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BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1971

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Mohammed EL BARADEI (United Arab Republic)

1. Under agenda item 73, the Fifth Committee considered the budget estimates for the financial year 1971. The Committee recommends a gross appropriation of \$192,149,300 and an estimate for income (other than income derived from staff assessment) of \$10,114,000. The net expenditure for 1971 is thus estimated at \$182,035,300.
2. As regards the Working Capital Fund, the Committee recommends that the Fund should be maintained for 1971 at the level of \$40 million.
3. The Committee also recommends an estimate of \$21,663,000 as staff assessment for transfer in the course of 1971 to the Tax Equalization Fund, from which credits are distributed to Member States in accordance with General Assembly resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955.
4. For its examination of the budget proposed for 1971, the Committee had before it, as basic documents, the 1971 budget estimates submitted by the Secretary-General^{1/} and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.^{2/} Revised estimates for various appropriation sections were considered on the basis of subsequent reports of the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee.

^{1/} Official Records of the General Assembly. Twenty-fifth Session. Supplement No. 6 (A/8006).

^{2/} Ibid., Supplement No. 8 (A/8008).

GENERAL DEBATE

5. During the general debate on the budget estimates for 1971, in addition to the concern of some delegations with the extent of the increase in the level of the budget and the interrelated concern of other delegations regarding what they considered to be a marginal percentage increase in respect of programme expansion, an uncertainty prevailed regarding the Secretary-General's announced proposal to reduce his initial estimates by \$7 million and its possible adverse effect on the implementation of activities relating to the developing countries.

The Secretary-General's proposed reduction in foreseeable
budget requirements

6. In an oral statement before the Committee at its 1357th meeting, held on 5 October 1970 (A/C.5/1309), the Secretary-General, in presenting his budget estimates for 1971, stated that he had been satisfied that they represented the most careful estimate of the Organization's requirements, and that under normal circumstances it would not be necessary to depart from his stated position to any marked degree. The total potential appropriation for 1971 was estimated at \$199.7 million, or an increase of about 18.5 per cent over the total credits available for 1970. In view of this unexpectedly high percentage increase in the 1971 budget estimates, the Secretary-General stated that he was persuaded that, in light of certain considerations of a more general nature, a careful and critical reassessment of immediate budgetary needs was called for. The increasing gravity of the financial position of the Organization and the difficulties which might be experienced by a large number of Member States, particularly those of limited means, in adjusting themselves to a sharp rise in the level of the budget were the two broad considerations which appeared to the Secretary-General to warrant a careful re-examination of the total potential requirements for 1971 in order to determine the possible extent to which the substantially increased burden might be eased. In so doing, the Secretary-General's main concern was to ensure that no reduction, temporary or otherwise, would be proposed which might be of serious detriment to the immediate interests of the Organization, or that any essential work programmes would be impaired. In addition, the progress of the manpower utilization survey carried out by the Administrative Management Service was casting

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a new light on the initial assessment of staff resources which would be required by the Secretariat in the course of 1971 and, on balance, the Secretary-General was persuaded that pending completion of the total survey operation, no great risk would be involved in maintaining throughout 1971 the level of staff resources approved for 1970, whether on an established or a provisional basis. With these considerations in mind, the Secretary-General proposed certain measures which would reduce by approximately \$7 million the total requirements for 1971, to an approximate total of \$193 million. The measures that he proposed should be taken were, in broad terms, the maintenance of the total level of staff resources for all offices and departments of the Secretariat at that approved for 1970, and a reduction in the actual cash requirements in 1971 for the implementation of the various construction plans which the General Assembly had approved in principle. The Secretary-General stated that a more detailed presentation, indicating the various administrative or financial particulars more precisely, would be submitted to the Committee in the documentation.

7. In the course of the general debate on the budget estimates for 1971, a number of delegations commented on the initiative taken by the Secretary-General in suggesting reductions in his initial proposals. Some delegations were of the opinion that the Secretary-General's action was a courageous and realistic one in light of the rising expenditures of the Organization and its difficult financial position. It was a proper response to the need for a sound fiscal policy. Lower priorities should be put aside in order to meet urgent priorities and endeavours should be made to meet new demands from existing resources.

8. Other delegations although recognizing the reasons which prompted the Secretary-General's action, expressed their concern about the possible adverse consequences it might have on the activities of the Organization during 1971 and in subsequent years, especially in the economic and social fields which were of special interest to developing countries.

9. In the view of some delegations, it was difficult to comprehend how carefully prepared budget estimates could be reduced by \$7 million without serious repercussions. If the Secretary-General's new assessment were an accurate one, it would point to serious inadequacies in the initial budget formulating process.

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10. A few delegations were of the opinion that the Secretary-General's action should properly have been taken before the budget estimates were submitted to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions so that the Fifth Committee would have the benefit of knowing its position on the question.

11. Most delegations commenting on the matter stated that they were awaiting the detailed report of the Secretary-General on his revised estimates as well as the comments of the Advisory Committee thereon before taking a definitive position on the 1971 budget estimates.

Growth of the budget

12. Taking into account the \$7 million reduction in the initial budget estimates as proposed by the Secretary-General in his statement (A/C.5/1309) before the Committee, the potential level of the appropriation for 1971 would amount to approximately \$193 million or an increase of about 14 per cent above the level approved for 1970. In their remarks directed to the growth of the budget during the general debate, delegations made constant reference to the nature of this increase and to the study (A/C.5/1307) which had been carried out in response to General Assembly resolution 2617 (XXIV) on the nature of the increases in the regular budget for 1946 to the present (see also paragraphs 150-159 below).

13. Some delegations considered such a sharp increase in the budget level to be unacceptable and totally unwarranted. The percentage increase of the United Nations budget in recent years was rising faster than the gross national income of Member States. Since the growth of national income reflected capacity to pay, the increase in United Nations expenditure, and consequently in the contributions of Member States, exceeded considerably the growth in their capacity to pay. If this disparity were to continue, it might cause serious difficulties for the Organization.

14. One representative observed that the budget of the United Nations and those of the specialized agencies could not be considered in isolation from each other and that from 1965 to 1970 the total of their assessed budgets had risen by some 63 per cent. His delegation was particularly concerned with the manner in which the increases occurred. It would not accept as a valid approach to the problem that increases in certain budget items were mandatory and that, accordingly,

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there was no alternative to an over-all budgetary increase. In such instances, a serious effort should in the first instance be made to absorb such increases within the existing budget levels. In all budgets, whether national or international, there were low-priority expenditures which could be reduced to offset such factors as wage and price increases. Moreover, there apparently existed a philosophy that every new budget should reflect a programme increase. In the view of his delegation, this was not a valid approach. Effective implementation of existing programmes was more important than the launching of new ones, and experience had shown that new programmes could frequently be initiated with existing staff resources.

15. Many delegations were concerned with the fact that the bulk of the increase in the 1971 budget was in administrative costs and that only 2.3 per cent was attributable to programme expansion. Some of these delegations pointed out that in addition to its activity in the economic and social fields the Organization, in the past decade, had been called upon to assume responsibilities on important technical issues such as the sea-bed, outer space and environment. This development in its responsibilities should be considered as a healthy sign and, if it is accepted as such, appropriate funds should be allocated for carrying out these responsibilities without impeding in any way the growth of the predominantly economic and social activities of the Organization. Some delegations reiterated their support for transferring some of the offices of the United Nations to Geneva or to other regions in the world to which particular activities were more closely related and where administrative costs would be lower than the high cost-of-living and servicing costs in New York.

16. One representative stated that in the view of his delegation, every increase in administrative expenditure was not necessarily an unproductive one since the success of substantive programmes often depended upon the quality of the infrastructure. The Organization should instead rely on the establishment of budgetary discipline, co-ordination, long-term planning, priorities and a selective approach to programme expansion and, above all, on restraint and common sense in the face of the needs of the international community, as opposed to the resources available to the Organization in its attempt to satisfy those needs. Other delegations concurred in these views.

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17. Other delegations while concerned with economy and efficiency, and the elimination of wasteful procedures, reiterated their objection to imposing an arbitrary ceiling on the growth of the budget which would ultimately be of detriment to the expansion of the essential activities of the Organization. The Organization had definite obligations under the Charter to promote social progress and better standards of life and to contribute to the solution of international problems in the economic, social, cultural and humanitarian fields. Expenditures should be geared to the level of activity necessary to carry out these obligations with fiscal responsibility and through efficient methods of work. One delegation observed that when one compared the budget of the United Nations with the billions devoted by Governments to amassing destructive armaments, the budget of the Organization, comprised of 127 Member States, suffered in comparison.

Financial position of the Organization

18. The Secretary-General's description, in his introduction to his report on the work of the Organization,^{3/} of the steadily deteriorating financial position of the Organization was of wide concern to delegations in the course of general debate. The Secretary-General stated that the main cause of the steadily worsening situation was the fact that certain Member States continued to withhold contributions apportioned in the regular budget for certain items which they considered to be improperly included in the regular budget, and also the increasing amounts owed by slow payers. Again, at certain times during the year, the Organization did not have sufficient funds in hand to meet salary payments to its staff and it was consequently necessary to resort to borrowing from trust funds and special accounts in the custody and control of the Secretary-General. This hand-to-mouth existence, the Secretary-General stated, scarcely befitted the dignity of the world Organization and he strongly urged that Member States concern themselves with this urgent and serious matter on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Organization, and find means to restore its solvency.

^{3/} A/8001/Add.1 and Corr.1.

19. In his introduction to the budget estimates for 1970,^{4/} the Secretary-General had referred to the urgent need to reach a modus vivendi during 1970 aimed at reducing the debts of the Organization and arriving at an accommodation with regard to the controversial items of expenditure. In his statement before the Committee on 5 October 1970 (A/C.5/1309), he stated that, although a solution for the financial difficulties of the Organization had not yet been found, he felt there was a good prospect, in the light of consultation and contacts over recent months that "an imaginative initiative may meet with a positive response". A number of delegations found encouragement in the Secretary-General's statement and expressed the hope that he would proceed with his efforts as actively and urgently as possible and that Member States would play their part to this end by using the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations to express financially the reaffirmation of their confidence in the aims and purposes of the Charter. One delegation observed that, in the last resort, the United Nations depended on the willingness of its Member States to uphold their obligations under the Charter and their confidence in the Organization by paying their assessed contributions promptly and in full.

20. Some delegations recalled the solution indicated by the General Assembly in its consensus adopted 1 September 1965 when it proposed that Member States make voluntary contributions to ease the difficult financial situation of the Organization, and that the highly developed countries make substantial contributions. These delegations felt that every Member State should join in a concerted effort to eliminate budget arrears and that the appeal for voluntary contributions should be repeated and strengthened.

21. One delegation observed that the critical financial situation in which the Organization found itself could not continue indefinitely, for not only was the good name of the Organization at stake, but it was also foreseeable that a reduction in the Organization's activities would be inevitable if no solution was found. This was indicated by the fact that the Secretary-General had used this situation as an important justification for the action he had taken in proposing a reduction in his initial budget estimates for 1971.

^{4/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 1 A (A/7601/Add.1).

22. Another delegation expressed the view that the present financial crisis was not an expression of a negative attitude of Member States towards the Organization, but rather evidence of the real difficulties which some of them experienced in meeting the ever-growing costs of their participation in international organizations. In its opinion, the situation could be eased through an improved programme formulation process, by better co-ordination of the activities of the various organizations in the United Nations family and by a judicious assessment of priorities.

Manpower utilization and deployment survey of the Secretariat
undertaken by the Administrative Management Service

23. At the twenty-third session of the General Assembly, the Fifth Committee, based on a suggestion made by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,^{5/} recommended that a survey be undertaken on the utilization and deployment of the Secretariat staff. In his report, the Secretary-General had stated that the newly created Administrative Management Service,^{6/} established on a permanent basis as a continuing mechanism for achieving improvements in the administration of the Secretariat, undertook the survey during 1970 as its primary task. Surveys were completed in respect of the Office of Public Information, the Office of Conference Services, the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). Surveys were currently in progress in respect of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut. By the end of 1970, the major portion of this work will have been completed, and during 1971 the remaining units of the Secretariat would be reviewed.

5/ Ibid., Twenty-third Session, Supplement No. 7 (A/7207, paras. 45-50).

6/ Ibid., Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 74, document A/C.5/1233.

24. The Secretary-General, in his statement before the Committee on the budget estimates for 1971 (A/C.5/1309), stated that in the case of UNCTAD, final proposals based on the survey had already been included in the initial budget estimates; as for the other four units on which definite conclusions had been reached, revised estimates would be submitted later in the session. The Secretary-General added that the conclusions would take into account the recommendations of the Administrative Management Service, as well as extensive consultations with the heads of the respective offices and departments who had expressed reservations, in varying degrees, over some of the detailed proposals. The Secretary-General pointed out that many of the recommendations of the Administrative Management Service were of a long-term nature and that the full impact of the current survey would only be felt within the Secretariat over a longer period of time. As regards the level of staff resources proposed for 1971 for Secretariat units already surveyed by the Administrative Management Service, the Secretary-General stated that, by and large, no significant net increases to the 1970 levels were involved, but that he could not guarantee that this would be a consistent pattern for the future. On balance, however, he was persuaded that, pending completion of the total survey operation, no great risk would be involved in maintaining for all offices and departments throughout 1971 the level of resources approved for 1970, whether on an established or on a provisional basis.

25. In the course of general debate, delegations expressed their appreciation of the work done by the Administrative Management Service. One delegation welcomed the initiation of the survey as a most useful step in the general direction of increasing the efficient use of staff through redeployment of staff resources.

26. Some delegations called attention to the comments of the Advisory Committee, in paragraph 61 of its report on the budget estimates for 1971,^{7/} where it stated that the major reason for the delay in submission of estimates that would take into account the findings of the surveys appeared to be the protracted nature

^{7/} Ibid., Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 8 (A/8008).

of the discussions between the survey team and the heads of the departments at the end of the survey. These delegations associated themselves with the Advisory Committee's suggestion that every effort should be made to reach conclusions at an early date consistent with the need to take all relevant factors into account. One delegation observed that, although such discussions were essential, they should not be allowed to defeat the purpose of the survey and make it an exercise in futility. It was of utmost importance that the independence of the survey team be carefully protected since independent, and often complicated, views needed to be objectively reviewed. Decisions should be taken at the proper level and should not always represent compromises.

