

THE WORLD BANK GROUP ARCHIVES

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE AUTHORIZED

Folder Title: Brandt Commission - 1977 - 1979

Folder ID: 30134155

Series: External Relations Vice President and Director records

Dates: 06/15/1977 - 03/12/1979

Fonds: Records of the Office of External Relations

ISAD Reference Code: WB IBRD/IDA EXT-13

Digitized: 12/22/2021

To cite materials from this archival folder, please follow the following format:
[Descriptive name of item], [Folder Title], Folder ID [Folder ID], ISAD(G) Reference Code [Reference Code], [Each Level Label as applicable], World Bank Group Archives, Washington, D.C., United States.

The records in this folder were created or received by The World Bank in the course of its business.

The records that were created by the staff of The World Bank are subject to the Bank's copyright.

Please refer to <http://www.worldbank.org/terms-of-use-earchives> for full copyright terms of use and disclaimers.



THE WORLD BANK

Washington, D.C.

© International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / International Development Association or

The World Bank

1818 H Street NW

Washington DC 20433

Telephone: 202-473-1000

Internet: www.worldbank.org

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE AUTHORIZED

BRANDT COMMISSION
October 1977 - 1979


Archives
Brandt Commission - 1977 - 1979


30134155
A1990-283 Other #: 7
209834B

DECLASSIFIED
WITH RESTRICTIONS
WBG Archives

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Files

DATE: March 12, 1979

FROM: William Clark *Wm.*

SUBJECT: Note of Conversation between R.S. McNamara and Willy Brandt in Bonn, March 7, 1979

Willy Brandt, who appeared in good but slightly less vigorous health, greeted R.McNamara warmly and there followed 90 minutes of extremely good humoured exchange of views.

Willy Brandt began by saying that the Commission had quarrelled in Kuala Lumpur but had been more friendly and positive in Switzerland. He had raised the question of disarmament because he believed that a reduction in arms was a moral necessity if man was to survive. He recalled that RSM had spoken on the same theme in Montreal in 1966.

RSM agreed that even if the money saved were wasted there should be less expenditure on arms; it was a double benefit if the savings by rich and poor countries were spent on development.

W.B. picked up the point that there would be savings by LDCs and emphasised the importance of that for peace "probably the safest place for arms is Europe, and the least safe Africa or Asia".

W.B. said that the non-economic sides of development were of particular interest to him, but he found the Secretariat too economist minded. They had said they could not consider population, he felt his Commission could not fail to consider population; he intended to do so with help from Bob Cassen. He found the Third World rather cowardly about population repeating the Bucharest formula that nothing could be done till they had been helped to raise their standards of living. W.B. had talked with Mahler of WHO about this and he was going to provide a paper (possibly a chapter in the final report) on health in relation to development. Also about women and the family structure in relation to development.

RSM assured W.B. that he thought it was quite realistic to imagine that programs started in early 1980s would have a major impact on development by end of century. The Bank had decided to invest in health, but in preventive rather than curative and along far less sophisticated lines than modern western hospital medicine.

W.B. described his timetable and plans for the Report. It would consist of a foreword by himself which he alone would sign, then more detailed recommendations probably signed by the whole Commission. There would be something like 18-20 recommendations of a fairly broad nature. This volume would be short, some 150-200 pages and he would be helped in drafting it, by Antony Sampson whom he already found very sympathetic and useful. There would be a further volume - probably later -

containing secretariat papers intended for experts.

The first volume would begin to be drafted between now and the May meeting. It would be brought forward officially at the July (Vienna) meeting and redrafted in the light of that meeting. It would be finally discussed at the October meeting; signed and dated about January 1st, 1980; presented to Secretary-General Waldheim about January 10, and published in the main languages from Zurich almost simultaneously. Members of the Commission would personally take it to Heads of Governments with whom they were personally acquainted and try to "sell it" to those countries. One climax to all this would be the Special General Assembly of May (?) 1980.

RSM welcomed this program and said that he agreed with W.B.'s comment that essential to any selling job was the moral basis for action. Both agreed in a friendly exchange that the moral basis must be fundamental and one must build on that a sense of cooperation in a mutual interest.

W.B. mentioned that he had been very impressed by the revival of moral interest e.g. the German churches' proclamation about Unctad; the World Council of Churches' emphasis on this for Protestants, Pope Paul's emphasis for Catholics, the reception of Pope John Paul II in Mexico - a developing country; even the moral/religious basis of the revolution in Iran.

W.B. said the Report would rest on three legs: Survival, Justice, Jobs. Olof Palme had suggested that Jobs be put first; Ramphal had said no put Justice (and so moral basis) first because that could be sold to LDCs and the U.S.

On the financial and monetary aspects W.B. said that he leaned strongly to some form of automatic transfer of resources from North to South, but he hesitated to use the word Tax.

RSM said he favoured the report using the word tax; it was what the world would be coming to by year 2000 anyway. W.B. said could it be a tax on trade without discouraging trade? In any case it was agreed the 0.7% of G.N.P. was a sort of tax, it should be so labelled and greater efforts made to meet the target. W.B. said he was considering a 'tax' on all - rich and poor - which would produce funds redistributed towards the poor. R.S.M. favoured this idea.

On Bretton Woods institutions W.B. said there was a good deal of hostility shown to the I.M.F., which had not emerged at the New York Meeting attended by de Larosiere. Both Part I and Part II countries were critical of its failure to take proper account of development needs. RSM said that the Fund was not unimprovable, in general it was a guardian of financial common sense, and in so far as it was failing

it should be changed and strengthened.

W.B. said the Bank was generally praised - though not in Drag Avramovic's paper. But there was a feeling that there were certain gaps in the transfer of resources, e.g. program loans, medium term funds, debt restructuring etc. And there was the feeling that Bretton Woods institutions were founded before the Third World had emerged, and were basically Anglo-American, and how could they be expected to meet the current needs of LDCs? W.B. said that in the choice between creating a new institution and reforming the present ones, the Commission was oddly divided; for instance, Palme and Yaker were for reform, Heath was for a new institution (preferably in Europe, most preferably in London!). In any case Peterson and Botero and perhaps one or two other Commissioners would come to Washington on March 26 to examine this problem and report back to the May meeting.

RSM responded by saying that the real need was for more finance and better terms for the LDCs. To create a new institution to do this would take a very long time and would detract from the support and effectiveness of existing institutions - which were under strain in getting support from the OECD countries at this moment. It would be far better to argue toughly for such reform as would largely satisfy the LDCs but could be accepted by the OECD countries. If this was not acceptable to Bank or Fund or the major shareholders then a new institution might be justified, though if it could not command the support of the OECD powers nor the confidence of the private financial markets it might be a dead duck.

W.B. said that one objection raised to the Bank was that it was too big and too centralised. RSM responded by pointing to the importance of a critical mass which could really do the job of research and monitoring effectively for the Third World and indeed for the global economy. There was not enough work done on the crucial issue of mutual interest, for instance on commodity prices. The South was very concerned by this lack of a firm basis for cooperation.

W.B. "The South is concerned and suspicious". It suspects that both Basic Needs and Mutual Interest are plots to deprive them of their due by the North.

RSM. There is not enough examination of international economics, too much emphasis on purely national problems. How national policies affect the global economy, e.g. national effects on international inflation, the U.S.\$ overhang etc. need examination. Probably the Third World does need a Secretariat of its own, but it should not be used just for confrontation with OECD.

W.B. said there was need for much more research on energy - where is coal or solar power not being used fully? How much energy has mankind to spare? RSM mentioned the Board discussion on our energy paper.

DECLASSIFIED

NOV 15 2021

WBG ARCHIVES

The Soviet East. W.B. spoke confidentially of his contacts with the Soviet and China. Breznev is a very sick man really run by a group of aides; he does feel that arms expenditure is a waste, the money should be used better. The experts he told to meet Ohlin and Egon Bahr showed some interest in trade; so especially did the Poles and Hungarians.

