

Article 14

ADMINISTRATIVE CO-OPERATION

(a) The United Nations and the Organization recognize the desirability of co-operation in administrative matters of mutual interest.

(b) Accordingly, the United Nations and the Organization undertake to consult together from time to time concerning these matters, particularly the most efficient use of facilities, staff and services and the appropriate methods of avoiding the establishment and operation of competitive or overlapping facilities and services among the United Nations and the agencies within the United Nations system and the Organization and with a view to securing, within the limits of the Charter of the United Nations and the Convention Establishing the Organization, as much uniformity in these matters as shall be found practicable.

(c) The consultations referred to in this article shall be utilized to establish the most equitable manner in which any special services or assistance furnished, on request, by the Organization to the United Nations or by the United Nations to the Organization shall be financed.

Article 15

PERSONNEL ARRANGEMENTS

(a) The United Nations and the Organization agree to develop, in the interests of uniform standards of international employment and to the extent feasible, common personnel standards, methods and arrangements designed to avoid unjustified differences in terms and conditions of employment, to avoid competition in recruitment of personnel, and to facilitate any mutually desirable and beneficial interchange of personnel.

(b) The United Nations and the Organization agree:

(i) To consult together from time to time concerning matters of mutual interest relating to the terms and conditions of employment of the officers and staff, with a view to securing as much uniformity in these matters as may be feasible;

(ii) To co-operate in the interchange of personnel when desirable, on a temporary or a permanent basis, making due provision for the retention of seniority and pension rights;

(iii) To co-operate, on such terms and conditions as may be agreed, in the operation of a common pension fund;

(iv) To co-operate in the establishment and operation of suitable machinery for the settlement of disputes arising in connexion with the employment of personnel and related matters.

(c) The terms and conditions on which any facilities or services of the Organization or the United Nations in connexion with the matters referred to in this article are to be extended to the other shall, where necessary, be the subject of subsidiary agreements concluded for this purpose after the entry into force of this Agreement.

Article 16

BUDGETARY AND FINANCIAL MATTERS

(a) The Organization recognizes the desirability of establishing close budgetary and financial relationships with the United Nations in order that the administrative operations of the United Nations and the agencies within the United Nations system shall be carried out in the most efficient and economical manner possible, and that the maximum measure of co-ordination and uniformity with respect to these operations shall be secured.

(b) The Organization agrees to conform, as far as may be practicable and appropriate, to standard practices and forms recommended by the United Nations.

(c) In the preparation of the budget of the Organization, the Director-General of the Organization shall consult with the Secretary-General of the United Nations with a view to achieving, in so far as is practicable, uniformity in presenta-

tion of the budgets of the United Nations and of the agencies within the United Nations system for the purposes of providing a basis for comparison of the several budgets.

(d) The Organization agrees to transmit to the United Nations its draft triennial and annual budgets not later than when the said draft budgets are transmitted to its members so as to give the General Assembly sufficient time to examine the said draft budgets, or budgets, and make such recommendations as it deems desirable.

(e) The United Nations may arrange for studies to be undertaken concerning financial and fiscal questions of interest both to the Organization and to the other agencies within the United Nations system, with a view to the provision of common services and the securing of uniformity in such matters.

Article 17

UNITED NATIONS LAISSEZ-PASSER

Officials of the Organization shall be entitled, in accordance with such special arrangements as may be concluded between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the Organization, to use the laissez-passer of the United Nations.

Article 18

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AGREEMENT

The Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the Organization may enter into such supplementary arrangements for the implementation of this Agreement as may be found desirable.

Article 19

AMENDMENT AND REVISION

This Agreement may be amended or revised by agreement between the United Nations and the Organization and any such amendment or revision shall come into force on approval by the General Assembly of the United Nations and the General Assembly of the Organization.

Article 20

ENTRY INTO FORCE

This Agreement shall enter into force on its approval by the General Assembly of the United Nations and the General Assembly of the Organization.