27. Many delegations commenting on the survey were concerned with the fact that the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in the first instance, as well as the Fifth Committee, had not received sufficient information on the surveys. In paragraph 62 of its report,^{8/} the Advisory Committee observed that it was not satisfied to receive only statements of the conclusions reached by the Secretary-General after a department had been surveyed. The Advisory Committee would also need to know what had been recommended by the Administrative Management Service, the reasons for the recommendations, and which of them had been accepted, rejected or postponed by the Secretary-General in the exercise of his responsibilities. Some delegations expressed the view that upon receipt of such information, the Advisory Committee and the Fifth Committee would then be in a position to make an objective assessment of the staffing requirements of the Secretariat; they would be looking forward to the report of the Secretary-General giving such details on the progress of the survey.

28. In the opinion of some delegations, the Committee needed to look at the totality of the results of the survey before evaluating it. They referred to the Advisory Committee's comment in paragraph 63 of its report^{9/} regarding the fact that the full impact of the survey would not be felt until after the entire

^{8/} Ibid.

^{9/} Ibid.

Secretariat was surveyed and the interrelationships between the various units had been studied and taken into account. One delegation observed that although final action to remedy existing weaknesses should not be taken until the needs and present resources of all departments had been weighed and adjustments considered, this should not preclude the taking of immediate action in certain pressing situations.

29. Some delegations expressed their satisfaction with the installation of the Administrative Management Service on a permanent basis. There was a real need and great merit in the availability to the Organization of competent advice on modern management procedures. Moreover, if full benefit were to be derived from the present survey, it would have to be carried out on a continuous basis. There could be no fixed optimum of employment of staff resources in a dynamic organization such as the United Nations where activities would be constantly changing in response to the needs of its Member States. However, internal services such as the Administrative Management Service would benefit from periodic advice from outside consultants with new ideas; such an arrangement would combine the advantage of detachment and objectivity with an intimate knowledge of the Organization. Accordingly, one delegation hoped that the Secretary-General would reconsider his proposal to enlarge the Administrative Management Service and think instead of a unit of reduced size supplemented from time to time by outside help.

30. One delegation expressed the hope that the Administrative Management Service, in carrying out its tasks, would bear in mind when giving effect to the principle of geographical distribution that Secretariat staff should also be linguistically balanced and reflect a diversity of cultures in keeping with the universal character of the United Nations.

Programme budgeting and interrelated matters

31. In the course of general debate, a number of delegations commented briefly on the question of the advisability of introducing programme budgeting, as well as on the interrelated questions of long-term and medium-term planning, the establishment of priorities and the budget cycle. Delegations were generally in agreement that the report prepared by Mr. Maurice Bertrand, a member of the

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Joint Inspection Unit, on Programming and Budgets in the United Nations Family of Organizations (A/7822, annex) was an interesting and constructive one. The report dealt with the need for more coherent programming and clearer financial presentations by the various organizations comprising the United Nations system. To this end, the report considered that it was essential, inter alia, that the United Nations should present its budget estimates, where feasible, on a programme basis and that, furthermore, it would be extremely useful if a biennial budget cycle were to be adopted.

32. Some delegations believed that the report of the Joint Inspection Unit would lead to the first effective steps towards the establishment of an integrated system of planning, programming and budget presentation pursuant to the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies. Most delegations, however, reserved their position on the form of presentation of the budget and interrelated matters until the matter could be discussed later in the session in the light of the comments of the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in forthcoming reports.).

33. Some delegations endorsed the note of caution expressed by the Advisory Committee in its preliminary observations on the Bertrand report (A/8033, paragraph 12) in which it observed that any oversimplified and facile approach to the question might lead to the adoption of a system that would be programme budgeting in name rather than in substance. Programme budgeting could become an effective tool only if the necessary preconditions and organizational framework were established.

34. One delegation observed that it would not be prepared to accept change for the sake of change alone. There were some uncertainties surrounding the interconnected questions of changing the budget format, extending the budget cycle and embarking upon the planning estimate. It would be useful if a presentation of the budget estimates by programme, parallel to the present presentation by object of expenditure, could be submitted to the Committee at the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly; it would then be in a position to take an informed decision on the matter. Other delegations supported this suggestion.

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35. The problem of establishment of priorities as a prerequisite for programme budgeting was commented on by many delegations. They called attention to the observations of the Secretary-General in his foreword to the initial budget estimates for 1971^{10/} where he stated that the single most important factor which determined the order of magnitude of the Organization's budget was the cumulative effect of the programmes and other specific activities which were decided upon in different contexts and that there was a distinct case for the imposition of some order in the basic programmes and for the establishment of real priorities with reference to the more important issues of the times. The Chairman of the Advisory Committee, in his statement before the Committee at its 1357th meeting (A/C.5/1310), stated that the setting and, as necessary, adjusting of priorities and objectives was the key to programming.

36. In this connexion, one delegation observed that, while the Advisory Committee must necessarily work within the framework of the priorities as presented to it, the Fifth Committee, composed of Government representatives of all Member States, could and should examine priorities and other substantive aspects in much greater detail in the future.

37. The remarks of the Chairman of the Advisory Committee in his statement before the Committee (A/C.5/1310), when he referred to the fact that programme-formulating bodies were not examining carefully the reports of the Secretary-General on the financial implications of proposals before them, was a matter of concern to some delegations. These delegations observed that some machinery should be established to reconcile the work of the programme-formulating bodies with the over-all resources available and that adequate arrangements should be devised which would associate these bodies more closely with the Fifth Committee before decisions having financial implications were taken, and not ex post facto.

38. Another delegation observed that the present programme-formulating process was extremely clumsy and confused. In its opinion, the major problem was the inability of Member States to control the process because of the lack of

^{10/} Ibid., Supplement No. 6 (A/3006), para. 4.

clarity inherent in the existing methods of presentation. While the Secretariat did have a crucial role to play in this process, its role should be confined to alternatives and to their presentation to Member States in a clear and coherent form. This delegation believed that it was on the analysis of the twin problems of priority and control that the Bertrand report made a particularly significant contribution, and that if the proposals contained in it were implemented, the process for the formulation of the programme in the budget would be clearer and the final as well as the initial responsibility for decision-making would be placed on Member States, where it belonged.

Strengthening of regional bodies

39. The Secretary-General, in his foreword to the budget estimates for 1971,^{11/} stated that measures to be taken for the successful implementation of the aims of the Second United Nations Development Decade may include some strengthening of the units concerned with economic development, planning, projections and policies at Headquarters, accompanied by a decentralization of certain of those functions to the regional economic commissions. Some delegations, in the course of general debate, welcomed the comments of the Secretary-General as a step towards the strengthening of the role and responsibilities of regional bodies so that they could play a large role in United Nations activities in pursuit of the purposes set out in Article 1.3 of the Charter. These delegations believed that, in view of the world trend towards regional and subregional integration, the central organs at Headquarters, while retaining their functions of general planning and co-ordination, should transfer some authority, particularly in the economic and social fields, to the various regional bodies in order that they be given more freedom of action and greater responsibility for drafting and executing programmes.

40. In this connexion, one delegation expressed the view that decentralization would put programme formulation and, to some degree, the taking of decisions, in the hands of those United Nations officers who are most closely in touch with

^{11/} Ibid., Supplement No. 6 (A/3006), para. 26.

actual objectives. By strengthening its regional bodies, by taking steps to ensure that all United Nations activities in any one region were closely and carefully co-ordinated, and by encouraging the recruitment and retention of competent and efficient staff in regional offices who were familiar with the problems of their areas, the Organization could contribute substantially both to the development of constructive regional links and to the improvement of its own activities in the field.

41. Another delegation was concerned with the strengthening of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), which was an executing agency for regional and subregional Special Fund projects and co-executing agency for multinational projects, and whose importance in the development of Asia was quite evident. There was need to strengthen the internal structure of the Commission and to improve the co-ordination of the functions of its secretariat. In the opinion of this delegation, the existing methods within the United Nations Secretariat for examining the Commission's budget estimates lacked co-ordination; the substantive aspects of the estimates should be examined by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the Regional Economic Commissions Section before they are placed before the Budget Division. Moreover, this delegation believed that the Resources and Transport Division at Headquarters should be strengthened so as to enable it to cope with its responsibilities in respect of the Second United Nations Development Decade and the technical co-operation programme, and that the Office for Science and Technology be strengthened to enable it to cope with the forthcoming Conference on the Human Environment.

42. Referring to the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut, one delegation recalled the provisions of paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 1823 (XVII) in which it requested the Secretary-General, inter alia, to proceed with the policy of decentralization of the economic and social activities of the United Nations and strengthening of the regional economic commissions, taking into consideration the interests of States which are not members of any regional commission, by adopting such measures as may be necessary to ensure that they receive the same benefits as they would receive through membership in the regional commissions. This delegation observed that although the terms of reference of the Office were fairly similar to those of the regional economic commissions, its organization and structure were quite different and, in its

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opinion, the budget of the Office suffered in comparison. Reiterating the comments made by another delegation in the course of the first reading of the budget estimates relating to the Office, this delegation proposed that the appropriations for the Office be increased commensurately with the importance of its activities and responsibilities; that the Governments of the region should be consulted regarding the appointment of its Director; that the Office should be given a measure of independence at least equal to that of the other regional economic commissions; that the number of its regional advisers be increased; that the scope of its activities be enlarged to cover the marketing of products of Member States and the promotion of trade co-operation; and that the Arabic language be used in its documentation.

43. One delegation expressed its reservations regarding the changing of the status of the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut into an intergovernmental regional office at this time.

Reservations expressed on certain sections
of the budget

44. Certain delegations reiterated their reservations regarding the inclusion in the regular budget of some of the items under sections 12 and 17, including the United Nations bond issue, the financing of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea and the United Nations Memorial Cemetery in Korea and sections 13 and 14, Technical programmes, which they considered to be in contravention to the United Nations Charter. These delegations believed that the latter sections should be financed solely from voluntary contributions and not from the regular budget. Some delegations expressed reservations regarding the justification for the continuation of expenditures relating to the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea and the United Nations Memorial Cemetery in Korea. Other delegations also reserved their long-standing position of principles with regard to chapter IV, section 12, United Nations bond issue, that since in their view, the funds raised on these bonds were utilized exclusively to cover expenditure resulting from peace-keeping operations they should be financed on the principles approved by the General Assembly for that purpose rather than on the same basis as the regular expenditure of the Organization.

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SPECIAL SUBJECTS

Electronic data processing in the United Nations
family of organizations

45. On 12 December 1969, the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC), requested the Auditor General of Canada to carry out a study of the electronic data processing facilities and needs of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, located in Geneva or within technically and economically feasible computer linking distances. The primary recommendation made by the Auditor General^{12/} was the creation of a separate facility in Europe for the United Nations system of organizations which would provide data processing, systems and information services on an interorganizational basis. The Secretary-General's proposals for the implementation of the recommendations of the Auditor General, as well as their financial implications for 1971 and 1972, were set out in his report (A/C.5/1305).

46. The Administrative Committee on Co-ordination accepted the Auditor General's primary recommendation and agreed on a number of specific points enumerated in paragraph 3 of the Secretary-General's report (A/C.5/1305), including the creation of an Inter-Organization Board for information systems on which all organizations in the United Nations family would be represented.^{13/} At its forty-ninth session, the Economic and Social Council, in resolution 1551 (XLIX) inter alia, endorsed in principle, subject to further consideration at its resumed forty-ninth session, the idea of establishing a common centre in Geneva, urged all specialized agencies concerned to participate in it, and expressed the opinion that its establishment would make it possible for the agencies concerned to stabilize their computer equipment at present levels. The Council also welcomed the measures agreed upon by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination for the proposed Inter-Organization Board, which would replace the existing Computer Users Committee.

^{12/} A.M. Henderson, Auditor General of Canada, "Electronic data processing in the United Nations family of organizations", vol. I, "A concept for effective growth and utilization". Transmitted to the General Assembly by a note by the Secretary-General under the symbol A/8072.

^{13/} E/4893.

47. With a view to implementing the recommendations of the Auditor-General of Canada, the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the Economic and Social Council, the Secretary-General, in paragraph 8 of his report (A/C.5/1305), put forward the following four specific interrelated proposals:

(a) participation by the United Nations with the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) - and other agencies which might later agree - in the establishment of a separate data processing facility in Geneva, to be known as the International Computing Centre (ICC);

(b) United Nations participation with other agencies in the Inter-Organization Board for information systems and related activities;

(c) transfer of part of the staff of the existing United Nations Computing Centre and its data banks from New York to Geneva, for incorporation into ICC; and

(d) outposting of part of the staff of the United Nations Statistical Office from New York to Geneva.

The Secretary-General envisaged that the Centre might be established early in 1971 in premises to be made available by WHO.

48. In paragraphs 28 and 29 of its related report (A/8008/Add.2), the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions observed that several uncertainties surrounded the proposals in question but believed that, on balance, and notwithstanding these uncertainties, there was merit in the Secretary-General's proposals and it commended them to the General Assembly. The Advisory Committee observed that information which had heretofore been dispersed among the three participating agencies would now be provided in a large central data-processing unit at relatively low cost. At the same time, Geneva-based agencies which were not at present participating in the establishment of the International Computing Centre would have the opportunity to make use of it and thus be in a better position to evaluate the advantages they might derive from full participation. It was also probable that technological advance would in the foreseeable future place the central facility within easier operational reach of agencies situated outside Geneva. In addition, the Inter-Organization Board, as conceived in the Secretary-General's proposals, would seek to promote uniform computer systems.

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49. The Secretary-General had estimated in his report (A/C.5/1305, paragraph 18) that \$113,400 in additional appropriations would be required in 1971 to implement the proposals in question. The Advisory Committee, in paragraphs 35 and 36 of its report (A/8008/Add.2) noted that the discontinuance of the Computer Users' Committee, whose functions would be taken over by the Inter-Organization Board, would result in a saving of \$10,000 to the United Nations. The net additional cost to the United Nations in 1971 of the proposals under consideration would thus amount to \$103,400. The Advisory Committee observed that this was not an unreasonable price to pay for the advantages which could be expected to result from the implementation of the Secretary-General's proposals.

50. The Committee discussed this item at its 1381st to 1384th meetings. At the 1381st meeting, the Chairman of the Committee read out the text of a decision which had been taken by the Economic and Social Council during its resumed forty-ninth session, at its 1725th meeting,^{14/} on electronic data processing in the United Nations family of organizations. In its decision, the Council, inter alia, recalled its resolution 1551 (XLIX) and took note of the reports of the Secretary-General, the Advisory Committee and the Auditor-General of Canada; it commended the proposals for the establishment of the International Computing Centre and recommended that all organizations represented on the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination review their electronic data processing work with a view to co-ordinating it with the International Computing Centre and also consider the desirability of participating in the International Computing Centre; and requested the Secretary-General to submit regular reports to the Council on the work carried out by the International Computing Centre on behalf of each organization in the United Nations system.