The Report will try, without polemics, to move the Russians and Chinese forward (W.B. will show it to Russians and Chinese before publication). It will try to show that the industrial world is not just the North-West but includes the Soviet and Eastern Europe.

Both then discussed East-West relations and Salt II. It was agreed that the failure of Salt II, if negotiated, to be ratified would be a great disaster.

WDClark:sf


August 22, 1978

William:

When Susan received the attached note, she prepared the attached telex for me to send to Ohlin. In reply came the attached response from Drag, which I found quite annoying and which Peter and I interpreted as Drag's way of saying that if I didn't know enough to direct an inquiry about a paper to the Director of Studies, I could jolly well wait until my question reached the person to whom I had foolishly addressed it. Peter had to restrain me from sending any of the various and intemperate responses which occurred to me, and suggested I wait to see if Ohlin responded. I agreed, with some reluctance, since RSM had in any case departed and presumably would have no need of the answer in California; I hoped only that Drag had not sent the inquiry by sea mail.


Today Ohlin called me. He said, first, that it was the Secretariat's practice to send papers to the Bank after they had been discussed by the Commission, that the debt paper had not yet been discussed and so it had not been sent by his authority. I said I knew nothing about what we received, how it was received, or when, and that I had not seen the paper: I could say only that evidently RSM had it. He said, second, that when a single author was primarily responsible for a paper, his name appeared on the paper. When the paper resulted from a group effort, names were not listed; the paper was then simply a "secretariat" paper. That was the case with this one. He was not prepared to list the names of all persons who had had a hand in it, certainly not without knowing the reason for the inquiry. I said that the text of my telex conveyed all the information I had, that RSM had asked the question, on paper, without elaboration. If the answer was that there was no single author, that answer would be passed on to him, as coming from Ohlin. *

Since RSM isn't here, and I'll be gone before he returns, I've left it for you to handle as you wish, by a notation on RSM's note to you, or by phone.


Shirley

let us speak
one **

* So I may have done Drag an injustice. LPC is not so sure! Nor am I, since he could have told me the same thing.

8/27/78
XX we did.
WDC has
told him.


INCOMING CABLE

SS

1378 AUG 18 PM 3:08
COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION

DISTRIBUTION

Mrs. Boskey

ZCZC 243423 MCC24 PDS1465 RM30670 SDZ026 JXC400 JACA7032

URWT CC CHDK 023

GENEVE 23/21 18 1808

August 18

MRS. BOSKEY

INTLAFRAD

WASHINGTONDC

MEYER TELEX TO CHLIN ON CONFIDENTIAL PAPER DEST STOP BEING FORWARDED
TO HIM IN USA REGARDS

AVRAMOVIC

Class of Service: **TELEX** Date: **AUGUST 17, 1973**
Telex No.: **25-188 ICIDI/CH** Originators Ext: **7-2466** 12 100 START
HERE
1 TO~~INDEPENDENT COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ISSUES~~

CITY/COUNTRY

~~GENEVA, SWITZERLAND~~MESSAGE
NO.:4 OHLIN. MCNAMARA ENQUIRING THE AUTHOR OF SECRETARIAT PAPER
5 9 ON DEST. COULD YOU PLEASE INFORM. REGARDS BOSKEY.
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22END
OF
TEXT

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

SUBJECT:

DRAFTED BY:

SBoskey:sf

CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION:

AUTHORIZED BY (Name and Signature):

Mrs. S. Boskey

DEPARTMENT:

International Relations

SECTION BELOW FOR USE OF CABLE SECTION

CHECKED FOR DISPATCH



OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20433, U.S.A.

August 16, 1978

NOTE FOR MR. CLARK

Who is the author of the Brandt Commission's
Secretariat Paper 9 on the subject of Debt?

Robert S. McNamara

World Bank

News Service of the Department of Information and Public Affairs

This news item appeared on page 70 of the 12 DEC. 1977 issue of:

- ☐ THE NEW YORK TIMES
☐ THE WASHINGTON POST
☐ THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
☐ THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE

- ☐ THE TIMES
☐ THE FINANCIAL TIMES
☐ THE GUARDIAN
☒ NEWSWEEK

THIRD WORLD: Brandt's Plan

Willy Brandt's career seemed to be finished in 1974, when he resigned as West Germany's Chancellor after one of his top aides was found to be a Communist spy. But the 63-year-old Brandt has remained quietly active as chairman of the governing Social Democratic Party and president of the Socialist International, a world alliance of left-of-center ties. Some people even think Brandt also aspires to be president of the nine-nation European Parliament that will be formed next year. Whether or not he seeks that post, Brandt has accepted one new international role. A winner of the Nobel Peace Prize for his contributions to East-West détente, Brandt has now taken charge of a private commission with an equally ambitious goal: to improve relations between the rich industrial countries and the poverty-ridden Third World.

That is a tall order, Brandt realizes. "But because we're under no pressure to succeed and are free from outside instructions, we can perhaps work toward mutually acceptable solutions in at least some areas," he said in an exclusive interview with NEWSWEEK. Last week, Brandt named the sixteen members of his Independent Commission on International Development Issues. Nine members are from Third World countries, and among the others are three former prime ministers—Britain's Edward Heath, France's Pierre Mendès-France and Sweden's Olof Palme—and ex-President of Chile Eduardo Frei. Brandt named two Americans—former Commerce Secretary Peter G. Peterson and Katharine Graham, chairman of The Washington Post Company—but, to minimize disagreements, no Communist representatives.

World Bank president Robert McNamara first suggested that Brandt form a blue-ribbon com-

mission, and sympathetic Western nations will donate the panel's \$2.5 million budget. The money will pay for a Geneva-based staff of a dozen professionals, and Henry Kissinger along with other outside experts also will lend advice. Brandt hopes to present a final report to the United Nations in eighteen months and then disband the panel.

Agenda: Brandt scheduled the first meeting of his commission for this week in a castle outside Bonn, and in his interview with NEWSWEEK, he rattled off a list of problems for his group to attack: how to increase financial and technological aid from richer to poorer nations, how to expand markets for Third World products and stabilize the prices of raw materials and how developing nations can limit their population growth and their military expenditures. "In all these things, I hope we can leave our mark both in the thinking and the actions of the governments concerned," Brandt said.

Others have tried to leave a mark—and failed. A previous international commission led by another Nobel laureate, former Canadian Prime Minister Lester Pearson, published a pioneering report on Third World problems in 1969. The document was widely admired and generally ignored. Just last June, a high-level economic conference of 27 developing and industrial nations adjourned after eighteen months of meetings in Paris that produced little agreement. Brandt's hopes are higher for his own group of prominent citizens unrestrained by rigid governmental policies. There is a compelling reason to succeed, he said. "If we treat the people of the Third World the way the narrow-minded old capitalists treated workers," Brandt said, "then we will have a clash between the starving and the well-fed nations that could go as far as war."

—STEVEN STRASSER with TIMOTHY NATER in Bonn



Thomas Hopker—Woodfin Camp & Associates

Brandt: 'I hope we can leave our mark'

THE WORLD BANK

ROUTING SLIP

DATE:

Dec 8. 1977

NAME

ROOM NO.

~~Mr. Boskey~~

~~Mr. Claffey~~

APPROPRIATE DISPOSITION

NOTE AND RETURN

APPROVAL

NOTE AND SEND ON

CLEARANCE

PER OUR CONVERSATION

COMMENT

PER YOUR REQUEST

FOR ACTION

PREPARE REPLY

INFORMATION

RECOMMENDATION

INITIAL

SIGNATURE

NOTE AND FILE

URGENT

REMARKS:

The Brandt Commission

FROM:

Kyau Htun

ROOM NO.:

E831

EXTENSION:

75728

NNNN

Q

ZB WXR453 081203 BON 330

COMMISSION:

BY ANNE TONFORDE

BONN, DEC 8, REUTER -- WEST GERMAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC LEADER WILLY BRANDT AND 16 MEMBERS OF THE NEW INTERNATIONAL NORTH-SOUTH COMMISSION MEET HERE THIS WEEKEND TO DISCUSS THEIR PROGRAMME OF WORK FOR THE NEXT 18 MONTHS.

