of the World Food Conference;

12. *Decides* to review, at its thirtieth session, actions taken to resolve the world food problem as a result of the World Food Conference and, to this end, requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at that session on the implementation of the resolutions of the Conference;

13. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to convene urgently a meeting of all interested countries, including the representatives of the contributing developed countries, the contributing developing countries and the potential recipient countries, and all interested institutions, to work out the details of an International Fund for Agricultural Development as envisaged in resolution XIII of the World Food Conference, bearing in mind paragraph 6 of that resolution.

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At its 2323rd plenary meeting, on 17 December 1974, the General Assembly, on the basis of the nominations by the Economic and Social Council, elected, in pursuance of paragraphs 7 and 8 of the above resolution, the following thirty-six members of the World Food Council: ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, BANGLADESH, CANADA, CHAD, COLOMBIA, CUBA, EGYPT, FRANCE, GABON, GERMANY (FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF), GUATEMALA, GUINEA, HUNGARY, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAN, IRAQ, ITALY, JAPAN, KENYA, LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC, MALI, MEXICO, PAKISTAN, ROMANIA, SRI LANKA, SWEDEN, TOGO, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, VENEZUELA, YUGOSLAVIA and ZAMBIA.

At the same meeting, the General Assembly decided by the drawing of lots that CHAD, EGYPT, HUNGARY, IRAN, ITALY, JAPAN, KENYA, SRI LANKA, SWEDEN, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and VENEZUELA would serve for a period of three years, AUSTRALIA, COLOMBIA, CUBA, FRANCE, GUATEMALA, GUINEA, INDIA, THE LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC, MALI, PAKISTAN, ROMANIA and THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS for a period of two years and ARGENTINA, BANGLADESH, CANADA, GABON, GERMANY (FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF), INDONESIA, IRAQ, MEXICO, TOGO, THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, YUGOSLAVIA and ZAMBIA for a period of one year.

3356 (XXIX). United Nations Special Fund

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, by which it decided, *inter alia*, to establish a Special Fund under the auspices of the United Nations, through voluntary contributions from industrialized countries and other potential contributors, as a part of the Special Programme, to provide emergency relief and development assistance, which will commence its operations at the latest by 1 January 1975,⁸⁵

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1911 (LVII) of 2 August 1974, in paragraph 10 of which the Council urged the *Ad Hoc* Committee on

the Special Programme established by the General Assembly at its sixth special session to complete, as a matter of urgency, the tasks assigned to it in subparagraphs (a), (b) and (c) of paragraph 6 of the Special Programme and to submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session, through the Council at its resumed fifty-seventh session, an assessment of the requirements of the most seriously affected countries, as well as recommendations that would enable the Assembly to take the appropriate decisions, in particular for the commencement at the latest by 1 January 1975 of the operations of the Special Fund established in paragraph 5 of the Special Programme,

Considering the need to set forth specific provisions governing the operations of the Special Fund,

Taking note of the reports of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Special Programme on its first⁸⁶ and second⁸⁷ sessions,

Taking note also of the relevant part of the report of the Economic and Social Council on the work of its resumed fifty-seventh session,⁸⁸

1. *Decides* that the United Nations Special Fund shall operate as an organ of the General Assembly in accordance with the provisions set forth below:

Article I

PURPOSE

The United Nations Special Fund shall provide emergency relief and development assistance to the countries most seriously affected in accordance with the relevant provisions of section X of General Assembly resolution 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974. The Special Fund shall serve as a central monitoring body for such bilateral and multilateral assistance and, in general, as a focal point for and stimulus to such assistance.

Article II

RESOURCES

1. The resources of the Special Fund shall consist of voluntary contributions in cash or in kind by Governments. The Special Fund shall also be empowered to receive contributions from governmental and non-governmental international organizations and from other private sources.

2. Contributions to the Special Fund may also be made by means of pledging conferences convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. Contributions as pledged to the Special Fund shall be payable in full or in instalments within the twelve months following the pledge.

4. Cash contributions shall be made in convertible currencies or in currency readily usable by the Special Fund, consistent with the need for efficiency and economy of the Fund's operations.

Article III

ORGANIZATION AND SUPERVISION

1. The policies and procedures of the Special Fund shall be formulated by the Board of Governors

⁸⁶ E/5555.

⁸⁷ E/5590.

⁸⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 3A (A/9603/Add.1), chap. I, sect. B.*

⁸⁵ Resolution 3202 (S-VI), sect. X, para. 5.