51. In the course of discussion on this item, the representative of the Secretary-General answered several questions raised by a number of delegations on various aspects of the establishment of the new computer centre and the Inter-Organization Board. At the 1382nd meeting, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics proposed the inclusion of a text in the Committee's report which would recommend that the staff of the International Computing Centre be recruited with

^{14/} E/SR.1725.

due regard to the principle of equitable geographic distribution. At the 1383rd meeting, the representative of Canada and the United Republic of Tanzania suggested amendments to the proposed text which were accepted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and at the 1384th meeting the Committee agreed to include the following text in its report.

52. The Committee recommends that, bearing in mind the paramount consideration of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity, the staff of the International Computing Centre should be recruited with due regard to the principle of equitable geographical distribution.

53. At the same meeting, the Committee decided to approve the recommendations of the Advisory Committee contained in paragraphs 37-40 of its report (A/8008/Add.2) (see paragraph 170 below, draft resolution IV). In taking this decision the Committee also approved the Advisory Committee's recommendation, in paragraph 41 of the same report, for the inclusion of an additional appropriation of \$103,400 under the relevant sections of the budget estimates for 1971.

Salary scales of the Professional and higher categories

54. The Secretary-General, in accordance with the recommendations made by the International Civil Service Advisory Board (ICSAB) as a result of a review it conducted during its eighteenth session in July 1970, proposed that with effect from 1 January 1971 the salaries of the Professional and higher-level staff should be revised by the consolidation of two classes of post adjustment and an increase of 8 per cent in the scales (A/C.5/1303, paragraph 9).

55. During its seventeenth session, ICSAB reported on the results of an extensive review of the United Nations salary system and had reached the conclusion that the admitted anomalies and defects of the present system were inherent in the complex problems of providing equitable conditions for multinational staff working in over one hundred countries and that their removal would create other difficulties and perhaps extra cost. The Board had accordingly concluded that it would be unwise to discontinue the existing system, even though it did not imply indefinite endorsement of the one-country principle, i.e. the Noblemaire principle

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whereby the conditions of service of the Professional and higher categories are determined by reference to the salary levels of the highest-paid national service in order to enable the Organization to attract staff of all nationalities.

56. At its eighteenth session, the Board reviewed relationships between the level of remuneration in the United Nations common system at Geneva, the base city, and that in the federal (home) civil service of the United States of America. Noting a worsening of the net money relationships since its last recommendation, based on the October 1964 position, it nevertheless pointed out that such movements did not reflect changes in the cost-of-living relationships between Geneva and New York. The Board therefore examined the changes which had occurred since January 1957, when the General Assembly had established definitive conditions following a salary review by an intergovernmental committee of experts. It concluded that, since 1960, there had been a lag of about 8 per cent as compared with real-income changes in net salaries of the United States Civil Service.

57. In the light of these and other data, and of the considerations on which its previous reviews had been based, the Board expressed its judgement that an increase of 8 per cent should be applied to the United Nations gross scales. The Board also endorsed the recommendation of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) that two post adjustments be consolidated in the base salaries for the reason that a number of duty stations, including New York, were reaching very high-post classifications and, as a result, too high a proportion of pay was non-pensionable, and the base scales appeared unnecessarily unattractive to staff from high-salary areas. Furthermore, since no staff assessment revenue is derived from post-adjustment payments, there was an increasing risk that the Tax Equalization Fund could contain insufficient credits to cover reimbursement of certain national income taxes. Finally, the Board recognized an anomaly in the present system, by which in certain circumstances salary comparisons would be relatively more favourable to non-expatriate staff, but if felt that within the present system the proposed scales were fully justified for 90 per cent of the international staff. Meanwhile, it called for measures which would enable it to continue its review of such anomalies.

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58. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, in its report (A/8008/Add.3) on the subject, made a detailed examination of the ICSAB recommendations and the Secretary-General's proposals on the basis of developments since 1 January 1970, and of the wider implications of the policy and principles reflected in the recommendations and their administrative and financial consequences. In paragraphs 26 to 30 and 33 of its report (A/8008/Add.3), the Advisory Committee explained that, while ICSAB may have been correct in its assumptions on the basis of January 1970 data, developments since that date with respect to the relationships between United Nations salaries and those of the United States Civil Service had varied. In its view, a fair assessment would lie somewhere between the relationships which existed on 1 January 1970 and on 1 January 1971. The Advisory Committee concluded that the Secretary-General's proposal for an 8 per cent increase be made effective 1 July 1971 rather than 1 January 1971. As regards the anomalies of the present system, to which ICSAB had referred in its report, the Advisory Committee agreed that a thorough review of the system should be undertaken as a matter of priority. While it saw merit in such a review being carried out by a committee of experts appointed by Governments, as had been the case in the 1956 review, it concluded that, on balance, the review should be entrusted to ICSAB because of the acknowledged competence of its members. In its opinion, however, ICSAB would need to devote more time to such a review than in the past and should be in a position to secure the services of consultants to assist it in studying individual aspects of the system that called for special attention.

59. The Advisory Committee, in paragraph 58 of its report (A/8008/Add.3), recommended:

(a) That ICSAB should be requested to undertake a thorough review of the United Nations salary system, bearing in mind the observations to be made in the course of the discussion of the question in the Fifth Committee, and also the views set out in paragraphs 48 and 49 of its report (A/8008/Add.3);

(b) That the General Assembly may wish to increase the salary scales for the Professional and higher categories, after consolidation of two classes of post adjustment, by 8 per cent with effect from 1 July 1971, it being understood

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that no further adjustment of the said scales would be made until such time as the aforesaid review has been completed and its results approved by the General Assembly.

60. The Fifth Committee discussed this question in the course of its 1383rd to 1404th meetings, during the period from 12 November to 3 December 1970. In a statement before the Committee at its 1383rd meeting, the Secretary-General stated that ICSAB's conclusions were not based on any one simple fact, but were a result of consideration of many factors. It was generally acknowledged that the Board was a body of experts particularly competent in the field of salary examination. The Secretary-General pointed out, however, that it should be recognized that there was an element of judgement involved; both ICSAB and the Advisory Committee recognized that the selection of different dates or different periods for a basis would lead to different conclusions. His colleagues in the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) felt he had been justified in putting forward the ICSAB proposal. He had also met with representatives of the staff of the United Nations and had received representations from the staff associations of the specialized agencies and was arranging for their views to be circulated in a paper before the Fifth Committee (these were later circulated in a conference room paper). The Secretary-General expressed the hope that the Committee would consider the human aspect of the problem, with which he himself was closely concerned. As the Chief Administrative Officer, he was naturally interested in preserving the tradition of the United Nations as a good employer.

61. In the course of debate on this item, some delegations objected to an increase in the existing salaries until a thorough review could be carried out with a view to establishing more appropriate criteria for the setting of salary scales. In broad terms, these delegations emphasized: (a) that United Nations salaries were already higher than those of the United States home civil service; (b) that the system of post adjustments provided adequately for increases in the cost of living; (c) that the question of whether or not Geneva was the appropriate base for the salary system needed to be reviewed; (d) that the Noblemaire principle was out-dated in view of the increased membership of the Organization and the expansion of its activities throughout the world; (e) that the recruitment element implied in the principle, i.e. the necessity to fix salaries at levels which would be adequate to attract and retain qualified personnel from various

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regions, did not apply, a case in point being the International Atomic Energy Agency which had opposed the salary increase, inter alia, because it had not been encountering any recruitment difficulties; and (f) that the proposed increase would place a large financial burden on the Organization which could be detrimental to the efficient implementation of the urgent and important activities relating to the developing countries. Moreover, these delegations pointed out that material remuneration should not be the principal incentive for staff working in the world Organization. One delegation commented on the fact that the various fringe benefits to which United Nations staff was entitled should also be taken into account.

62. Other delegations who supported an increase in salary, either as from 1 January 1971 or 1 July 1971, though agreeing to the necessity of a thorough review of the question of salaries, were of the opinion that the proposed review should not be a prerequisite for a salary increase. A thorough study would require time, and it was not fair to leave the staff in a state of uncertainty. ICSAB which was an eminently qualified body, had deemed it necessary to propose the increase and the Secretary-General, as Chief Administrative Officer, had considered the question urgent and important enough to come before the Committee to reiterate his complete agreement with the Board's recommendations and to call the Committee's attention to the human aspects of the issue. The issue was not one which could be decided solely on the basis of the complex, and often conflicting, statistics which appeared in the documents before them. Furthermore, comparisons could be made only between comparable things, and the United Nations system was not comparable to the United States civil service. Some of these delegations observed that the question was whether Member States wanted an efficient, qualified and well-organized staff or whether they were willing to allow the discontent spreading over the Secretariat to develop into demoralization. One delegation pointed out that one could hardly expect highly qualified persons to give up their careers in their own countries and devote their entire lives to an international organization without the assurance of adequate material compensation.

63. Various alternative suggestions were proposed concerning the percentage of the proposed salary increase, the date of its introduction and the question of the proposed review of the salary system. Statements on various aspects of the matter were made by the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and

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Budgetary Questions, the Under-Secretary-General for Administration and Management, the Controller and the Director of Personnel.

64. As regards the salary increase, in addition to the recommendation of the Secretary-General, which reflected the conclusions reached by ICSAB, and the recommendation of the Advisory Committee, two formal proposals were put to the Committee for its consideration.

65. At the 1390th meeting of the Committee, the representative of the United States of America introduced the following proposal (A/C.5/L.1049) as an amendment to the proposal in paragraph 53 (b) of the Advisory Committee's report (A/8008/Add.3):

"that the Fifth Committee recommend to the General Assembly: that the salary scales for the Professional and higher categories be increased, without consolidation of classes of post adjustment, by 5 per cent with effect from 1 July 1971, it being understood that no further adjustment of the said salary scales would be made until such time as a thorough review of the United Nations salary system has been completed and its results approved by the General Assembly."

Among the reasons given by the delegation of the United States of America for its amendment was that even if one accepted the International Civil Service Advisory Board's approach based upon the relationship of real income increases in the salaries of United Nations employees in Geneva and United States Civil Service employees in New York, the factual data before the Committee did not justify an 8 per cent increase in United Nations Professional salaries either on 1 January 1971 or 1 July 1971. The amendment proposed by the United States of America was subsequently revised by a sub-amendment proposed by the delegation of Argentina and accepted by the United States at the 1396th meeting. The sub-amendment, circulated as a conference room paper, replaced the words "without consolidation of classes of post adjustment" by the words "after consolidation of two classes of post adjustment". The revised text (A/C.5/L.1049/Rev.1) read as follows:

"that the Fifth Committee recommend to the General Assembly: that the salary scales for the Professional and higher categories be increased, after consolidation of two classes of post adjustment, by 5 per cent with effect from 1 July 1971, it being understood that no further adjustment of the said scales would be made until such time as a thorough review of the United Nations salary system has been completed and its results approved by the General Assembly."

Three sub-amendments were proposed to A/C.5/L.1049/Rev.1 which were subsequently withdrawn at the 1403rd meeting.

66. At the 1396th meeting the delegation of Peru introduced a draft resolution on behalf of the delegations of Algeria, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia and Tunisia, which was circulated as a conference room paper and which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on salary scales for the professional and higher categories (A/C.5/1303 and Add.1) together with the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions relating thereto (A/3008/Add.3),

"Noting the observations of the International Civil Service Advisory Board on the need to resolve the anomalies arising in the application of the present salary system (A/C.5/1303, annex A, paragraph 30) and the conclusion of the Advisory Committee that the Board should be requested to undertake a thorough review of the salary system (A/3008/Add.3, paragraph 58 (a)),

"1. Decides that, with effect from 1 January 1971;

(a) the salary scales for the professional and higher categories shall be revised by the incorporation of two classes of post adjustment and the application of an 8 per cent increase, as set out in annex B to the report of the Secretary-General;

(b) the schedule of post adjustments shall be revised as set out in annex C to the same report;

(c) annex I to the Staff Regulations shall be amended by the substitution of the revised salary scales and schedule of post adjustments for the existing ones as set out in the annex to this resolution;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to invite the International Civil Service Advisory Board to undertake a thorough review of the United Nations salary system, bearing in mind the observations made by the Advisory Committee in its report and the views expressed in the course of the discussion of the question in the Fifth Committee;

"3. Authorizes the Secretary-General to provide the Board with such assistance as it may require to carry out its review;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit the report of the Board, together with his observations thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session."

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An annex I was attached to the draft resolution as referred to in its paragraph 1 (c). The following amendments were submitted to the draft resolution and were accepted by the sponsors. The delegation of Mali proposed the following new preambular paragraph:

"Bearing in mind that the success of the Second Development Decade and of the introduction of programmes will be in large measure depend on the material conditions of staff in the international civil service,";

The delegation of Australia proposed the deletion of the second preambular paragraph as well as paragraphs 2, 3 and 4, and in the first sentence of paragraph 1, the deletion of the date "1 January 1971", and the delegation of Mauritius proposed the substitution of the date "15 July 1971" for the date "1 July 1971" as proposed by Australia. The delegation of Australia subsequently accepted the sub-amendment of Mauritius. The delegations of Chile, Guatemala and the Sudan joined the list of co-sponsors and the revised text of the draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on salary scales for the professional and higher categories (A/C.5/1303 and Add.1) together with the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions relating thereto (A/8008/Add.3),

"Bearing in mind that the success of the Second Development Decade and of the introduction of programmes will in large measure depend on the material conditions of staff in the international civil service,

"Decides that, with effect from 15 July 1971,

(a) the salary scales for the professional and higher categories shall be revised by the incorporation of two classes of post adjustment and the application of an 8 per cent increase, as set out in annex B to the report of the Secretary-General;

(b) the schedule of post adjustments shall be revised as set out in annex C to the same report;

(c) annex I to the Staff Regulations shall be amended by the submission of the revised salary scales and schedule of post adjustments for the existing ones as set out in the annex to this resolution."

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The delegation of Morocco asked to be added as a co-sponsor at the 1401st meeting. Two sub-amendments were submitted to the revised draft resolution.