WEST GERMAN PRESIDENT WALTER SCHEEL AND HERR BRANDT WILL ADDRESS THE OPENING SESSION IN THE 17TH CENTURY MOATED CASTLE AT GYMNIICH, THE GOVERNMENT GUEST HOUSE OUTSIDE COLOGNE.

THE COMMISSION +- ESTABLISHED ON THE INITIATIVE OF WORLD BANK PRESIDENT ROBERT MACNAMARA -- IS AIMED AT IMPROVING RELATIONS BETWEEN INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES AND THE THIRD WORLD AFTER THE MEAGRE RESULTS OF THE PARIS NORTH-SOUTH DIALOGUE.

HERR BRANDT, WHO IS ALSO CHAIRMAN OF THE SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL, HAS GOT FOUR FORMER HEADS OF GOVERNMENT INCLUDING BRITAIN'S EDWARD HEATH AND SWEDEN'S OLOF PALME ON THE COMMISSION. THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES HAVE A MAJORITY HOWEVER.

THE MAIN SUBJECTS UNDER STUDY ARE THE SUPPLY OF RAW MATERIALS AND ENERGY, THE POPULATION EXPLOSION IN THE THIRD WORLD AND THE OPENING OF INDUSTRIAL MARKETS FOR PRODUCTS FROM DEVELOPING STATES.

==MORE RET

How does
Anne
Tonforde
know
net?

Notes & sound almost as hard work as I was!

NNNN

ZA WXA454 081206 DXD064 YAX522 08-1200 YSA 163

ZB WXA455 081208 BON

331

:COMMISSION 2 BONN:

HERR BRANDT MADE IT CLEAR AT AN EARLIER NEWS CONFERENCE THAT THE COMMISSION WILL NOT TRY TO INFLUENCE CURRENT NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN GOVERNMENTS OR TAKE THEIR PLACE.

"I HOPE TO IMPROVE MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING IN FUTURE NEGOTIATIONS AS WELL AS AMONG THE GENERAL PUBLIC," HE SAID.

THE COMMISSION WANTED TO POINT OUT WAYS OF PUTTING RELATIONS BETWEEN INDUSTRIAL NATIONS AND DEVELOPING STATES ON A NEW FOOTING AND MAKE PROPOSALS THAT COULD BE TRANSFORMED INTO PRACTICAL POLITICS, HERR BRANDT ADDED.

THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION WILL MEET AT REGULAR INTERVALS TO REVIEW THE WORK OF A PERMANENT STAFF OF ABOUT 12 EXPERTS BASED IN AN OFFICE IN GENEVA.

THE GENEVA STAFF UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF PROFESSOR GOERAN OHLIN FROM UPPSALA UNIVERSITY IN SWEDEN WILL BEGIN WORK ON JANUARY 1. AMONG THE EXPERTS ALREADY APPOINTED IS BRITISH ECONOMIST ROBERT CASSEN.

THE COSTS OF THE COMMISSION, ESTIMATED AT 2.5 MILLION DOLLARS, WILL BE MET BY VOLUNTARY GRANTS FROM GOVERNMENTS AND ORGANISATIONS. THE WORLD BANK IS NOT FINANCIALLY INVOLVED.

== MORE AET

NNNN

0

ZA WXA456 081211 DXA797 YAX511 08-1134 YSA 149

ZA WXA457 081214 DXA7

99 EPB661

ZB WXA458 081215 BON 332

:COMMISSION 3 BONN:

THE NETHERLANDS HAVE PLEDGED 100,000 DOLLARS TOWARDS THE COSTS. AS A SIGN OF APPRECIATION THE DUTCH MINISTER FOR DEVELOPMENT AID, DR JOHANNES PRONK HAS BEEN INVITED TO ATTEND TOMORROW'S OPENING SESSION, A SPOKESMAN FOR HERR BRANDT SAID.

MR HEATH AND THE AMERICAN DELEGATE, FORMER SECRETARY OF COMMERCE PETER PETERSON, ARE DUE TO ARRIVE ON SATURDAY.

OTHER PROMINENT MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION ARE THE FORMER CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENT OF CHILE, EDUARDO FREI, FORMER FRENCH PRIME MINISTER PIERRE MENDES-FRANCE AND INDONESIA'S FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER, ADAM MALIK.

A NEW JAPANESE MEMBER HAS BEEN NAMED IN PLACE OF NOBUHIKO USHIBA WHO HAS BEEN APPOINTED A GOVERNMENT MINISTER IN THE RECENT CABINET RESHUFFLE IN TOKYO.

IN HIS PLACE, 66-YEAR-OLD HARUKI MORI, A BOARD MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION, HAS BEEN CHOSEN.

OTHER

MEMBERS ON THE COMMISSION ARE THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE COMMONWEALTH, MR SHRIDAT RAMPHAL FROM GUYANA, TANZANIA'S FORMER MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND TRADE, AMIR JAMAL, AND LAYACHI YAKER, VICE-PRESIDENT OF ALGERIA'S NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

== REUTER AET

I did
know
that.

[Handwritten signature]

NNNN

■

ZB WXA614 081818 DXB655 EPC768

: COMMISSION 4 BONN:

KUWAIT IS REPRESENTED BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE KUWAIT FUND FOR ARAB ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, ABDLATIF AL-HAMAD.

UPPER VOLTA'S FORMER MINISTER OF PLANNING, ANTOINE DAKOURE, AND THE FORMER FINANCE MINISTER OF COLUMBIA, RODRIGO MONTOYA, HAVE ALSO BEEN APPOINTED. INDIA IS REPRESENTED BY THE GOVERNOR OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR, LAKSMI JHA.

MRS KATHERINE GRAHAM, PUBLISHER OF THE WASHINGTON POST AND NEWSWEEK MAGAZINE, IS A SECOND REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE ONLY WOMAN ON THE COMMISSION.

CANADA IS REPRESENTED BY JOE MORRIS, THE PRESIDENT OF THE CANADIAN LABOUR CONGRESS.

REUTER AET/RT/AG



Record Removal Notice

File Title Brandt Commission - 1977 - 1979		Barcode No. 30134155		
Document Date 01 December, 1977	Document Type Memorandum			
Correspondents / Participants To: Mr. Brooches, Mr. Cargill, Mr. Stella, Mr. Scott, Mr. Vibert From: Lester Nurick				
Subject / Title Restrictive Provisions				
Exception(s) Attorney-Client Privilege				
Additional Comments		<p>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.</p> <table border="1"><tr><td>Withdrawn by Bertha F. Wilson</td><td>Date November 15, 2021</td></tr></table>	Withdrawn by Bertha F. Wilson	Date November 15, 2021
Withdrawn by Bertha F. Wilson	Date November 15, 2021			



Record Removal Notice

File Title Brandt Commission - 1977 - 1979		Barcode No. 30134155		
Document Date April 22, 1980	Document Type Board Record			
Correspondents / Participants				
Subject / Title M80-16, IDA/M80-16, Minutes of Meeting of Executive Directors of the Bank and IDA held in the Board Room on April 17, 1980 at 10:00 am.				
Exception(s)				
Additional Comments Declassification review of this record may be initiated upon request.		<p>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.</p> <table border="1"><tr><td>Withdrawn by Bertha F. Wilson</td><td>Date November 15, 2021</td></tr></table>	Withdrawn by Bertha F. Wilson	Date November 15, 2021
Withdrawn by Bertha F. Wilson	Date November 15, 2021			

Shirley:

See my references in red for laws that
apply to Human Rights and Commodities.