3347 (XXIX). Reform of the international monetary system

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 on the establishment of a new international economic order,

Recalling also its resolution 3084 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973 on the reform of the international monetary system,

Recognizing that the attainment of the purposes of the reform of the international monetary system also depends upon arrangements for international trade, capital, investment, and development finance, including the access of developing countries to capital markets in developed countries,

Emphasizing in this connexion the agreed objective that, in order to promote economic development, any reformed monetary system must be carried out simultaneously with effective arrangements to promote an increasing net flow of real resources to developing countries,

Recognizing further that the question of establishing a link between development finance and special drawing rights allocation has been closely examined and the technical feasibility thoroughly explored,

Taking note that the Boards of Governors of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development have established a Joint Ministerial Committee on the Transfer of Real Resources to Developing Countries, also called the Development Committee,

1. *Takes note* of the recommendations submitted by the *ad hoc* Committee on Reform of the International Monetary System and Related Issues and the resolutions adopted by the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund, both with regard to the immediate steps and the longer-term reform, and stresses the need to continue efforts towards a reformed world monetary system, taking full account of the principles and objectives of the decisions taken by the General Assembly on a new international economic order, based on co-operation and consultation within the framework of a strengthened International Monetary Fund, that will promote economic development and encourage the growth of world trade on a stable and equitable basis;

2. *Expresses concern* at the difficult and complex problems facing the world economy, such as generalized inflation and the prospects of recession as well as the acute problems confronting, in particular, developing countries, and emphasizes the need to solve such problems by the co-operative efforts of the international community as a whole, taking full account of the principles and objectives established in General Assembly resolution 3202 (S-VI), in line with national anti-inflationary policies that take into account the repercussions on other countries and particularly on the developing countries, and with financial arrangements designed to ease the short-term balance-of-payments problems that take fully into consideration the needs of all countries concerned;

3. *Endorses* the concept of an adjustment process in which adequate methods to assure timely and effective balance-of-payments adjustment will be assisted by improved international consultation within the International Monetary Fund;

4. *Notes with satisfaction* the recognition by the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund of the importance of the transfer of real resources to developing countries and the need for the efficient functioning of the international adjustment process and welcomes the decision that the new Interim Committee of the International Monetary Fund will supervise the management and adaptation of the international monetary system, including the continuing operation of the adjustment process, and in this connexion will review developments in global liquidity and the transfer of real resources to developing countries;

5. *Stresses* the importance of avoiding the escalation of restrictions for balance-of-payments purposes during the interim period when the reformed monetary system is further developed and particularly of safeguarding the interests of the developing countries at all times during this process, and in this context welcomes the recommendations of the *ad hoc* Committee on Reform of the International Monetary System and Related Issues that developing countries should be exempted to the fullest extent possible from imports and capital export restrictions applied by developed countries;

6. *Welcomes* the establishment of the Interim Committee of the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund on the International Monetary System as well as of the Development Committee;

7. *Further stresses* that the improved management of international economy both in the short and the long term requires a tripartite approach encompassing measures in the monetary, development, financial and commercial spheres, and that, in order to be fully responsive to the development requirements of developing countries, the reformed monetary system should be developed in conjunction with parallel arrangements for the expansion of the exports of the developing countries and an acceleration in the flow of real resources to them, having regard to the special problems of the least developed among them, under favourable terms and conditions, consistent with their development needs;

8. *Urges* developed countries, for this purpose:

(a) In designing their adjustment measures, not to reduce the access of exports from developing countries to their markets, the access of these countries and international financial institutions to their financial markets, nor to reduce the volume of official development assistance or harden its terms and conditions;

(b) Forthwith to remove to the fullest extent possible existing legal institutional and administrative obstacles to the access of developing countries to their financial markets, and all such import restrictions which have been imposed in contravention of the standstill provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade;

(c) To accelerate the pace of the implementation of the targets laid down in the International Development Strategy for the net amount of financial resources transfers to the developing countries, particularly its official component, so as to meet the target of the Strategy and to make every effort to exceed it;

(d) To adopt measures for liberalization of trade, and for preferential access of exports of developing countries in world markets, as laid down in the International Development Strategy and in accordance with the time targets set therein, bearing in mind that these objectives are also to be pursued in the multilateral trade negotiations;

9. *Invites* all States to respond to the generally recognized or mutually agreed development needs and objectives of developing countries by promoting increased net flows of real resources to the developing countries from all sources, taking into account any obligations and commitments undertaken by the States concerned, in order to reinforce the efforts of developing countries to accelerate their economic and social development;

10. *Reaffirms* the policy and co-ordinating functions of the Economic and Social Council under the Charter of the United Nations and the central role of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development within the United Nations system on matters related to trade and development and, in this connexion, expresses the hope that a fruitful co-operation will develop between the Development Committee and those bodies;

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.

2323rd plenary meeting
17 December 1974

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.