67. At the 1390th meeting, the representative of Saudi Arabia introduced the following procedural draft resolution (A/C.5/L.1050) on behalf of the delegations of Colombia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal and the Sudan:

"The Fifth Committee,

"Whereas the report of the International Civil Service Advisory Board (ICSAB) has been debated quite exhaustively by representatives of Member States in this Committee,

"Considering that the personnel of the Secretariat have not been given an opportunity to express their views on the ICSAB report in the light of the current debates,

"Also taking into account document A/C.5/1303/Add.1, which calls upon the Fifth Committee to receive the Staff Committee Chairman to hear directly the views of the staff on the now critical matter of staff salaries,

"1. Decides to invite the Chairman of the Staff Committee of the United Nations Staff Association, as well as the Chairman of other constituted United Nations staff committees to make statements before a final decision is taken regarding the question under consideration."

The sponsors of the draft resolution stated that in light of the opinion expressed by some delegations that the staff was underpaid and in view of the malaise which was permeating the United Nations staff, the staff representatives should, in accordance with democratic process, be permitted to express their views before the Fifth Committee, especially since the Secretary-General, as Chief Administrative Officer, was in full agreement with their demands.

68. While some delegations shared the view of the sponsors regarding democratic procedure, other delegations, were opposed to extending an invitation to the staff representatives to speak before the Committee. These delegations felt that the staff had already presented its views in writing and through the Secretary-General. Moreover, whereas the Secretary-General in this instance was in agreement with the staff, such a procedure, if adopted might set a dangerous precedent for the future when the Fifth Committee might find itself in the position of an arbiter between the Secretary-General and the staff.

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69. At the 1392nd meeting, the representative of Saudi Arabia, in the light of comments made by various delegations during the discussion of the draft resolution (A/C.5/L.1050) replaced the words "Chairman of other constituted United Nations staff committees" by the words "General Secretary of the Federal International Civil Service Association (FICSA)".

70. At the 1393rd meeting, the delegation of Colombia on behalf of the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.5/L.1050, in order to allay the doubts expressed by some delegations, proposed that in paragraph 1 the words "on this occasion" be inserted after the word "invite" and the representative of Saudi Arabia added the following as paragraph 2:

"Emphasizes that the invitation extended to the two staff representatives mentioned in the preceding paragraph should not in any way be considered as constituting a precedent for similar invitations in the future".

After a lengthy debate, the Committee, at its 1393rd meeting, voted by roll-call on draft resolution A/C.5/L.1050, as orally amended by Colombia and Saudi Arabia, and rejected it by 30 votes to 15, with 34 abstentions.

71. At the 1391st meeting of the Committee, the delegation of Somalia proposed that the Chairman of ICSAB be invited to the Fifth Committee to give his opinion of the recommendations of the Advisory Committee. The proposed draft resolution co-sponsored by the delegation of Kenya was circulated as a conference room paper and read as follows:

"The Fifth Committee,

"Noting that the report of the International Civil Service Advisory Board (ICSAB) has been the basis of the debate on which representatives of Member States of this Committee have addressed themselves,

"Considering that it would be appropriate that the Chairman of ICSAB should give the Fifth Committee the benefit of his advice on the views expressed on the report of ICSAB by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

"1. Invites the Chairman of ICSAB to provide this Committee with any views or advice which he might wish to give before a formal decision is taken on the item under consideration."

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The draft resolution was withdrawn by the sponsors at the 1394th meeting in view of the statement made by the representative of the Secretary-General to the effect that the Chairman of ICSAB had been contacted by telephone and had stated that he would be unable to appear before the Fifth Committee at that time.

72. At the 1402nd meeting, after a lengthy procedural debate as to which of the proposals before the Committee on the increase of salaries should be put to the vote first, the representative of Norway proposed that a roll-call vote be taken as to whether the Committee considered **that, under the** rules of procedure, the 5 per cent or the 8 per cent proposal before the Committee be given priority in the substantive voting. At the 1403rd meeting the delegation of Peru, on behalf of the twelve co-sponsors, withdrew their revised draft resolution (see paragraph 66 above) in favour of the recommendation in paragraph 58 (b) of the report of the Advisory Committee (A/8008/Add.3).

73. At the same meeting, the Committee, by a roll-call vote on the Norwegian procedural proposal, decided in favour of giving priority to the 8 per cent proposal, by 49 in favour of priority for the 8 per cent proposal and 30 in favour of the 5 per cent proposal and with 15 abstentions. The Committee then proceeded to vote, by roll-call, on the recommendation contained in paragraph 58 (b) of the Advisory Committee's report (A/8008/Add.3). The proposal was adopted by 60 votes to 15, with 23 abstentions. (The draft resolution embodying the proposal appears in draft resolution V in paragraph 170 below.)

74. Two proposals were put before the Committee concerning the proposed review of the salary system.

75. The draft resolution (A/C.5/L.1053) co-sponsored by the delegations of India, Indonesia, Kenya, Nigeria, Poland and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, recommended the establishment of a special committee of governmental experts to carry out the review and read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the report by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/1303 and Add.1), together with the relevant reports of the International Civil Service Advisory Board (A/C.5/1303, annex A) and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/8008/Add.3),

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"Noting that the important work carried out by the Board on reconsideration of the principles that should constitute the basis for the establishment of salaries for international civil service personnel has not yet been completed and that the Board is meeting considerable difficulty while elaborating a more progressive system of these principles,

"Noting the desirability of expediting the solution of questions pertaining to determining the principles for establishing salary rates and their level for international civil servants and deeming it desirable that governmental experts from Member States should deal with this problem,

"1. Decides to set up a special committee of experts to elaborate the principles for establishing salary rates and their level for international civil service personnel, consisting of eleven States Members of the United Nations to be nominated by the President of the Twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations;

"2. Requests the Special Committee to give full consideration to all aspects of the problem of determining salaries for the International Civil Service personnel bearing in mind the observations made in the course of the discussion of the question in the Fifth Committee and to submit its conclusions and recommendations through the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to render all the necessary assistance to the Special Committee of Experts in fulfilling its task."

76. The sponsors of the draft resolution stated that they did not wish to discredit the work done by ICSAB, but wished only as a matter of principle to assure that Member States would be able to participate in the work to be done on an extremely important question. They recognized that ICSAB was a body with expertise and experience but there was a difference between reviewing salaries and allowances, as was called for by its terms of reference, and reviewing the principles, criteria and guidelines for determining salaries and allowances. Although the last such review which had been made by an expert governmental committee in 1956 was, in their opinion, a good one, any committee which would presently be constituted for that purpose should be representative of the increased membership of the Organization.

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77. At the 1396th meeting, a draft resolution, circulated as conference room paper 16, was introduced by the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on behalf of the delegations of Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, the Philippines and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland which invited ICSAB to carry out the review and read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on salary scales for the professional and higher categories (A/C.5/1303) together with the related reports of the International Civil Service Advisory Board (A/C.5/1303, annex A) and of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/8008/Add.3),

A

"Noting that both the Board and the Advisory Committee believe that the salary system contains serious anomalies,

"Noting further that the system of establishing salaries for the General Service category in some areas has given rise to considerable difficulties and dissatisfaction,

"Believing that these anomalies and difficulties may arise either from the existing principles, including the Noblemaire formula for professional staff and the best prevailing rate formula for General Service staff or the way in which those principles are applied in practice,

"Taking into account the fact that there has been no comprehensive review of the United Nations common system of salaries, allowances and other benefits since 1956, and that the Salary Review Committee of that year indicated in its report (A/3209) that as the international civil service increased in size and complexity changes would need to be made in the system which it recommended,

"Believing that developments since 1956 warrant such changes,

"Invites the International Civil Service Advisory Board to carry out a thorough review of the whole system and to report its conclusions as to

(a) the structure of categories and grades which will best enable the international civil service to discharge its functions with efficiency and reasonable economy;

(b) the base of the system;

(c) the principles which should govern the establishment of the salary scales and other conditions of service for the various categories;

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(d) the level of salaries and allowances, and the fringe benefits for the various grades;

(e) such other matters concerning the system as it may deem relevant;

"Suggests the Board should establish such panels or subsidiary groups of experts as will ensure that adequate time is devoted to the subjects under study,

"Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the Board to arrange for such additional assistance by way of staff or consultants as the Board may need,

"Requests the Secretary-General

(a) to transmit to the Board the reports of earlier review committees, the views expressed by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and the summary records of relevant Fifth Committee discussions;

(b) to invite and to transmit to the Board the comments and views on the salary system and possible modifications thereof of Member States of the United Nations and specialized agencies in the United Nations common system; of the specialized agencies themselves; and of the staff associations of the organizations;

"Invites the Board to seek evidence from such other quarters as it may deem useful,

"Invites the Board to transmit its report to the Secretary-General in time for it to be considered by the Administrative Committee in Co-ordination at its spring session in 1972,

"Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to Member Governments immediately thereafter the Board's report and the ACC's comments thereon,

B

"Resolves that pending completion of the review by the International Civil Service Advisory Board no further increases should be made in the salary scales for the professional and higher categories apart from those attributable to the operation of the system of post adjustments."

78. In introducing the draft resolution, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland stated that the sponsors felt that the review should be carried out by ICSAB because it was already in existence, it was undeniably an expert body and it already had the necessary background information. Moreover, ICSAB was already acceptable to the specialized agencies whereas the

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proposal for an intergovernmental committee would result in a substantial delay before the review could start in order to allow for consultations with the agencies.

79. One delegation stated that while it was not in principle opposed to the setting-up of an intergovernmental committee of experts, it felt that, if the International Civil Service Advisory Board had been given the opportunity to conduct the review in the light of the discussion in the Fifth Committee at the current session, it would have come up with an equitable formula which would have assured the staff that their interests were safeguarded.

80. At the 1396th meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland announced the following addition to the text of part B of the draft resolution: after the words "no further increase" add the words "beyond such increases as may be approved by the General Assembly at the twenty-fifth session". The delegations of Australia, Greece, Japan and Pakistan joined the co-sponsors of the draft resolution as amended. Part B was subsequently withdrawn at the 1402nd meeting.

81. At the 1401st meeting the representative of Nigeria introduced A/C.5/L.1053/Rev.1 on behalf of the co-sponsors. The delegations of Burundi, Ceylon, Ghana, Guyana, Mali, Mongolia, People's Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Syria, Togo, the United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania and Upper Volta had added their names to the list of sponsors. The delegations of the Ivory Coast, Zambia and Mauritius subsequently added their names to the list of sponsors. The representative of Nigeria explained that the revised draft resolution defined in greater detail the terms of reference of the proposed Special Ad Hoc Committee and invited ICSAB to express its views on the report of the Special Ad Hoc Committee which, together with the comments of ICSAB, would be transmitted through the Secretary-General to the General Assembly. The representative of Nigeria explained that the mention of "superannuation" in the terms of reference of the proposed Committee was not in any way intended to suggest that it was to undertake a review of the pension system. The sponsors also indicated that while the Ad Hoc Committee would be expected to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session, it was not intended that this should be a rigid deadline for the completion of the salary review. In the event the Committee found that more time was required, which might very well prove to be the case, the Committee should provide the General

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Assembly with a progress report at its twenty-sixth session. It was further indicated to be the Fifth Committee's understanding that the President of the General Assembly would nominate the Member States which were to participate in the Ad Hoc Committee.

82. Sub-amendments were submitted to both draft resolutions dealing with the proposed review. At the 1402nd meeting all sub-amendments to both draft resolutions were withdrawn.

83. At the 1403rd meeting of the Committee, the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Controller stated the financial implications which would be involved in both proposals.

84. A procedural debate followed as to whether paragraph 58 (a) of the Advisory Committee's report (A/8008/Add.3) constituted a formal proposal and, as such, should be voted on as the first of three proposals before the Committee. The Committee, by a vote of 39 to 38, with 11 abstentions, decided that the recommendation in paragraph 58 (a) of the Advisory Committee's report (A/8008/Add.3) did not constitute a formal proposal and that there were only two proposals before the Committee on the question of review. The Committee then proceeded to vote, by roll-call, on the draft resolution (A/C.5/L.1053/Rev.1) which had been submitted first. The draft resolution was adopted by 45 votes to 31, with 21 abstentions (see draft resolution VI in paragraph 170 below).

First reading of revised estimates under
Section 3. Salaries and wages

85. In his report on the revised estimates under various expenditure sections of the budget (A/C.5/L.1322 and Corr.1), the Secretary-General submitted revised estimates which took into account the reductions recommended by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in its reports on the initial estimates^{15/} other than the amounts excluded pending submission of revised estimates for those departments and offices in respect of which it was expected that the manpower utilization surveys would have been completed, as well as the reductions recommended by the Advisory Committee in its report (A/8008/Add.1) on the revised estimates (A/C.5/L.1302) submitted by the Secretary-General as a result of decisions taken by the Economic and Social Council at its forty-eighth and forty-ninth sessions. The Secretary-General's submission also reflected further net reductions

^{15/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 8 (A/8008). /...

taking into account, inter alia, his proposal to maintain the total level of staff resources for all offices and departments for 1971 within that approved for 1970, including both established and provisional posts, it being understood that, provided this level is not exceeded, the recommendations made in respect of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the Office of Public Information, the Office of Conference Services and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) in respect of which the manpower utilization survey had been completed and the results reflected in his report (A/C.5/1322 and Corr.1) under sections 3 and 16 and income section 4, would be implemented. The Advisory Committee, in its related report (A/8008/Add.4), concurred in the revised estimates as submitted by the Secretary-General and as set out in column 3 of the table in paragraph 5 of its report.

86. In the course of discussion of the first reading of the revised estimates for section 3, salaries and wages, some delegations expressed serious concern at the Secretary-General's proposal in paragraph 3.4 of his report (A/C.5/1322 and Corr.1) that the recommendations resulting from the manpower utilization survey conducted by the Administrative Management Service in respect of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), i.e., the recommended addition of eleven Professional and five local-level posts to the ECA staff, be implemented in 1971 only up to the point where the total number of established and provisional posts approved for 1970 would not be exceeded. The Secretary-General stated that this proposal was made in the light not only of existing vacancies, but of the recruitment delays which, on the basis of past experience, were to be expected in respect of any new posts for 1971. The Secretary-General stated further that, should the Commission be in any real difficulty over the implementation of its work programme in 1971, he would undertake to alleviate the situation by temporary recourse to other resources at his disposal. The Advisory Committee, in paragraph 13 of its report (A/8008/Add.4), noted that there had been a considerable decrease in ECA vacancies during 1970 and trusted that the Secretary-General would interpret flexibly the assurance given in paragraph 3.4 of his report (A/C.5/1322 and Corr.1) in order to satisfy legitimate needs which might become apparent in 1971. These delegations sought the assurance of the Secretary-General in this regard.

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87. At the 1395th meeting, the representative of the Secretary-General stated that the Secretary-General would interpret flexibly his assurance in paragraph 3.4 of his revised estimates (A/C.5/1322 and Corr.1) in order to satisfy the legitimate needs of ECA which might become apparent in 1971. The activities of ECA would not be reduced for lack of funds.