Peter R.

*Will be in office
this afternoon, if
you wish to discuss.*

authorizing P. 11

file

PUBLIC LAW 95-118—OCT. 3, 1977

91 STAT. 1067

Public Law 95-118
95th Congress

An Act

To provide for increased participation by the United States in the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association, the International Finance Corporation, the Asian Development Bank and the Asian Development Fund, and for other purposes.

Oct. 3, 1977
[H.R. 5262]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

International
financial
institutions.
U.S.
participation,
increase.

TITLE I—PURPOSE AND POLICY; DECLARATION OF CONGRESSIONAL INTENT IN RESPECT TO CONTINUED PARTICIPATION OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT IN INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS FOSTERING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

SEC. 101. (a) It is the sense of the Congress that—

22 USC 262c.

(1) for humanitarian, economic, and political reasons, it is in the national interest of the United States to assist in fostering economic development in the less developed countries of this world;

(2) the development-oriented international financial institutions have proved themselves capable of playing a significant role in assisting economic development by providing to less developed countries access to capital and technical assistance and soliciting from them maximum self-help and mutual cooperation;

(3) this has been achieved with minimal risk of financial loss to contributing countries;

(4) such institutions have proved to be an effective mechanism for sharing the burden among developed countries of stimulating economic development in the less developed world; and

(5) although continued United States participation in the international financial institutions is an important part of efforts by the United States to assist less developed countries, more of this burden should be shared by other developed countries. As a step in that direction, in future negotiations, the United States should work toward aggregate contributions to future replenishments to international financial institutions covered by this Act not to exceed 25 per centum.

(b) The Congress recognizes that economic development is a long-term process needing funding commitments to international financial institutions. It also notes that the availability of funds for the United States contribution to international financial institutions is subject to the appropriations process.

TITLE II—INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

SEC. 201. The Bretton Woods Agreements Act (22 U.S.C. 286 et seq.) is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

Capital stock
increase,
authorization.

Executive
Directors, policy
considerations.

(b) Further, the Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct each Executive Director of the above institutions to consider in carrying out his duties:

(1) specific actions by either the executive branch or the Congress as a whole on individual bilateral assistance programs because of human rights considerations;

(2) the extent to which the economic assistance provided by the above institutions directly benefit the needy people in the recipient country;

(3) whether the recipient country has detonated a nuclear device or is not a State Party to the Treaty on Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons or both; and

(4) in relation to assistance for the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the People's Democratic Republic of Laos, and Democratic Kampuchea (Cambodia), the responsiveness of the governments of such countries in providing a more substantial accounting of Americans missing in action.

Annual reports to
Speaker of the
House and
President of the
Senate.

(c) The Secretaries of State and Treasury shall report annually to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate on the progress toward achieving the goals of this title, including the listing required in subsection (d).

(d) The United States Government, in connection with its voice and vote in the institutions listed in subsection (a), shall seek to channel assistance to projects which address basic human needs of the people of the recipient country. The annual report required under subsection (c) shall include a listing of categories of such assistance granted, with particular attention to categories that address basic human needs.

(e) In determining whether a country is in gross violation of internationally recognized human rights standards, as defined by the provisions of subsection (a), the United States Government shall give consideration to the extent of cooperation of such country in permitting an unimpeded investigation of alleged violations of internationally recognized human rights by appropriate international organizations including, but not limited to, the International Committee of the Red Cross, Amnesty International, the International Commission of Jurists, and groups or persons acting under the authority of the United Nations or the Organization of American States.

Financial or
technical
assistance,
prohibition.

(f) The United States Executive Directors of the institutions listed in subsection (a) are authorized and instructed to oppose any loan, any extension of financial assistance, or any technical assistance to any country described in subsection (a) (1) or (2), unless such assistance is directed specifically to programs which serve the basic human needs of the citizens of such country.

Repeals.

SEC. 702. Section 28 of the Inter-American Development Bank Act, as amended (22 U.S.C. 283y), section 211 of the Act of May 31, 1976 (22 U.S.C. 290g-9), and section 15 of the International Development Association Act, as amended (22 U.S.C. 284m), are repealed.

Standard for
human needs and
protection of
human rights,
development.
22 USC 262c
note.

SEC. 703. (a) The Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury shall initiate a wide consultation designed to develop a viable standard for the meeting of basic human needs and the protection of human rights and a mechanism for acting together to insure that the rewards of international economic cooperation are especially available to those who subscribe to such standards and are seen to be moving

toward making them effective in their own systems of governance.

(b) Not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury shall report to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives on the progress made in carrying out this section.

Report to
President of the
Senate and
Speaker of the
House.
Salaries and
benefits,
comparability to
U.S.
22 USC 262e.

SEC. 704. The President shall direct the United States Executive Directors of such international financial institutions to take all appropriate actions to keep the salaries and benefits of the employees of such institutions to levels comparable to salaries and benefits of employees of private business and the United States Government in comparable positions. 11

TITLE VIII—LIGHT CAPITAL TECHNOLOGY

SEC. 801. (a) The United States Government, in connection with its voice and vote in the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association, the International Finance Corporation, the Inter-American Development Bank, the African Development Fund, and the Asian Development Bank, shall promote the development and utilization of light capital technologies, otherwise known as intermediate, appropriate, or village technologies, by such international institutions as major facets of their development strategies, with major emphasis on the production and conservation of energy through light capital technologies.

Development and
utilization.
22 USC 262f.

(b) The Secretary of the Treasury shall report to the Congress not later than six months after the date of enactment of this section and annually thereafter on the progress toward achieving the goals of this title. Each report shall include a separate and comprehensive discussion, with examples of specific projects and policies, of each institution's activity in light capital technologies and of United States efforts to carry out subsection (a) with respect to each institution.

Report to
Congress.
Contents.

TITLE IX—HUMAN NUTRITION IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

SEC. 901. (a) The Congress declares it to be the policy of the United States, in connection with its voice and vote in the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association, the International Finance Corporation, the Inter-American Development Bank, the African Development Fund, the Asian Development Fund, and the Asian Development Bank, to combat hunger and malnutrition and to encourage economic development in the developing countries, with emphasis on assistance to those countries that are determined to improve their own agricultural production, by seeking to channel assistance for agriculturally related development to projects that would aid in fulfilling domestic food and nutrition needs and in alleviating hunger and malnutrition in the recipient country. The United States representatives to the institutions named in this section shall oppose any loan or other financial assistance for establishing or expanding production for export of palm oil, sugar, or citrus crops if such loan or assistance will cause injury to United States producers of the same, similar, or competing agricultural commodity.

Assistance
policies.
22 USC 262g.

Palm oil, sugar
and citrus crops,
U.S. producers,
protection.

(b) The Secretaries of State and Treasury shall report annually to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate on the progress towards achieving the goals of this title.

Annual report to
Speaker of the
House and
President of the
Senate.

TITLE X—EFFECTIVE DATE

22 USC 282i
note.

SEC. 1001. This Act shall take effect on the date of its enactment, except that no funds authorized to be appropriated by any amendment contained in title II, III, IV, V, or VI may be available for use or obligation prior to October 1, 1977.

Approved Oct. 3, 1977.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 95-154 (Comm. on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs) and No. 95-544 (Comm. of Conference).

SENATE REPORTS: No. 95-159 (Comm. on Foreign Relations) and No. 95-363 (Comm. of Conference).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 123 (1977):

Apr. 6, considered and passed House.

June 14, considered and passed Senate, amended.

July 27, Senate agreed to conference report.

Sept. 16, House disagreed to conference report, receded and concurred in Senate amendment with an amendment.

Sept. 21, Senate concurred in House amendment.