88. At the same meeting, the representative of Guyana introduced on behalf of the delegations of Brazil, Ghana, India, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan and the United Arab Republic a proposed text for inclusion in the report of the Committee.

In introducing the proposed text, the representative of Guyana stated that the co-sponsors had in mind the concern expressed by a number of delegations during the general debate that the decision to continue the level of staff for all offices and departments for 1971 at the 1970 level of staff resources should not impede in any way the work programmes in the economic, social and human rights fields; the proposed text was intended to afford the Secretary-General sufficient flexibility in assuring the full implementation of the approved programme by authorizing him to report, if necessary, to the manpower resources indicated in tables 3-A-25, 27, 29 and 33 under section 3 of the budget estimates for 1971.^{16/}

At the 1399th meeting, the representative of the Secretary-General stated that if the Committee adopted the proposed text, the Secretary-General would consider himself authorized, if unforeseen factors arose which might jeopardize the success of these programmes, to seek the concurrence of the Advisory Committee for the provision of additional manpower resources in those sectors, but not exceeding the total number of posts which he had requested in the initial budget estimates on both an established and a provisional basis. Before doing so, the Secretary-General would ensure that he had used all available resources to the fullest. On the basis of the information at present available, however, the Secretary-General did not anticipate any such contingency. The Chairman of the Advisory Committee for Administrative and Budgetary Questions pointed out that the only formal authority which the Advisory Committee had for approving requests for supplementary expenditure was the resolution on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses which the General Assembly adopted each year. He stated further that the implementation of the proposed decision would be in the context of the

^{16/} Ibid., Supplement No. 6 (A/8006).

aforementioned resolution. The delegations of Argentina and Yugoslavia asked to be included among the sponsors of the draft text and, at its 1400th meeting, the Committee voted to include the following text in its report, as proposed, by a vote of 47 to 10 with 11 abstentions.

"The Fifth Committee has noted the Secretary-General's recommendation that the total level of staff resources for all offices and departments for 1971 be maintained at the provided for in 1970 including both established and provisional posts. The Committee is concerned, however, that at the beginning of the Second United Nations Development Decade, the United Nations work programme in the economic, social and human rights fields should not suffer. It therefore recommends that if the Secretary-General finds that during 1971 the resources available to him are not sufficient to implement fully his work programme for 1971 (document A/8032) as approved by the Economic and Social Council, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions be empowered to approve requests from him for additional manpower resources provided that (1) such requests are within the limits of the additional established and provisional posts for 1971 requested by the Secretary-General in document A/8006 and (2) the Advisory Committee would consider the Secretary-General's requests bearing in mind the results of the manpower utilization survey."

89. In paragraph 130 of the report of the Secretary-General on the review and reappraisal of United Nations information policies and activities (A/C.5/1320), the establishment of a small French-Language Unit within the Press and Publications Division was proposed to undertake the dissemination of information material in the French language. Certain delegations sought assurances that the revised estimates for the Office of Public Information did in fact provide for the continuation of the small French Language Unit which had been established on an experimental basis on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Organization. The French language was a working language of the Secretariat and the language of communication of a considerable number of Member States, and it was regrettable that the Organization was not more aware of the need to publicize its activities in that language. The efforts which had been started in that direction as a result of the serious concern expressed by some delegations at previous sessions should be allowed to continue uninterrupted.

90. The representative of the Secretary-General assured these delegations that the Unit would be maintained but that it might be left to the Secretary-General to work out the organization in such a way as to achieve the most significant results.

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91. At the 1395th meeting, the delegations of France and Mali proposed the insertion of the following paragraph in the Committee's report:

"The Committee considers that, if the Office of Public Information is to carry out properly the tasks entrusted to it, it will have to maintain on a permanent basis a unit which is large enough to provide the necessary French-Language services.

"The maintenance of these services, which are envisaged in paragraph 130 of document A/C.5/1320, will call for an appropriate distribution of the staff and resources available to the Press and Publication Division."

92. At its 1400th meeting, the Committee decided, without objection, to include in its report the paragraph proposed by the delegations of France and Mali.

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Section 15. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

93. During the first reading of the budget estimates under section 15, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, some delegations objected to the proposed reduction of \$50,000 recommended by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to the Secretary-General's estimates in respect of the International Trade Centre. These delegations felt that any reduction in the Centre's budget would jeopardize the effectiveness of its activities to which a number of developing countries attached great importance. Moreover, these delegations were not convinced that the reasons which the Advisory Committee had given for recommending the reduction were justified. Some delegations stressed that the voluntary contributions made by certain Member States to the Centre should not serve as a pretext for limiting the Centre's regular budget.

94. At the 1382nd meeting, the Chairman of the Advisory Committee emphasized that there was no direct connexion between the voluntary contributions made by Member States and the Advisory Committee's proposed reduction of \$50,000.

95. At the same meeting, the delegation of India stated that it could not accept the explanations given by the Advisory Committee for the recommended reduction and proposed that the Fifth Committee reinstate the reduction recommended by the Advisory Committee.

96. The delegation of India subsequently withdrew its proposal in view of the fact that an explanation given by the Controller and the Chairman of the Advisory Committee had partly dispelled its doubts in the matter, but reserved the right to revert to the question at a later stage if necessary.

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Section 16. United Nations Industrial Development Organization

97. During the first reading of section 16, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the representative of Austria reported on the progress made in the planning of the permanent headquarters in Vienna of UNIDO and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), including the conference centre, as well as on the construction of the provisional headquarters of UNIDO. In order to reach a decision on the selection of the design to be executed for the permanent headquarters, a Special Committee was established during 1970, under the chairmanship of the Austrian Federal Chancellor, and composed of competent Cabinet Ministers, Representatives of the City of Vienna, the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Executive Director of UNIDO. The detailed views of UNIDO and IAEA were expected to be submitted early in December of the current year. It was anticipated that a final decision in the matter would be reached in the very near future. As regards the provisional headquarters for UNIDO, due to its rapid growth, it had been necessary for the Austrian authorities to construct two additional buildings, the first of which would be completed by the beginning of 1971 and the second in the summer of 1972. The representative of Austria assured the Fifth Committee that the Austrian authorities would continue to do everything possible with a view to creating ideal working and living conditions for the international organizations located in Vienna.

98. The Committee decided to express its gratitude to the Austrian Government for the excellent way in which it was providing provisional headquarters for UNIDO, and for the manner in which it was carrying out its plans for the construction of permanent premises for UNIDO and IAEA.

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Progress made by the Administrative Management
Service in conducting a survey of manpower
utilization in the Secretariat

99. The Committee, at its 1409th and 1412th meetings, held on 5 and 8 December 1970, respectively, considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/1333) in which a review was made of the progress achieved by the Administrative Management Service in its conduct of a manpower utilization survey in the United Nations Secretariat. The Committee also had before it a related report by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/8008/Add.9). The Under-Secretary-General for Administration and Management presented the Secretary-General's report to the Committee and several delegations presented their views. The summary of the discussion in the Committee is contained in the summary records of the above-mentioned meetings.

100. The Fifth Committee decided, without objection, to take note of the report of the Secretary-General, and of the observations of the Advisory Committee thereon.

United Nations information policies and activities

101. At its 1410th and 1411th meetings held on 7 and 8 December, respectively, the Committee discussed the report of the Secretary-General on the review and reappraisal of United Nations information policies and activities (A/C.5/1320 and Corr.1) as well as the related comments of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions contained in document A/8008/Add.5.

102. The first part of the Secretary-General's report was devoted mainly to a review of the constitutional directives underlying the work of the Office of Public Information and to an examination of the nature of information work within the context of the objectives of the United Nations. The Secretary-General's recommendation for each unit of the office were put forward in the second part of the report; the main conclusions and recommendations were summarized in paragraph 262 of the report (A/C.5/1320 and Corr.1).

103. In paragraphs 6 and 7 of its report (A/8008/Add.5), the Advisory Committee stated that, in its view, the questions of information policy raised in the Secretary-General's report were not within its competence and rather called for consideration by the General Assembly. While it recognized that some of the

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conclusions and recommendations did not directly involve questions of information policy, it believed that all the matters raised in the report were to an extent interrelated and should therefore be taken as a whole, rather than dealt with piecemeal. Finally, in paragraph 15 of its report, the Advisory Committee suggested that the General Assembly might wish at this time to take a decision of principle on the matters raised in the Secretary-General's report, and if it should so decide, it would be possible for the Secretary-General to reflect it, as necessary, in his initial estimates for the financial year 1972. If, on the other hand, the Fifth Committee should decide to postpone action on the matter until the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly, any relevant financial implications could be considered as revised estimates for 1972 or included in the initial estimates for 1973.

104. At the 1410th meeting of the Committee, the Assistant-Secretary-General for Public Information made a statement before the Committee in which he gave details on the development of French-language activity in the Office of Public Information in answer to the concern expressed by several delegations in the discussion of that subject in another context of the Committee's deliberations (see paragraphs 87 to 90 above).

105. In the discussion that followed, several delegations expressed their views on the recommendations summarized by the Secretary-General in paragraph 262 of his report (A/C.5/1320). One delegation, referring to the Centre for Economic and Social Information made reference to General Assembly resolution 2567 (XXIV) on the mobilization of public opinion, in which the Assembly endorsed the concept on which the work of the Centre was based, and to chapter E of the International Development Strategy of the Second United Nations Development Decade, which had been adopted and solemnly proclaimed (General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV)). Another delegation referring to CESI expressed the opinion that the Office of Public Information possessed all the necessary experience in the economic and social spheres and that there was no justification for the Centre. Another delegation stated that it attached great importance to the three fundamental principles governing the information activities of the United Nations as set out in General Assembly resolution 13 (1) and reaffirmed in

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resolution 595 (vi). These principles were that the Office of Public Information in the performance of its task should (a) eschew all propaganda, (b) supplement, but not seek to replace, established information agencies and (c) maintain the principle of unified control. This delegation believed that these principles had stood the test of time and needed no revision.

106. Some delegations commented on the need for strengthening the linguistic balance in the activities of the Office of Public Information particularly in respect of the French, Spanish and Arabic languages, and stressed the need for adequate television coverage in those languages. One delegation observed that the Office of Public Information, in carrying out its entrusted task of disseminating information concerning the United Nations to all peoples of the world, should take into consideration the number of persons using the principal languages and concentrate on areas which had so far been inadequately covered, making a special effort in respect of the Chinese people.

107. At the 1411th meeting the Committee decided to continue the consideration of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/1320) at the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly.

Programme of major maintenance of and improvements to the Palais
des Nations, Geneva and extension of the Palais des Nations

108. At the 1405th and 1407th meetings, the Committee considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/1332) on the programme of major maintenance of and improvements to the Palais des Nations, Geneva, as well as his report (A/C.5/1331) on the extension of the Palais des Nations. The comments of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions relevant to both subjects were contained in document A/8008/Add.8.

109. In his report to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session, the Secretary-General indicated that the cost estimate for the programme of major maintenance had increased by \$180,500 from \$4,856,047 to \$5,036,547 and that the time-table for completion of some projects had been modified. At the same time, the Secretary-General indicated that he intended to submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session a revised programme which would include some new

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projects additional to the original twenty-five, along with a revised proposal for its financing.^{17/}

110. In its related report to the Assembly at its twenty-fourth session, the Advisory Committee expressed the hope that, when presenting his revised programme, the Secretary-General would give close attention to the possibility of effecting reductions in the estimates for those projects requiring integration with the extension of the Palais. It also expressed the wish that the Secretary-General clearly indicate the extent to which the original projects had been modified since the programme was originally drawn up, and suggested that in order to limit the effects of upward price and wage pressures the Secretary-General speed up the execution of certain of the projects.^{18/}

111. In his latest report (A/C.5/1332), the Secretary-General stated that he had been able to double the amount of work originally scheduled for execution in 1970, in line with the Advisory Committee's recommendation as mentioned above. The estimated cost of the programme, excluding new projects, had increased by a further \$472,300, from \$5,036,547 to \$5,508,847. It had not proved possible to reduce the estimated cost of projects requiring integration with the Palais extension as the Advisory Committee had hoped. The Secretary-General proposed eight new projects of improvement and major maintenance estimated to cost \$845,000, including a \$20,000 provision for contingencies. Inclusion of these projects would raise the global cost of the programme to \$6,353,847.

112. The Advisory Committee's views on the subject were contained in paragraphs 15 to 20 of its report (A/8008/Add.8). In summary, the Advisory Committee recommended that the General Assembly approve the revised programme proposed by the Secretary-General; such a course would not entail additional appropriations for 1971 but would increase appreciably the amounts to be provided for the programme in the budgets in respect of the financial years 1972, 1973 and 1974.

^{17/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 74, document A/C.5/1245.

^{18/} Ibid., document A/7767, paras. 12, 14 and 18.

113. In paragraph 27 of his report on the question of the extension of the Palais des Nations (A/C.5/1331), the Secretary-General explained that the financing arrangements which had been approved by the General Assembly at its twenty-third session, in resolution 2488 (XXIII), provided for a series of budgetary appropriations totalling \$24,850,000, spread over the period from 1967 to 1980. This amount was intended to cover the construction costs (\$22 million) and interest on a loan of up to 61 million swiss francs (\$14,120,000) offered by the Foundation des immeubles pour les organisations internationales. As a result of an increase of \$2.5 million in the estimated cost of construction costs, the schedule of appropriations, which had been followed since 1967 would have to be revised. However, since final costs could not yet be estimated and since the need to draw on the loan had been retarded by the delays in the construction project, thus tending to reduce interest costs, the Secretary-General did not propose any immediate changes in the series of budgetary appropriations as currently approved and intended to return to the question in his report to the Assembly at its twenty-sixth session. He indicated that, when firmer cost estimates would be available, it might be desirable to review the terms of the loan agreement in order to obtain a more even distribution of budgetary requirements, particularly for the year 1973.

114. The Advisory Committee, in paragraphs 28 to 30 of its related report (A/8008/Add.8) called attention to the need for the Secretary-General to exercise close and constant vigilance in order to avoid further increases, including such increases as had arisen in the past due to modifications to the plans and the need to renegotiate contracts. The Advisory Committee suggested that the General Assembly approve the Secretary-General's proposal that he proceed as expeditiously as possible with the project, and that in his report to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session, he review the existing financial arrangements in the light of developments. Additional appropriations on this item would not be required in 1971, but would be required in future years. After some discussion of this item at its 1407th meeting, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it approve the programme of major maintenance of and improvements to the

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Palais des Nations set out in the Secretary-General's report (A/C.5/1322), as well as the provisions relating to the repayment of the loan which appeared in paragraph 22 of that report, and to approve the measures provided in paragraph 30 of the Advisory Committee's report (A/8008/Add.8) concerning the extension of the Palais des Nations (see paragraph 170, draft resolution VII below).

United Nations accommodation in Bangkok
and Addis Ababa

115. At its 1414th meeting, the Committee considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/1325 and Add.1) on United Nations accommodation in Bangkok, Thailand as well as his report (A/C.5/1328 and Add.1) on United Nations accommodation in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The comments of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions relevant to both subjects were contained in document A/8008/Add.12.

116. The General Assembly in resolution 2616 (XXIV) authorized the Secretary-General to proceed with the architectural and engineering surveys for possible construction at Bangkok and Addis Ababa.

117. In paragraph 21 of his report (A/C.5/1325) on the building project for Bangkok, the Secretary-General stated that he was satisfied that the proposed project resulting from the survey was well-conceived and that it would satisfy the needs of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) as well as those of the other United Nations agencies in the area. Accordingly, the Secretary-General recommended approval in principle of the project at a total estimated cost of \$7,600,000, and acceptance of the generous offer of the Royal Government of Thailand for the use of a plot of land upon which to construct new buildings, subject to agreement being reached on the proposals of the Secretary-General referred to in paragraphs 7 and 8 of his report (A/C.5/1325) and on the understanding that the Secretary-General may negotiate with the Government the tax exemptions referred to in paragraph 8 of the report. In addition, he recommended the appropriation of an amount of \$1.2 million to meet expenses in 1971; funds appropriated for the project would be placed in a building account which would be carried forward annually until the project was completed.

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118. In paragraph 17 of his report (A/C.5/1328) on the building project in Addis Ababa, the Secretary-General expressed his satisfaction with the proposal resulting from the survey on this project and felt it satisfied the immediate and longer range needs of the Economic Commission for Africa and the other United Nations agencies in the area. Accordingly, the Secretary-General recommended approval in principle of the project at a total estimated cost of \$6,200,000, and acceptance of the generous offer from the Imperial Government of Ethiopia to transfer to the United Nations title to Africa Hall, to the land on which it stands, as well as to the additional land upon which new buildings would be constructed by the United Nations, subject to negotiation of mutually-agreed terms and conditions for transfer of title and related matters. In addition, he recommended an appropriation of an amount of \$1,000,000 to meet expenses in 1971; funds appropriated for the project would be placed in a building account which would be carried forward annually until the project was completed. The balance of \$5.2 million might be met by the inclusion of equal instalments of \$2.6 million in the budget estimates for 1972 and 1973, respectively.

119. The Advisory Committee in paragraph 36 of its related report (A/8008/Add.12) recommended that the General Assembly approve in principle the building projects at Bangkok and Addis Ababa as proposed by the Secretary-General as well as the offers of the Governments of Thailand and Ethiopia as had been set out in the reports of the Secretary-General. The Advisory Committee recommended further that should the General Assembly decide on such a course, the Assembly might wish to appropriate for 1971 an amount of \$1.1 million for the project at Bangkok and \$900,000 for the project at Addis Ababa, to be included as separate chapters under Section 7 of the budget. Moreover, the Advisory Committee urged that the Secretary-General proceed with dispatch to settle all legal questions, and to come to a firm arrangement with the agencies which would be allocated offices in the new buildings as to the rentals which they should pay. Some delegations expressed thier application of the progress achieved on the proposed places for construction as well as their gratitude to the Governments of the host countries for their generous offers in this regard.

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120. The Fifth Committee decided by a vote of 60 to none, with 8 abstentions, to recommend to the General Assembly that it concur in the recommendations of the Advisory Committee as contained in paragraphs 27 to 36 of its report (A/8008/Add.12) and that it authorize the Secretary-General to proceed in accordance with the recommendation contained in paragraphs 21 and 22 of his report (A/C.5/1325) and paragraphs 17 and 18 of his report (A/C.5/1328). It also requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly annually on the progress made on the construction of the two projects (see draft paragraph 170, draft resolution VIII below).

United Nations building in Santiago, Chile

121. The report of the Secretary-General on this subject (A/C.5/1349) dealt with the programme of modification and improvement of existing premises in Santiago and the proposed construction of an additional office building and the possibility of constructing common premises. The related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions was contained in document A/8008/Add.13.

122. In his report (A/C.5/1345) the Secretary-General stated that, for the most part, the schedule of work for 1970, as presented to the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly, would be completed by the end of 1970, but that some additional work would need to be carried out during 1971. The Secretary-General envisaged that, in the absence of unforeseen circumstances, the entire programme would be completed during the first half of 1971. In paragraphs 4 and 5 of his report (A/C.5/1349), the Secretary-General stated the reasons which had enabled him to achieve considerable savings under this programme, as a result of which he was able to surrender an amount of \$250,000 of the credit approved for this purpose in 1970. The Secretary-General requested authority to carry forward to 1971 any unspent credit remaining at the end of 1970 to meet commitments in 1971. The Advisory Committee, in paragraph 4 of its report (A/8008/Add.13), commended the Secretary-General for the savings achieved and concurred in his request that the unencumbered balance of the 1970 appropriation be credited to the Santiago Building account for 1971.

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123. As regards the proposed construction of an additional office building, the Secretary-General stated in his report that, after a preliminary examination of two architectural plans, the development of which had been authorized at the twenty-fourth session and after a review of the entire building project and consultation with officials of the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECIA) as well as technical advisers, he was unable to recommend the construction of the satellite building as proposed by the architects (see A/C.5/1349, paragraphs 17 to 19). The Secretary-General, in summary, proposed two alternatives:

(a) That he might be authorized to obtain revised preliminary plans and cost estimates for the project. The revised plans could be developed within the balance of about \$27,000 which remained from the original appropriation of \$41,000 provided for this purpose. Should the cost estimates for the redesigned building be less than the \$3,932,400 foreseen for the current design, the Secretary-General suggested that he be allowed to spend a further \$200,000 on the preparation of detailed estimates and working drawings for the revised building design. This would enable him to submit detailed plans and cost estimates to the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly; should they be accepted, construction could begin at the beginning of 1972; or

(b) That he might be authorized to obtain preliminary plans and cost estimates only and submit them to the General Assembly, at its twenty-sixth session, for its approval. Under this alternative, construction could not begin before the autumn of 1972, since the working drawings would first have to be prepared.

124. The Advisory Committee (A/8008/Add.13) was of the opinion that, in building projects of such magnitude, a cautious approach should be preferred and that it would be desirable to provide the General Assembly with an opportunity to study carefully the revised preliminary plans and approve the design before the working drawings. The Advisory Committee therefore recommended that the General Assembly approve the Secretary-General's alternative (b) above, which would not require the appropriation of additional funds in 1971.

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125. The Fifth Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it concur in the recommendations of the Advisory Committee and authorize the Secretary-General to carry forward into 1971 the unspent portion of the funds provided in 1970 for the programme of alterations and improvement for the United Nations building in Santiago (see paragraph 170, draft resolution IX below).

Work of the Informal Joint Committee on
Host Country Relations

126. The General Assembly in operative paragraph 7 of resolution 2818 (XXIV) of 17 December 1969 had requested the Secretary-General

"to reconstitute and convene on a regular basis the Informal Joint Committee on Host Country Relations, so that there will be a continuous interchange of views and exploration of problems between the diplomatic community, the Secretariat and the Government of the host country on matters of mutual interest and to report the results thereof to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session and annually thereafter."

127. In the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the reconstituted Informal Joint Committee (A/C.5/1319), it was noted that, during the reporting year, the Committee had identified a number of the issues relevant to its terms of reference. It was envisaged that examination of them would continue in 1971 with a view to seeking solutions to the problems of concern to the United Nations community.

128. Discussion of this item was held at the 1405th, 1408th, 1411th, 1414th, 1416th and 1417th meetings of the Committee. During the discussion, one delegation expressed the view that numerous steps toward the alleviation of many of the problems facing the United Nations community had been taken by the host country. A number of representatives, however, considered that much remained to be done in order to ensure that the Permanent Missions to the United Nations were able to perform their functions. They stressed the need for the authorities of the Government of the host country to provide appropriate protection to the staffs of permanent missions, particularly in the light of violent acts and threats to which certain missions had been subjected. Some of these delegations believed that some of the incidents which had occurred had not been dealt with effectively

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by the authorities of the host country. One delegation suggested that the host country should consider a public information campaign to acquaint its citizens more fully with the purposes and activities of the United Nations.

129. The representative of the United States of America explained the circumstances surrounding the various incidents mentioned by other delegations. He agreed that certain of these incidents were properly a cause for concern on the part of delegations. He gave assurances that the Government of the United States of America and the City of New York were using, and would continue to use, their best efforts to carry out their obligations.

130. A number of delegations pointed out that the Informal Joint Committee had not met often enough during the year and that it would be advantageous for the Secretary-General to consult with members of the Committee in the preparation of his report to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session. It was also suggested that the Committee deal with such items as housing, insurance, the establishment of a commissary and a comparison between privileges and immunities at United Nations Headquarters and at other cities in which United Nations offices are located.

131. At the 1411th meeting of the Committee, the delegation of Iraq introduced a draft resolution which he felt reflected the concern of his own and other delegations regarding this matter. The delegation of the United States of America introduced certain amendments to the text of the draft resolution which the delegation of Iraq subsequently accepted with certain changes.

132. At the 1417th meeting, the Committee approved the draft resolution, as amended by 72 votes to none, with 1 abstention (see paragraph 170, draft resolution X below).

Revenue-producing activities

133. In the course of general debate, many delegations made reference to the study which the Fifth Committee had requested the Secretary-General to undertake with a view to exploring short-range and long-range practical possibilities of

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increasing the income from present activities and, especially, of starting additional revenue-producing activities. An interim report was prepared by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/1329).

134. In his interim report, the Secretary-General stated that, after exploring the ideas expressed by various delegations for the initiation of new sources of revenue, he found that although such suggestions might well merit further study in long-range terms, considerations of a political, constitutional and financial nature made it unrealistic to expect any significant developments so far as United Nations revenue is concerned in the foreseeable future. Referring to the initiation of new commercial ventures, he noted that of the possibilities studied which would be in keeping with the dignity of the United Nations, none showed sufficient promise of success to warrant endorsement.

135. The Secretary-General therefore concluded that, at the present time, the most practical means of increasing revenue was the continued development or expansion of existing revenue-producing activities.

136. In this connexion, the Secretary-General was particularly impressed by the experience with the sale of medals commemorating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations and the World Youth Assembly and he believed that the sale of medals was a source of revenue that warranted further exploration. Under the circumstances, the Secretary-General proposes to develop in 1971 a programme for the issuance of medals on a regular basis and, for this purpose, to solicit offers from interested parties. It would be his intention to negotiate a contractual agreement whereby a producer would be licensed to issue United Nations medals under a royalty arrangement involving no expenditures on the part of the United Nations.

137. Due to the pressure of work, the Fifth Committee was not able to consider the report of the Secretary-General on this subject. It was understood that it would do so at the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly.

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138. The Secretary-General also intends to continue an active programme of promotion of the sale of United Nations postage stamps and to explore possibilities for the sale of additional attractive items in the Gift Centre and Souvenir Shop. It would be his intention to report any further developments in these areas at the time of submission of the budget estimates for the financial year 1972.

Revised estimates under expenditure sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 and under income sections 1, 3 and 4

139. At its 1421st meeting, the Fifth Committee considered revised estimates submitted by the Secretary-General under a number of expenditure and income sections (A/C.5/1358) as well as the related report by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/3008/Add.14).

140. Of the total additional appropriations in the amount of \$8,310,100 recommended by the Secretary-General under the expenditure sections, \$4,569,300 related to the decision taken by the Fifth Committee at its 1403rd meeting to recommend an increase in the salary scales of staff in the Professional category and above as from 1 July 1971, and \$2 million to an initial appropriation towards the United Nations share of the total estimated cost of the proposed new construction and improvement of additional premises at Headquarters authorized by the General Assembly, under certain stated conditions, in its resolution 2618 (XXIV) of 17 December 1969. Other major factors contributing to the additional requirements indicated by the Secretary-General included:

(a) A proposal by the Secretary-General to increase the salaries of Field Service personnel, in consequence of the proposed increase in Professional salaries;

(b) Increases in the salaries of General Service personnel, manual workers and local staff, along with the restructuring of General Service grade levels and scale at Headquarters; and

(c) Increased requirements arising from the need, based on current estimates, to provide for upward post classification movements for Professional staff in New York earlier than had already been provided for.

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141. Revised estimates of income submitted by the Secretary-General involved an increase of \$2,224,400 in the total amount approved in first reading.

142. In its related report, the Advisory Committee recommended a reduction of \$100,000 in the Secretary-General's revised estimates under Section 3. This amount represented the estimated cost of the proposed restructuring of the General Service category. The Secretary-General was authorized to adjust General Service salaries on the basis of best prevailing local conditions and within the limits of the appropriations at his disposal. The proposed action, however, had wider implications. The Advisory Committee believed that before recommending the inclusion of a budgetary provision for this purpose, it should have an outline of the proposal. Moreover, the proposal might be of interest to the special committee to be set up to consider the common system of salaries, allowances and other benefits, as recommended by the Fifth Committee at its 1403rd meeting. If in the course of 1971, the Secretary-General came forward with firm proposals for the restructuring of the General Service category, the Advisory Committee could consider any related request for additional budgetary resources by way of supplementary estimates for that year.

143. One delegation recalled its opposition to the proposed increase in the salary scales for staff in the Professional category and above as from 1 July 1971. As a consequence, this delegation could not support the revised estimates submitted under the various sections of the budget to give effect to that proposal.

144. The same delegation was opposed to the inclusion under section 7 for 1971 of the recommended amount of \$2 million towards the cost of the proposed new construction and major alteration of existing premises at Headquarters. This delegation considered that this project should not be embarked upon until conclusions had been reached on such vital matters as the redistribution of the Secretariat among the various localities where the provision of additional facilities was being undertaken or were envisaged, the related question of the optimum size and future growth of the establishment in respect of which management studies were currently in progress, as well as the appropriate distribution between New York and Geneva of staff engaged in economic, social and human rights activities, particularly in view of the fact that the preponderant share of

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meetings in this sector took place at Geneva. There were other advantages to be enjoyed at Geneva as compared to New York. Certain difficulties experienced in the latter locality had led a number of delegations at the twenty-fourth session to advocate a transfer of the Organization's headquarters to another centre. Finally, approval of the proposed appropriation for 1971 would be in contravention of paragraph 32 of the Advisory Committee's thirty-second report to the Assembly at its previous session (A/7835), in which it was noted that the Secretary-General would be authorized to proceed with the execution of the building project only after the Advisory Committee had reviewed and expressed its agreement to the total financing plan.