Record Removal Notice

File Title Brandt Commission - 1977 - 1979		Barcode No. 30134155		
Document Date Aug 27, 1953 - May 26, 1977	Document Type Board Record			
Correspondents / Participants				
Subject / Title Human Rights: Instances of Politicization not Involving the U.S.				
Exception(s)				
Additional Comments Declassification review of this record may be initiated upon request.		<p>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.</p> <table border="1"><tr><td>Withdrawn by Bertha F. Wilson</td><td>Date November 15, 2021</td></tr></table>	Withdrawn by Bertha F. Wilson	Date November 15, 2021
Withdrawn by Bertha F. Wilson	Date November 15, 2021			

Mr. Clark (o/r) and Mr. Chatenay (o/r)

November 8, 1977

Shirley Boskey

Brandt Commission

1. Mr. El Naggar called Duke Merriam with some questions on the Brandt Commission and Duke asked me to handle them.

Mr. El Naggar said that one of his countries had been asked to contribute to the costs of the Commission, and he wondered what the budget was expected to be. He had heard the figure of \$2 million mentioned. I said that in the early days of discussion about the Commission a figure of \$2 - \$2.5 million had been used, but that a budget was just now in process of being worked out. Obviously the total would depend on, e.g., the size of the Secretariat, the level of positions, the number of Commissioners, the amount of their honorarium, where the Commissioners came from and where the Commission would meet (travel costs). But I thought for a working figure the \$2.5 million would do.

Mr. El Naggar asked how many Commissioners there would be, and I replied that the most recent figure being used was 12-15.

2. A Mr. Wilbur from the Center for Development Studies called to ask a few questions:

Who had been named to the Commission? He had seen the names of Kissinger and Heath. I said there was much speculation but that no names were firm until all were announced, which was likely to happen at the end of this month or early in December.

Is the Bank now taking a hands-off position, after proposing the Commission? I said (looking anxiously toward the ceiling to be ready to dodge the thunderbolt) that that was the case: Brandt was choosing the Commissioners, who would design their own terms of reference. The Bank was providing some administrative, housekeeping guidance until a Secretariat was in place.

Would the Commission be meeting soon, and would it be in Bonn? I said I understood Brandt hoped to convene a first meeting early in December, and that I believed Bonn was to be the situs.

SEBoskey/rob

8 XX
MR. WILLIAM CLARK
c/o UNITED NATIONS MISSION
CONAKRY
GUINEA

NOVEMBER 8, 1977

2781

TELEX 601

HAVE URGED RAMPHAL TO ACCEPT MEMBERSHIP OF BRANDT COMMISSION
WITHOUT MAKING PRECONDITIONS ABOUT MY MEMBERSHIP. HE FINALLY
SOUNDED AGREEABLE AND HOPE HE WILL DO THIS SOON. AM ALSO
URGING IGLESIAS ALONG THESE LINES XXXXMM THOUGH HE STILL
SOUNDS UNDECIDED. BEST REGARDS,

MAHBUB UL HAQ

MHaq/bmp

Mahbub ul Haq, Director

Policy Planning & Program Review Dept.

ROUTING SLIP

Date

Nov. 1, 1977

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Name

Room No.

Mr. Merriam

Mr. Bosky

1. *Mr. [unclear] (MB has seen)*

2. *Ranker Comm. File*

To Handle

Note and File

Appropriate Disposition

Note and Return

Approval

Prepare Reply

Comment

Per Our Conversation

Full Report

Recommendation

XX Information

Signature

Initial

Send On

Remarks

Caio Koch-Weser

31ST OCTOBER 1977 (Telex No.)

931

DISTRIBUTION

FROM: LONDON OFFICE
FOR MR ROBERT S MCNAMARA

Mr. McNamara

1977 OCT 31 PM 2:55

1. HOPE YOU HAVE BEEN TOLD THAT LETTER TO K GRAHAM WAS FINALLY DELIVERED TODAY.
2. HAVE HAD LONG CONVERSATION WITH RAMPHAL WHO SAYS THAT HE AND COLLEAGUES EGLESIAS AND JAMAL ARE VERY ANXIOUS TO SEE MAHBUB AS COMMISSIONER, AND HINTED THAT ALL THEIR ACCEPTANCES DEPENDED ON THIS. I RESPONDED WITHOUT HEAT BUT SAID I THOUGHT IT VERY DIFFICULT AND NOT WHAT MAHBUB WANTED.
3. HAVE TALKED TO BRANDT AND FISCHER AND WE AGREE NOT TO BE SHOVED.
4. IF YOU HAD A CHANCE TO SPEAK TO MAHBUB I THINK YOU WOULD FIND HIM GENUINELY WILLING TO EXPLAIN TO THESE CHARACTERS HIS WISH TO REMAIN ASSOCIATED BUT WITHIN THE BANK. IT WOULD BE A PITY TO LOSE THIS ELEMENT OF THE COMMISSION UNNECESSARILY.
5. I HEAR THAT OHLIN IS APPROACHING DRAG AVRAMOVIC AS CO-CHAIRMAN OF THE SECRETARIAT, HAVING TRIED AND FAILED TO GET AN INDIAN UNKNOWN TO ME.

REGARDS

WILLIAM CLARK

919462 WORBNK G

INTBAFRA WASH DC

RECEIVED

No Booky o/E
Distribution:

Mr. Chatenay

DECLASSIFIED 1977 OCT 27 AM 10:14

NOV 15 2021

COMMUNICATIONS
SECTION

OCT 27 1977

IDRD B PARIS

WBG ARCHIVES

2603 CHATENAY

1. I HAVE HAD FURTHER COMMUNICATIONS WITH BONN AND TOLD THEM ABOUT THE CANADIAN SUGGESTION OF MACDONALD SEMI COLON
2. THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT APPEARS TO HAVE VOTED DLRS300,000 FOR THE COMMISSION SEMI COLON
3. PRONK FEELS CERTAIN HE WILL NOT BE IN THE NEXT CABINET (IN SPITE OF A VOTE OF THE LABOR PARTY IN HIS FAVOUR) AND BROADLY HINTED THAT HE WOULD LIKE TO BE ASSOCIATED IN SOME WAY WITH THE BRANDT COMMISSION. PLEASE PASS THE ABOVE ITEMS ON TO 12TH FLOOR.
4. PLEASE TELL JOHN KING PRIVATELY THAT I TALKED TO OHLIN AND HE IS POSTPONING ACTUAL RECRUITMENT OF SECRETARIAT TILL CHOICE OF LOCATION BETWEEN GENEVA AND VIENNA. HE TOLD ME HE IS UNLIKELY TO BE RECRUITING ANY AMERICANS OUT OF NORTH AMERICA TO WORK IN EUROPE.

REGARDS

WILLIAM CLARK

EGP

INTOAFRA WASH DC

OCT 27 1977

19RD B PARIS

INCOMING TELEX

SD

2605 BOSKEY COPY MERRIAM

Distribution:

Mrs. Boskey
Mr. Merriam

FOLLOWING IS TRANSLATION OF FRONT-PAGE EDITORIAL OF
FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG.

cc: Mr. McNamara

I AM GIVING ONE COPY TO WILLIAM CLARK, PRESENTLY AT OECD.

REGARDS

KOELLE

BRANDT'S NEW COMMISSION

BY KLAUS HATOPF.

IN A FEW WEEKS, PROBABLY IN DECEMBER, THE QUOTE INDEPENDENT COMMISSION FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT UNQUOTE WILL MEET FOR THE FIRST TIME. THE COMMISSION WILL TRY, UNDER THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF SPD CHAIRMAN BRANDT TO MOVE THE NORTH SOUTH DIALOGUE AWAY FROM DEAD-LOCK ...