145. In reply to the latter point, the representative of the Secretary-General stated that the appropriation in question was being requested at the direction of the General Assembly in its resolution 2618 (XXIV) to the effect that "the United Nations budgetary appropriations for the purpose of the Headquarters project should not in any circumstances exceed \$25 million, to be spread over a period of ten years beginning in 1971". By the same resolution, the Secretary-General had been authorized to proceed with the actual execution of the project after a determination had been made by the Advisory Committee that the necessary funds, other than those to be appropriated by the General Assembly "are firmly pledged and committed". The present situation was that, of the total estimated requirement of \$80 million, the City of New York had undertaken to provide \$20 million, UNICEF \$5 million and UNDP \$10 million. Taking into account the amount of \$25 million to be provided for under the regular budget, this totalled \$60 million. The remaining \$20 million was to be contributed by the United States of America. In this regard, the Secretary-General was advised that authorizing legislation had been approved by the Senate of the United States Congress, that favourable action was expected this week by the United States House of Representatives on this authorization, and that the request for \$20 million in appropriations had been submitted by the President to the appropriate Committees of the Congress. It therefore appeared that it might be possible to submit the financing package to the Advisory Committee early next year and that execution of the project could commence shortly thereafter. Needless to say, the Secretary-General stood ready to

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proceed expeditiously. In this event, it would be necessary for United Nations funds to defray expenditures to be incurred in 1971. Since the Organization would spread its appropriations over a period of ten years, the other participants in the financing plan had every right to expect that United Nations funds would be used to meet early expenditures. The funds to be contributed by the other participants, on the other hand, would have to be expended long before the end of the ten-year period referred to. Precise cash requirements to be met by the United Nations in 1971 would depend on the date on which the Advisory Committee's agreement to proceed could be attained and the cash to be made available from other sources. In the meanwhile, an amount of \$2 million, rather than the appropriation of \$2.5 million envisaged in resolution 2618 (XXIV) was considered a reasonable estimate. In conclusion, the assurance could be given that no expenditures would be incurred until all the terms and conditions stated in the latter resolution had been fully met.

146. One delegation reiterated its previous position to the effect that it considered any action on further construction regrettable pending a thorough study of the possibility and desirability of relocating all or part of certain units of the United Nations as called for in operative paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 2618 (XXIV). If the majority of Members agreed nevertheless with the proposed appropriation at this time, the Committee's report should clearly indicate the prior conditions stated by the representative of the Secretary-General.

147. Two other delegations reiterated their support of the proposed extension and improvement of the Headquarters premises and of the budgetary provision currently sought by the Secretary-General for that purpose. It was recalled in this regard that the substance of the matter had already been decided upon by the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session and that it would be most inappropriate for the United Nations to accept financial participation in the project from other sources without making its own budgetary provision on the basis previously agreed upon. One of these delegations pointed out that, in terms of operative paragraph 4 of resolution 2618 (XXIV), the Secretary-General had been given the responsibility to examine in due course the question of redistribution of the staff among the

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various United Nations localities. This did not preclude action to provide extended facilities in New York which would be required in any event.

148. The representative of the Secretary-General replied to questions raised by a number of representatives on a number of related issues, which included the following:

(a) The amounts UNDP and UNICEF would be requested to make available in 1971 would depend on the proportion of the total commitments from other sources to which the Secretary-General would have access in that year; and

(b) Since the question of reimbursement of the UNDP contribution in the event of a possible decision to move that operation to another location was not an imminent contingency, no specific arrangements had been devised, but the maximum appropriation of \$25 million under the regular budget to which the General Assembly had agreed should be considered to be firm.

149. A number of delegations referred to proposals which had been made for the inclusion in the construction plans of certain recreational facilities for delegates and staff. In this regard, the representative of the Secretary-General took note with appreciation of an indication by the delegation of Finland of his Government's interest in assisting with the provision of a sauna bath facility.

150. By a separate vote of 56 to 8, with 6 abstentions, the Committee approved the revised estimates under section 7.

151. The revised estimates as a whole, as recommended by the Advisory Committee, were approved by a vote of 63 to 10, with 1 abstention.

152. Two representatives explained their votes.

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Study of the nature of the increases in the level of expenditure
in the United Nations regular budget

153. At its twenty-fourth session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 2617 (XXIV) in which it requested the Secretary-General to submit at its twenty-fifth session "an economic and financial analysis of the nature of the increase in the activities, staff and budget of the United Nations clearly distinguishing between the increase in money terms and that in real terms", and taking into account, to the extent possible, a certain number of factors. The Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/1307) prepared in response to that resolution.

154. During the course of the debate, some delegations criticized the report for what they felt was its lack of analysis and conclusions. Others felt that significant information, e.g. figures on actual levels of budgets and Gross National Products, and governmental contributions in the form of bilateral assistance and foreign investment, had been omitted; some expressed reservations as to the comparability of national budgets and the budgets of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. A few delegations were of the opinion that the report contained useful factual information, but some of these would have preferred that it be presented in a somewhat less condensed form.

155. One delegation stated that, despite the deficiencies of the report, it did clearly establish that the growth in the regular budget of the United Nations had been modest. In the view of this delegation, if the growth rate were deflated by the rate of increase in the cost of living and by the increase in membership, it would be seen that there has been hardly any growth in real terms in the size of the regular budget. It expressed the hope that the Secretary-General would prepare a further report which would take into account the criticisms expressed.

156. On the other hand, one delegation felt that the growth in the regular budget of the United Nations should not be viewed in isolation, but in the context of the average annual rate of growth for the United Nations system as a whole. Another delegation pointed out that the rate of growth of the regular budget in the last five years had in fact exceeded the rate of growth of world income.

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157. The delegations of Brazil, Chile, Guyana, India, Nigeria, Pakistan, the United Republic of Tanzania and Yugoslavia and Zambia circulated a draft resolution (A/C.5/L.1055), which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 2617 (XXIV) of 17 December 1969, which requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session an economic and financial analysis of the nature of the increase in the activities, staff and budget of the United Nations, clearly distinguishing between the increase in money terms and that in real terms,

"Having considered the Secretary-General's report on the subject (A/C.5/L.1307),

"Convinced that, in the year of the commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations, and on the threshold of the Second United Nations Development Decade, it would be appropriate for Member States to reaffirm their commitment to the Organization particularly in terms of increasing financial support,

"1. Takes note of the study prepared by the Secretary-General;

"2. Recognizes, on the basis of that study, that:

"(a) When an adjustment is made to take into account increases in the membership of the United Nations, increase in the number of working languages and a general rise in the cost of goods and services, there has been only a modest growth in real terms in the budgets of the United Nations and the specialized agencies during the period covered by the Secretary-General's study;

"(b) The percentage increase in the regular budget of the United Nations during the period 1950-68 is lower than the average of the increase in percentage in the national budgets and the GNP of Member States;

"(c) The bulk of the growth in the regular budgets of the United Nations and the specialized agencies has taken place mainly since 1958 in response to well-known and important developments during this period, particularly a steady increase in the membership of the Organization leading to the consideration of new issues, creation of new institutions and consequent increase in activities;

"3. Considers that as a consequence of the adoption of the international development strategy it is desirable that there should be a suitable growth in the activities undertaken by the United Nations system;

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"4. Urges Member Governments, particularly the larger contributors, to consider devoting an increasing level of resources to the total budgets of the United Nations system, in order to enable the organizations of that system to continue their present activities in a more effective way, and to undertake new activities to the benefit of the world community as a whole;

"5. Also urges Member Governments, in a spirit of renewed dedication to the United Nations and the principles embodied in the Charter, to maintain continuity in their contributions to the regular budgets of the organizations of the United Nations system, without detriment to increasing contributions to the various voluntary programmes and funds;

"6. Considers it important to achieve a better harmonization of the programming and budgetary policies of the United Nations through the establishment of closer links between the action of bodies dealing with substantive issues and those dealing with financial and budgetary questions with a view to achieving a more rational and more effective use of the resources that Member States put at the disposal of the Organization."

158. Several delegations expressed reservations concerning paragraphs 2 and 4 of the draft resolution; they felt that the latter paragraph was inconsistent with the terms of paragraph 6. The delegation of India, on behalf of the sponsors, emphasized the constructive intent of the draft resolution and their desire to achieve a consensus, and denied any attempt to apportion praise or blame. A revised text (A/C.5/L.1055/Rev.1) was subsequently submitted by the delegations of Brazil, Guyana, India, Nigeria, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia and Zambia at the 1413th meeting of the Committee. This text was approved by a roll-call vote of 60 to 10, with 4 abstentions.

159. The text appears as draft resolution XI in paragraph 170 below.

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FIRST READING OF THE BUDGET ESTIMATES

160. At its 1361st, 1362nd, 1364th, 1365th, 1366th, 1369th, 1384th, 1395th, 1399th and 1400th meetings, the Fifth Committee voted in first reading on the budget estimates for 1971.

161. The first reading decisions were taken on the basis of the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions^{19/} with regard to the initial estimates submitted by the Secretary-General,^{20/} and revised estimates resulting from decisions of the Economic and Social Council at its forty-eighth and forty-ninth sessions (A/C.5/1302 and Corr.1, A/8008/Add.1, and revised estimates under expenditure sections 3, 4, 8, 16, 18 and income section 1 (A/C.5/1322 and Corr.1, A/8008/Add.4).

162. The results of the decisions taken by the Committee in first reading on individual expenditure and income sections were as follows:

<u>Appropriation section</u>	<u>Recommended appropriation</u> \$	<u>In favour</u>	<u>Against</u>	<u>Abstentions</u>
1. Travel and other expenses of representatives, members of commissions, committees and other subsidiary bodies	1,424,000	Unanimously approved		
2. Special meetings and conferences	2,843,500	76	0	1
3. Salaries and wages	82,166,500	58	10	4
4. Common staff costs	18,843,000	59	9	3
5. Travel of staff	2,589,200	65	0	9
6. Payments under annex I, paragraphs 2 and 5, of the Staff Regulations; hospitality	159,000	Unanimously approved		
7. Buildings and improvements to premises	5,040,900	64	0	1
8. Permanent equipment	942,700	Unanimously approved		
9. Maintenance, operation and rental of premises	6,241,000	67	0	8
10. General expenses	5,900,000	62	0	12

19/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 8 (A/8008).

20/ Ibid., Supplement No. 6 (A/6006).

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<u>Appropriation section</u>	<u>Recommended appropriation</u> \$	<u>In favour</u>	<u>Against</u>	<u>Abstentions</u>
11. Printing	3,052,700	62	0	2
12. Special expenses	9,655,800	61	9	8
13.) Technical programmes	6,908,000	65	6	4
14.)				
15. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	10,431,800	81	0	4
16. United Nations Industrial Development Organization	11,808,000	76	0	1
17. Special missions	7,626,900	52	9	7
18. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	4,568,000	60	0	8
19. International Court of Justice	<u>1,426,600</u>	Unanimously approved		
Total	<u>181,627,600</u>			

<u>Income section</u>	<u>Recommended estimates</u> \$	<u>In favour</u>	<u>Against</u>	<u>Abstentions</u>
1. Staff assessment income	19,730,000	Unanimously approved		
2. Funds provided from extra-budgetary accounts	2,436,400	Unanimously approved		
3. General income	4,425,000	Unanimously approved		
4. Revenue-producing activities	<u>2,793,500</u>	Unanimously approved		
Total	<u>29,384,900</u>			

163. The observations made and reservations expressed by delegations in explanation of the vote during the first reading of the budget estimates are recorded in the summary records of the meetings at which the votes were taken.

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SECOND READING OF THE BUDGET ESTIMATES

164. The first reading decisions taken by the Committee at its 1361st, 1362nd, 1364th, 1365th, 1366th, 1369th, 1384th, 1395th, 1399th and 1400th meetings concerning certain expenditure and income sections were affected by subsequent actions taken on the basis of the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on certain revised estimates submitted by the Secretary-General under various sections of the budget, as well as on the appropriation required for the implementation of resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its current session on the recommendations of other main committees.

165. The relevant documentation and the amounts are listed below:

<u>Documentation</u>	<u>Estimates proposed by Secretary- General</u> \$	<u>Reductions recommended by Advisory Committee</u> \$	<u>Appropriation</u> \$
A. EXPENDITURE SECTIONS			
I. <u>Initial estimates</u> A/8006, A/8008)	183,974,800	(1,872,400)	182,102,400
II. <u>Revised estimates:</u>			
(i) Revised estimates resulting from decisions of the Economic and Social Council at its forty-eighth and forty-ninth sessions (A/C.5/1302 and Corr.1, A/8008/Add.1)	598,250	(200,450)	397,800
(A/C.5/1302/Add.1, A/8008/Add.10)	248,400	(52,100)	196,300
(ii) Electronic data-processing in the United Nations family of organizations (A/C.5/1305, A/8008/Add.2)	113,400	(10,000)	103,400
(iii) Revised estimates under expenditure sections 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 16 and 18 (A/C.5/1322 and Corr.1, A/8008/Add.4)	(953,600)	-	(953,600)
(iv) Fourth International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy (A/C.5/1346, A/C.5/SR.1405)	(3,300)	-	(3,300)

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<u>Documentation</u>	<u>Estimates proposed by Secretary- General</u> \$	<u>Reductions recommended by Advisory Committee</u> \$	<u>Appropriation</u> \$
A. EXPENDITURE SECTIONS (continued)			
II. <u>Revised estimates</u> (continued):			
(v) United Nations accommodation in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (A/C.5/1328 and Corr.1, A/8008/Add.12)	1,000,000	(100,000)	900,000
(vi) United Nations accommodation in Bangkok, Thailand (A/C.5/1325/Add.1, A/8008/Add.12)	1,200,000	(100,000)	1,100,000
(vii) Form of presentation of the United Nations budget and the duration of the budget cycle (A/C.5/1335, A/8217)	36,000	-	36,000
(viii) Revised estimates under expenditure sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 (A/C.5/1358, A/8008/Add.14)	8,390,100 ^{a/}	(100,000)	8,290,100
(ix) United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (A/C.5/1353, A/C.5/SR.1420, A/8260)	(645,000)	(25,000)	(670,000)
(x) United Nations building in Santiago, Chile (A/C.5/1349, A/8008/Add.13)	200,000	(200,000)	-
III. <u>Financial implications</u>			
(i) Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (A/C.5/1311, A/C.5/SR.1361, A/8120, General Assembly resolution 2623 (XXV))	4,000	(4,000)	-

^{a/} Includes \$4,569,300 for increase in Professional and higher categories salaries as from 1 July 1971, on the basis of the decision taken by the Fifth Committee at its 1403rd meeting.