RESERVATIONS AGAINST THE QUOTE BRANDT COMMISSION UNQUOTE AS IT IS LIKELY TO BE CALLED VERY SOON, ARE PRESENT EVEN AMONG BRANDT'S FRIENDS. ARE THESE PEOPLE LACKING PATRIOTISM? CAN ONE NOT BE QUOTE PROUD UNQUOTE THAT A GERMAN HAS RECEIVED SUCH AN HONORABLE CALL AND YET CONSIDER IT WRONG THAT BRANDT ACCEPTED IT --ALTHOUGH AFTER CONSIDERABLE HESITATION AND WITH MANY MISGIVINGS? MANY THINK THE WHOLE PROJECT TO BE QUESTIONABLE, AND THEIR CRITICISM IS DIRECTED LESS AGAINST THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMISSION AS AGAINST ITS INVENTOR, WORLD BANK PRESIDENT MCNAMARA. THE LATTER SEEMS TO BE POSSESSED BY THE DESIRE TO MAKE THE DITCH BETWEEN RICH AND POOR AT LEAST A LITTLE LESS DEEP DURING HIS TERM. FOR THIS HE NEEDS MORE FUNDS FOR THE WORLD BANK.

MCNAMARA APPARENTLY HOPES THAT THE BRANDT COMMISSION WILL BE ABLE TO DO SOME VALUABLE PRELIMINARY WORK TO SOLVE THIS AND OTHER DEVELOPMENT ISSUES. BUT WHAT IS THE BASIS FOR SUCH AN EXPECTATION? WHY WOULD THIS COMMISSION SUCCEED WHERE MANY OTHER BODIES HAVE FAILED? INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES AND LDCS HAVE PRESENTED THEIR VIEWS IN MANY INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND IT HAS BECOME CLEAR THAT THEIR DIFFERENCES ARE NOT TO BE BRIDGED IN ONE SINGLE ATTEMPT. THE TWO SIDES ARE GETTING CLOSER TO EACH OTHER, BUT ONLY IN MINIMAL STEPS. THE INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES KNOW THAT IT IS ALSO IN THEIR INTEREST TO KEEP THE GAP BETWEEN THEM AND THE LDCS (PARTICULARLY THE POOREST OF THE POOR) FROM GETTING STILL WIDER. BUT THEY ARE NOT READY TO ACCEPT THE LIST OF LDC DEMANDS FULLY AND IMMEDIATELY. BOTH SIDES ONE DAY WILL MUDDLE THROUGH TO REACH COMMON GROUND.

THE THEORETICAL BASIS FOR THIS TO HAPPEN HAS BEEN THERE FOR SOME TIME, AS BRANDT HIMSELF ADMITS. BUT THE PRACTICAL CONCLUSIONS HAVE TO BE DRAWN BY INDIVIDUAL GOVERNMENTS WHO FOLLOW POLITICAL CONSIDERATIONS. EVERY COUNTRY DETERMINES THESE MATTERS UNDER ITS OWN RESPONSIBILITY. HOW COULD AN INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION - AND BE IT ONE CONSISTING ONLY OF THE WISEST AND MOST RESPECTED OF MEN - THROW NEW LIGHT ON THIS GENERALLY WELL KNOWN SITUATION? IS IT ONLY TO PRODUCE ONE MORE NEW DOCUMENT WHICH WILL BE QUICKLY FORGOTTEN AFTERWARDS AND WHICH WILL REMAIN UNHEEDED? BRANDT HIMSELF HAS ADMITTED THAT HE HAS HAD ALL OF THESE MISGIVINGS, BUT HE PUSHED THEM ASIDE IN THE END AND LET HIMSELF BE CONVINCED BY MCNAMARA. HEAVING A DEEP SIGH QUOTE WHO ELSE WOULD BE THERE TO DO THE JOB? UNQUOTE -- HE IS GETTING READY TO WORK. EVEN FOR THE FIRST MEETING OF HIS COMMISSION, NEGATIVE VIEWS ARE TO BE HEARD FROM SEVERAL LDCS, DESPITE THE FACT THAT BRANDT HAS HAD MANY TALKS BETWEEN JANUARY AND SEPTEMBER QUOTE WITH LEADING POLITICIANS FROM MANY REGIONS UNQUOTE TRYING TO FIND OUT WHETHER HE WOULD BE ACCEPTED EVERYWHERE. SEVERAL THIRD WORLD LEADERS CONSIDER THE BRANDT COMMISSION TO BE ONLY A NEW DELAYING TACTIC OF THE INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES. BRANDT IS ALREADY GETTING A LITTLE FORETASTE OF WHAT IS IN STORE FOR HIM. AS A WINNER OF THE PEACE NOBEL PRIZE HE ENJOYS GREAT INTERNATIONAL RESPECT. BUT AT THE SAME TIME HE IS ALSO A REPRESENTATIVE OF AN INDUSTRIAL POWER AND AS SUCH HE SEEMS TO BE PARTISAN IN THE EYES OF MANY DISTRUSTFUL LDC OBSERVERS.

THE IMPACT OF THE BRANDT COMMISSION ON GERMAN POLITICS ARE NOT YET CLEAR. PROPOSALS BY HIS COMMISSION CANNOT BE BINDING FOR A GOVERNMENT, BUT FOR THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC IT MIGHT BE MORE DIFFICULT THAN FOR OTHER NATIONS TO REJECT THE PLANS WHICH THE BRANDT COMMISSION MIGHT ESTABLISH. QUOTE IT WILL NOT BECOME ANY CHEAPER UNQUOTE - THIS IS WHAT CHANCELLOR SCHMIDT SAID IN AN OMINOUS LETTER TO BRANDT. IN ADDITION, THE CHANCELLOR MAY NOT BE HAPPY THAT THE COMMISSION WILL LEAVE BRANDT LESS TIME FOR PARTY WORK. IT IS TRUE THAT BRANDT HAS EMPHASIZED THAT THE PARTY CHAIRMANSHIP WILL REMAIN HIS MAIN JOB IN THE FUTURE. BUT WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF THE COMMISSION, AGAINST EXPECTATIONS, WILL TAKE MORE OF BRANDT'S TIME THAN PRESENTLY ANTICIPATED? SEVERAL SOCIAL DEMOCRATS THINK EVEN NOW THAT THEIR PARTY CHAIRMAN SHOULD DEVOTE MORE TIME TO THE PARTY. ON THE OTHER HAND, DEVELOPING COUNTRIES ARE UNLIKELY TO BE HAPPY WHEN THEY HEAR BRANDT SAY THAT THE SPD CHAIRMANSHIP WAS HIS MAIN JOB, THUS DEGRADING THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION TO A SIDE JOB. HAS BRANDT BITTEN OFF MORE THAN HE CAN CHEW? BUT IT IS NOW PROBABLY TOO LATE FOR A WITHDRAWAL FROM THE COMMISSION.

END OF TRANSLATION

EGG

INTBAFPA WASH DC

DI HNO

GO

INTBAFRECT

No Boss Key

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Robert S. McNamara

DATE: October 25, 1977

FROM: William Clark *wac*

SUBJECT: Brandt Commission

I had further conversations with Brandt and Fischer (on leave from the army for the weekend) and shall talk again to Brandt from Paris on Tuesday or Wednesday. If you wish to comment you can reach me in Paris by telex or phone.

(a) Brandt hopes to complete his list by the end of October and to have their agreement to attend the Bonn meeting. But he proposes to delay the public announcement till nearer the time of the meeting partly because we are both in Africa, partly because he feels it will be more immediate if he can announce shortly before the meeting. (I feel this does not matter much, so long as the list is firm).

(b) I said that I thought the announcement should be as succinct as possible and should not mention Mahbub (I added that this must be cleared with the Board in any case) or any other detail. W.B. agreed and said indeed he did not intend to put nationalities opposite names, but give out to the press an information sheet on all members.

(c) I discovered that the letter to Kay Graham had not yet gone, so I urged it to be sent soonest by telex through the Embassy or Janssen. I think that Joe Morris is back on the list, because the Canadians have ignored the request for names including women; K. Graham solves the woman problem; W.B. is determined to have an official representative of organised labour and would prefer it to be from the International Labour Organisation. He will not be listed as a Canadian representative (just as I hope Ramphal will not be listed as a Guyana representative though of course it will appear in his informational c.v.).

(d) W.B. has received warm letters from Sadat, the Shah and Carter.

(e) The office and financial arrangements should be finalised this week. It will almost certainly be Geneva, but W.B. wants to thank Kreisky personally for the offer of Vienna.

WDClark:sf

4/18/80

3 copies given MPB
(1 given to D.R. Clarke
& 1 to be given to
Thakane)

Spare attached.

FORM 100-80

(3-75)

WORLD BANK GROUP
MESSAGES

DATE _____

TIME _____

TO _____

FROM _____

DEPT./OFFICE _____

PHONE _____

EXTENSION _____

☐

CALLED

☐

REQUESTS APPOINTMENT

☐

CAME TO SEE YOU

☐

CALL BACK

☐

RETURNED YOUR CALL

☐

WILL CALL AGAIN

☐

URGENT

REMARKS _____

RECEIVED BY _____

SUBSTANTIAL PROPOSALS OF THE BRANDT COMMISSION RELATING TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

I. The Poorest Countries

- # 6. 1. Action program to assist poverty belts of Africa and Asia.

II. Hunger and Food

- #11. 2. Program to increase food production in food-importing, low-income developing countries.
3. Establishment of an international Grains Arrangement, larger international emergency reserves, and the establishment of a food financing facility.
4. Increase in food aid and link to employment promotion and agricultural programs and projects.
5. Liberalization of trade in food and other agricultural products within and between North and South.
6. Greater support for international agricultural research with emphasis on regional cooperation.

III. Population - Growth, Movement and the Environment

7. Increased international support and assistance for national population programs.
8. Bilateral and multilateral cooperation to harmonize government policies of emigration and immigration, fair treatment of migrant workers and the protection of their rights.

9. International cooperation in the management of the atmosphere and other global commons and prevention of ecological damage.
10. Development of ocean resources outside the "exclusive economic zones" of 200 miles under international rules.

IV. Disarmament and Development

11. International tax on arms trade for development purposes.
12. More research on the means of converting arms production to civilian production.

V. The Task of the South

13. Increased emphasis on the informal sector, through easier access to credit, and expanded training and extension services.
14. Indigenous technological capacity should be strengthened.
15. Support should be provided to relevant voluntary organizations to participate in development process.
16. Regional and sub-regional integration or other forms of close cooperation (e.g., preferential trade arrangements, payments and credit arrangements) should be promoted.
17. Establishment of projects on the basis of tripartite arrangements involving developing countries in partnership with industrialized countries and/or capital surplus OPEC countries.

VI. Commodity Trade and Development

- 18. Greater participation of developing countries in the processing, marketing and distribution of their commodities.
- 19. Commodity agreements should be rapidly concluded.
- #13, 20. Establishment of a new financing facility which will provide concessional finance, as well as explore new financing arrangements between producing and consuming countries, for mineral exploration and development.

VII. Energy

- 21. Urgent need for an international strategy on energy.
- 22. Orderly and predictable price changes of scarce non-renewable energy.
- 23. Special arrangements including financing assistance to the poorer LDCs to ensure adequate energy supplies.
- #9, 24. Substantial increase in aid from international as well as regional financial agencies for the exploration and development of energy sources.
- 25. Creation of a global energy research center, under UN auspices.

VIII. Industrialization and World Trade

- 26. Rolling back of protectionism by developed countries against the exports of developing countries.
- 27. Industrialized countries should vigorously pursue positive and time-bound adjustment assistance programs developed through international consultation and subject to international surveillance.

28. The Generalized System of Preferences should be eased in respect of its rules of origin, exceptions and limits, and should be extended beyond its present expiration.
29. Extension of financial support and technical assistance to the poorer countries for the establishment of improved commercial infrastructure.
30. International agreements on fair labor standards.
31. Establishment of an international trade organization incorporating both GATT and UNCTAD.
32. Improvement in existing arrangements for cooperation in the establishment and administration of rules, principles and codes covering restrictive business practices and technology transfer.

IX. Transnational Corporations, Investment and Technology

33. Reciprocal obligations on the part of host and home countries covering foreign investment, transfer of technology, and repatriation of profits, royalties and dividends.
34. Legislation to regulate transnational corporations' activities.
35. Intergovernmental cooperation in regard to tax policies and the monitoring of transfer pricing.
36. Harmonization of fiscal and other incentives among host developing countries.
37. Strengthening the bargaining capacity of developing countries, specially the smaller and least-developed countries, against the TNCs with the technical assistance from UN and other agencies.

Proposals of the Brandt Commission -

- 38. Appropriate and effective compensation in cases of nationalization of natural resources and use of international mechanisms for settling disputes on nationalization.
- 39. Increased efforts in the development of appropriate technology in both rich and poor countries as well as the improvement in the dissemination of information about such technology.
- 40. Elimination of practices by international aid agencies with regards to restrictions on recipients' freedom of choice in technology.
- 41. More use of local capacities by international aid agencies in preparing projects.

X. The World Monetary Order

- 42. Creation and distribution of an international currency (e.g., SDR) to be used for clearing and settling outstanding balances between central banks.
- 43. Allocation of new SDRs should favor developing countries so as to facilitate their adjustment process.
- 44. Improvement of the scope of IMF's compensatory financing facility.
- # 8. 45. Greater responsibility of surplus countries in financing adjustment problem of LDCs.
- #16. 46. Support for providing export credits.

Proposals of the Brandt Commission -

- 47. Increased stability of international exchange rates, particularly among key currencies, should be sought through domestic discipline and co-ordination of appropriate national policies.
- #12. 48. Greater participation of LDCs in the staffing, management and decision-making of the IMF and the World Bank.
- #14. 49. Provide greater decentralization of the management of the Bank's operations.
- 50. Use of the bulk of IMF gold stock as collateral against which the IMF can borrow from the market for on-lending purposes.
- 51. Use of profits from staggered gold stock sales as interest subsidy on loans to low-income LDCs.

XI. Development Finance

- 52. Substantial increase in aid for: projects and programs to alleviate poverty and expand food production, particularly in the LLDCs.
- 53. Stabilization of the prices and earnings of commodity exports and domestic processing of commodities.
- 54. International system of universal revenue mobilization.
- 55. Adoption of timetables to increase ODA from industrialized countries to 0.7 percent of GNP by 1985 and to 1 percent before 1990.
- 56. Introduction of automatic revenue transfers through international levies.
- # 4. 57. Effective utilization of the increased borrowing capacity of the World Bank resulting from the recent doubling of capital.

- # 5. 58. Increase the lending to capital ratio of the World Bank and similar action by regional development banks.
- # 3. 59. Abstaining from the imposition of political conditions on the operations of multilateral financial institutions.
- 60. Channelling an increasing share of development finance through regional institutions.
- # 1. 61. Substantial increase in program lending.
- # 15. 62. Greater role of borrowing countries in decision-making and management.
- 63. Resource transfers should be made more predictable by long-term commitments to provide ODA, increasing use of automatically mobilized revenues and lengthening the IDA replenishment period.
- # 17. 64. Creation of a World Development Fund to supplement existing institutions and diversify lending policies and practices.
- # 2. 65. Greater use of cofinancing by the World Bank and other international financial institutions.
- # 10. 66. Provision of guarantees by the World Bank and other international financial institutions to enable middle-income countries to lengthen the maturity of their debt structures and poorer LDCs, to borrow more easily in the market.
- # 7. 67. A study of likely debts and debt servicing problems in various categories of LDCs and capacity of existing private and public institutions to meet them.

XII. International Organizations and Negotiations

68. Principle of universality to guide policies, agreements and institutions in the field of international economic, financial and monetary cooperation.
69. Improving and strengthening the UN system.
70. High-level advisory body to monitor the performance of multilateral organizations in the field of international development.
71. Review of the present system of negotiations to determine whether more flexible, expeditious and result-oriented procedures can be introduced.
72. Emphasis on educating the public opinion about the importance of international cooperation.
73. Use of limited summit meetings to advance the cause of consensus and change.

March 27, 1980

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. William Clark

DATE: October 21, 1977

FROM: Mahmud Burney *MB*SUBJECT: Timing of Brandt Commission Report

While in New York I made no attempt to discuss the Commission with anyone - the dye is cast. However, several persons from the UN Secretariat as well as from delegations asked about the membership and the timing of the announcement. I said that we too were anxious to know; that Mr. Brandt should be in the final stages of consultation and selection.

One important matter that might be brought to Mr. Brandt's attention is the timing of the report. You will recall that several Ambassadors (particularly Kenneth Dadzie) suggested to Mr. Brandt in New York that in order for the report to be an important input into the formulation of the new development strategy, it should be completed within nine months or so. This should be possible since the Secretariat of the Commission did not plan to undertake new research, but was to rely on existing information, they said.

The timing of the report was also the subject of discussion at the Working Group of the Committee on Development Planning (CDP), which met in New York early this week. Mr. Jean Ripert (Under-Secretary-General designate for the Economic and Social Affairs Department) chaired the meeting. As you know, the CDP - a committee of experts established by the ECOSOC - was mainly responsible for the preparation of the International Development Strategy for the DDII. It is now starting its work for the new strategy for the eighties. Serious discussion on the new strategy will begin in March 1978 and it is expected that by March 1979 the Committee would have completed a preliminary or first rough draft. It will take another year after that for political negotiations and the new document is likely to be approved by the General Assembly by the end of 1980. Members of the Working Group of the CDP showed considerable interest in the Brandt Commission report but also expressed concern that if available only by mid-1979, it could not be taken fully into account in the formulation of the new strategy, and in fact might detract or delay the preparatory process.

Concurrent with the preparation for the new strategy will be the preparation for UNCTAD V - to be held in Manila in May 1979. The Brandt Commission report will be late for that as well.

To conclude, there is professional interest in the Commission's report and political concern that intentionally or unintentionally it might disrupt the preparations of the new strategy and UNCTAD V. This might be brought to Mr. Brandt's attention again and I believe a serious effort should be made to complete the report by the end of 1978, even if it means increasing the size of the Commission's secretariat.

cc: Mrs. Boskey, Messrs. Grenfell, Chatenay and Chernick

MB:mmcd

Biographical notes of the members of the Brandt-Commission

Chairman:

Willy BRANDT (64)

Bonn / Germany

Chairman of the Social Democratic Party,
President of the Socialist International,
Federal Chancellor 1969 - 1974, Minister
of Foreign Affairs 1966 - 1969, Mayor of
the City of Berlin 1958 - 1966,
Peace Nobel Price 1971.

Members:

Abdlatif Y. AL-HAMAD (46)

Kuwait

Director-General of Kuwait Fund for Arab
Economic Development, Trustee Kuwait
Institute of Economic and Social Planning
in the Middle East.

Rodrigo BOTERO MONTOYA (43)

Bogotá / Columbia

Economist, Editor and Publisher of "Estrategia
Economica y Financiera", Minister of Finance
1973 - 1975, Special Presidential Assistant
for Economic Affairs in Bogota 1966 - 1970.

Antoine Kipsa DAKOURE (41)

Ouagadougou / Upper Volta

Adviser to the President of Upper Volta since
1976, Coordinating Minister for Drought Control
in the Sahel 1973 - 1975, Minister of Planning
1970 - 1976, Minister of Agriculture 1966 - 1970.

Eduardo FREI MONTALVA (66)

Santiago / Chile

Lawyer and Politician, President of Chile
1964 - 1970, President of the Christian
Democratic Party, former Chairman of the Party.

Katherine GRAHAM (60)

Washington D.C., USA

Publisher of the Washington Post and Newsweek
Magazine, Member of George Washington University
Committee for Economic Development and Advisory
Committee to the J. F. Kennedy School of
Government.

Edward HEATH (61)

London / United Kingdom

Politician, M.P., Prime Minister 1970-1974, Leader of the Conservative Party 1965-1975, President of the Conservative Commonwealth and Overseas Council.

Amir H. JAMAL (55)

Dar-es-Salam / Tanzania

Politician, Minister of Communications and Transports, Minister of Finance 1965-1972, Minister for Commerce and Industries 1972-1975, Minister of Finance and Economic Planning 1975-1977.

Laksmi Kant JHA (64)

Srinagar / India

Governor of Jammu and Kashmir, Governor Reserve of the Bank of India 1967-1970, Ambassador to the USA 1970-1973.

Adam MALIK (60)

Jakarta / Indonesia

President of National Assembly, Minister of Commerce 1963-1965, Minister of Foreign Affairs 1966-1977, President of UN General Assembly 1971-1972.

Pierre MENDES-FRANCE (70)

Paris / France

Lawyer, Economist and Politician, Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs 1954-1955, Minister of State without Portfolio 1956.

Haruki MORI (66)

Tokyo/Japan

Board Member of the Corporation for International Cooperation, Ambassador to the United Kingdom 1972-1975, Secretary of State in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs 1970-1972, Ambassador to the OECD 1964-1967.

Joe MORRIS (64)

Ottawa / Canada

Geneva / Switzerland

President of Canadian Labour Congress and Chairman of International Labour Organization's Governing Body, Vice President of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Olof PALME (50)

Stockholm / Sweden

Chairman of the Social Democratic Workers' Party, Prime Minister 1969-1976, Minister without Portfolio 1963-1965, Minister of Communications 1965-1967, Minister of Education and Culture 1967-1969, Vice President of Socialist International.

Peter G. PETERSON (51)

New York / USA

Chairman of the Board of Lehman Bros.,
Secretary of Commerce 1972 - 1973,
Assistant to the President of USA for
International Economic Affairs and Executive
Director of the Council on International
Economic Policy 1971 - 1972.

Shridath S. RAMPHAL (49)

London / United Kingdom
Georgetown / Guyana

Commonwealth Secretary-General,
Minister of State for External Affairs
1967 - 1972, Minister of Foreign Affairs
1972 - 1975.

Layachi YAKER (46)

Algiers / Algeria

Vice-President of the National Popular
Assembly, Minister of Commerce 1970-1976,
Director of Economics in the Ministry of
Foreign Affairs 1963-1970.

Executive-Secretary of the Commission:

Prof. Dr. Göran OHLIN (52)

Stockholm / Sweden

Professor of Economics at Uppsala University
since 1969, Ph. D. Harvard, Fellow of the
Development Center of OECD, Paris, 1962 - 1966,
Staff Member of the Pearson Commission 1968 -
1969, Consultant to various international
Organizations (UNDP, UNIDO, ILO, UNCTAD).



Record Removal Notice

File Title Brandt Commission - 1977 - 1979		Barcode No. 30134155		
Document Date 15 June, 1977	Document Type Memorandum			
Correspondents / Participants To: Lester Nurick From: Georges R. Delaume				
Subject / Title Articles of Agreement - Proposed U.S. Legislation				
Exception(s) Attorney-Client Privilege				
Additional Comments		<p>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.</p> <table border="1"><tr><td>Withdrawn by Bertha F. Wilson</td><td>Date November 15, 2021</td></tr></table>	Withdrawn by Bertha F. Wilson	Date November 15, 2021
Withdrawn by Bertha F. Wilson	Date November 15, 2021			