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<u>Documentation</u>	<u>Estimates proposed by Secretary- General</u> \$	<u>Reductions recommended by Advisory Committee</u> \$	<u>Appropriation</u> \$
III. <u>Financial implications (continued)</u>			
(ii) Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its twenty-third session (A/C.5/1314 and Add.1, A/C.5/SR.1371, A/8159, General Assembly resolution 2634 (XXV))	24,200	(24,200)	-
(iii) Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination (A/C.5/1326, A/C.5/SR.1384, A/8167, General Assembly resolution 2646 (XXV))	14,800	-	14,800
(iv) Question of Namibia (A/C.5/1334, A/8008/Add.6, A/8211, General Assembly resolution 2678 (XXV))	41,200	(7,200)	34,000
(A/C.5/1338, A/8003/Add.6, A/8211, General Assembly resolution 2679 (XXV))	50,000	-	50,000
(v) Report of the Special Committee on the Policies of <u>Apartheid</u> of the Government of the Republic of South Africa (A/C.5/1337, A/8008/Add.7, A/8200, General Assembly resolution 2671 D (XXV))	6,400	-	6,400
(A/C.5/1340, A/8003/Add.7, A/8200, General Assembly resolution 2671 C (XXV))	15,800	-	15,800
(vi) Review of the role of the International Court of Justice (A/C.5/1339, A/C.5/SR.1401, A/8239 and Corr.1, General Assembly resolution 2723 (XXV))	11,100	-	11,100
(vii) <u>Ad Hoc Special Committee of Government Experts</u> to review United Nations common system of salaries, allowances and other benefits (A/C.5/L.1053/Rev.1, A/C.5/SR.1403, A/8099)	192,900	(17,900)	175,000

<u>Documentation</u>	<u>Estimates proposed by Secretary- General</u> \$	<u>Reductions recommended by Advisory Committee</u> \$	<u>Appropriation</u> \$
III. <u>Financial implications</u> (continued)			
(viii) Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security (A/C.5/1345, A/3003/Add.11, A/3199, General Assembly resolution 2667 (XXV))	153,100	-	153,100
(ix) United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law (A/C.5/1347, A/C.5/SR.1411, A/8223, General Assembly resolution 2698 (XXV))	23,600	(3,600)	20,000
(x) Measures to be taken against nazism and racial intolerance (A/C.5/1355, A/C.5/SR.1418, A/8263, General Assembly resolution 2713 (XXV))	11,500	(11,500)	-
(xi) United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (A/C.5/1354, A/C.5/SR.1415, A/8229, General Assembly resolution 2706 (XXV))	100,000	-	100,000
(xii) International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space (A/C.5/1359, A/C.5/SR.1419, A/8262)	15,000	(15,000)	-
(xiii) Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/C.5/1360, A/C.5/SR.1419, A/8247, General Assembly resolution 2708 (XXV))	160,000	(160,000)	-
(xiv) Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories (A/C.5/1381, A/C.5/SR.1419, A/8245, General Assembly resolution 2727 (XXV))	93,750	(23,750)	70,000
	<u>195,076,400</u>	<u>(2,927,100)</u>	<u>192,149,300</u>
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<u>Documentation</u>	<u>Estimates submitted by Secretary- General</u> \$	<u>Increase or (Decrease) recommended by Advisory Cttee.</u> \$	<u>Estimates of Income</u> \$
B. INCOME SECTIONS			
(a) Initial estimates (A/8006, A/8008)	29,779,900	(256,300)	29,523,600
(b) Revised estimates under income sections 1 and 4 (A/C.5/1322 and Corr.1, A/8008/Add.4)	29,000	-	29,000
(c) Revised estimates under income sections 1, 3, 4 (A/C.5/1358, A/8008/Add.14)	<u>2,224,400</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,224,400</u>
	<u>32,033,300</u>	<u>(256,300)</u>	<u>31,777,000</u>
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166. The final requirements under the various sections of the budget are enumerated below:

<u>Section</u>	\$	\$
1. Approved in first reading at 1365th meeting	1,424,000	
Revised estimates approved at 1421st meeting (A/C.5/1358, A/8008/Add.14)	<u>(36,900)</u>	1,387,100
2. Approved in first reading at 1365th meeting	2,843,500	
Revised estimate resulting from decisions of the Economic and Social Council at its forty-eighth and forty-ninth sessions - United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (A/C.5/1302/Add.1, A/8008/Add.10, A/8196, General Assembly resolution 2657 (XXV))	196,300	
Fourth International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy (A/C.5/1346, A/C.5/SR.1405))	(3,300)	
Revised estimates approved at 1421st meeting (A/C.5/1358, A/8008/Add.14)	106,300	
<u>Ad Hoc</u> Special Committee of Government Experts to review United Nations common system of salaries, allowances and other benefits (A/C.5/L.1053/Rev.1, A/C.5/SR.1403, A/8099)	<u>175,000</u>	3,317,800

<u>Section</u>	\$	\$
3. Approved in first reading at 1400th meeting	82,166,500	
Electronic data-processing in the United Nations family of organizations approved at 1384th meeting (A/C.5/1305, A/8008/Add.2)	(240,300)	
Form of presentation of the United Nations budget and the duration of the budget cycle (A/C.5/1335, A/8217)	36,000	
Review of the role of the International Court of Justice (A/C.5/1339, A/C.5/SR.1401, A/8239 and Corr.1, General Assembly resolution 2723 (XXV))	11,100	
Report of the Special Committee on the Policies of <u>Apartheid</u> of the Government of the Republic of South Africa (A/C.5/1340, A/8008/Add.7, A/8200, General Assembly resolution 2671 C (XXV))	10,800	
Economic and Social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security (A/C.5/1345, A/8008/Add.11, A/8199, General Assembly resolution 2667 (XXV))	150,800	
Revised estimates approved at 1421st meeting (A/C.5/1358, A/8008/Add.14)	<u>4,023,800</u>	86,158,700
4. Approved in first reading at 1400th meeting	18,843,000	
Electronic data-processing in the United Nations family of organizations approved at 1384th meeting (A/C.5/1305, A/8008/Add.2)	16,300	
Revised estimates approved at 1421st meeting (A/C.5/1358, A/8008/Add.14)	<u>726,000</u>	19,585,300
5. Approved in first reading at 1365th meeting	2,589,200	
Revised estimates approved at 1400th meeting (A/C.5/1322 and Corr.1, A/8008/Add.4)	<u>9,100</u>	2,598,300
6. Approved in first reading at 1361st meeting	<u>159,000</u>	159,000

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<u>Section</u>	\$	\$
7. Approved in first reading at 1400th meeting	5,040,900	
United Nations accommodation in Addis Ababa (A/C.5/1328 and Corr.1, A/8008/Add.12)	900,000	
United Nations accommodation in Bangkok (A/C.5/1325 and Add.1, A/8008/Add.12)	1,100,000	
Revised estimates approved at 1421st meeting (A/C.5/1358, A/8008/Add.14)	<u>2,000,000</u>	9,040,900
8. Approved in first reading at 1395th meeting	942,700	
Revised estimate (A/C.5/1358, A/8008/Add.14)	<u>20,000</u>	962,700
9. Approved in first reading at 1366th meeting	6,241,000	
Revised estimates approved at 1400th meeting (A/C.5/1322, A/8008/Add.4)	3,000	
Revised estimates approved at 1421st meeting (A/C.5/1358, A/8008/Add.14)	<u>74,000</u>	6,318,000
10. Approved in first reading at 1364th meeting	5,900,000	
Electronic data-processing in the United Nations family of organizations approved at 1384th meeting (A/C.5/1302, A/8008/Add.2)	(462,000)	
Report of the Special Committee on the Policies of <u>Apartheid</u> of the Government of the Republic of South Africa (A/C.5/1340, A/8008/Add.7, A/8200, General Assembly resolution 2671 C (XXV))	5,000	
Revised estimates approved at 1400th meeting (A/C.5/1322, A/8008/Add.4)	<u>(93,100)</u>	5,349,900

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<u>Section</u>	\$	\$
11. Approved in first reading at 1369th meeting	3,052,700	
Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination (A/C.5/1326, A/C.5/SR.1384, A/8167, General Assembly resolution 2646 (XXV))	14,800	
Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security (A/C.5/1345, A/8008/Add.11, A/8199, General Assembly resolution 2667 (XXV))	2,300	
Revised estimates approved at 1421st meeting (A/C.5/1358, A/8008/Add.14)	<u>42,500</u>	3,112,300
12. Approved in first reading at 1362nd meeting	9,655,800	
Electronic data-processing in the United Nations family of organizations approved at 1384th meeting (A/C.5/1302, A/8008/Add.2)	789,400	
Question of Namibia (A/C.5/1338, A/8008/Add.6, A/8211, General Assembly resolution 2679 (XXV))	50,000	
United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law (A/C.5/1347, A/C.5/SR.1411, A/8223, General Assembly resolution 2698 (XXV))	20,000	
United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (A/C.5/1354, A/C.5/SR.1415, A/8229, General Assembly resolution 2706 (XXV))	100,000	
Revised estimates approved at 1421st meeting (A/C.5/1388, A/8008/Add.14)	<u>32,300</u>	10,647,500
13. Approved in first reading at 1399th meeting	<u>5,408,000</u>	5,408,000
14. Approved in first reading at 1384th meeting	<u>1,500,000</u>	1,500,000
15. Approved in first reading at 1384th meeting	10,431,800	
Postponement of UNCTAD III (A/C.5/1353, A/C.5/SR.1420, A/8260)	(670,000)	

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<u>Section</u>	\$	\$
15. Revised estimates approved at 1421st meeting (A/C.5/1358, A/8008/Add.14)	<u>310,500</u>	10,072,300
16. Approved in first reading at 1399th meeting	11,808,000	
Revised estimates approved at 1421st meeting (A/C.5/1358, A/8008/Add.14)	<u>414,500</u>	12,222,500
17. Approved in first reading at 1369th meeting	7,626,900	
Question of Namibia (A/C.5/1334, A/8008/Add.6, A/8211, General Assembly resolution 2678 (XXV))	34,000	
Report of the Special Committee on the Policies of <u>Apartheid</u> of the Government of the Republic of <u>South Africa</u> (A/C.5/1337, A/8008/Add.7, A/8200, General Assembly resolution 2671 D (XXV))	6,400	
Revised estimates approved at 1421st meeting (A/C.5/1358, A/8008/Add.14)	395,800	
Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories (A/C.5/1361, A/C.5/SR.1419, A/8245, General Assembly resolution 2727 (XXV))	<u>70,000</u>	8,133,100
18. Approved in first reading at 1395th meeting	4,568,000	
Revised estimates approved at 1421st meeting (A/C.5/1358, A/8008/Add.14)	<u>154,000</u>	4,722,000
19. Approved in first reading at 1365th meeting	1,426,600	
Revised estimates approved at 1421st meeting (A/C.5/1358, A/8008/Add.14)	<u>27,300</u>	<u>1,453,900</u>
Grand Total		<u>192,149,300</u>

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<u>Income</u> <u>Section</u>	\$	\$
1. Approved in first reading at 1400th meeting	19,730,000	
Revised estimates approved at 1421st meeting (A/C.5/1358, A/8008/Add.14)	<u>1,933,000</u>	21,663,000
2. Approved in first reading at 1365th meeting	<u>2,436,400</u>	2,436,400
3. Approved in first reading at 1365th meeting	4,425,000	
Revised estimates approved at 1421st meeting (A/C.5/1358, A/8008/Add.14)	<u>330,400</u>	4,755,400
4. Approved in first reading at 1365th meeting	2,793,500	
Revised estimates approved at 1400th meeting (A/C.5/1322, A/8008/Add.4)	167,700	
Revised estimates approved at 1421st meeting (A/C.5/1358, A/8008/Add.14)	<u>(39,000)</u>	<u>2,922,200</u>
Total, Income sections		<u><u>31,777,000</u></u>

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167. At its 1422nd meeting, the Committee considered the second reading of the budget estimates for the financial year 1971. The results of the voting were as follows:

<u>Appropriation section</u>	<u>Recommended appropriation</u> \$	<u>In favour</u>	<u>Against</u>	<u>Abstentions</u>
1	1,387,100	Unanimously approved		
2	3,317,800	70	0	1
3	86,158,700	57	10	4
4	19,585,300	60	11	3
5	2,598,300	64	0	111
6	159,000	Unanimously approved		
7	9,040,900	60	10	4
8	962,700	75	0	1
9	6,318,000	63	0	12
10	5,349,900	63	0	13
11	3,112,300	Unanimously approved		
12	10,647,500	54	15	6
13	5,408,000	67	7	4
14	1,500,000	66	6	6
15	10,072,300	Unanimously approved		
16	12,222,500	Unanimously approved		
17	8,133,100	56	11	9
18	4,722,000	67	0	11
19	1,453,900	Unanimously approved		
Total	192,149,300	64	9	6

<u>Income section</u>		
1	21,663,000	Unanimously approved
2	2,436,400	Unanimously approved
3	4,755,400	Unanimously approved
4	2,922,200	Unanimously approved
Total income	31,777,000	Unanimously approved

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ESTABLISHED POSTS

168. The decisions of the Committee under sections 3, 15, 16, 18, 19 and under income sections 3 and 4 involved the approval of established posts for the various departments and activities covered by these sections, as follows:

Category and level	Section 3 ^{a/}	Section 15	Section 16	Section 18	Section 19	Income Section 3	Income Section 4	Total
	Salaries and wages	United Nations Conference on Trade and Devel- opment	United Nations Industrial Development Organiza- tion	Office of the United Nations High Com- missioner for Refugees	Inter- national Court of Justice	Revenue- producing ^{c/} activities	Revenue- producing ^{d/} activities	
I. Secretary-General	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Under-Secretary- General	10	1	1	1	1	-	-	14
Assistant Secretary- General	11	-	-	1	-	-	-	12
Director	53	9	6	2	1	-	-	71
Principal Officer	138	15	20	5	-	-	1	179
II. Professional								
Senior Officer	324	36	55	24	4	-	5	448
First Officer	612	55	93	27	3	-	2	792
Second Officer	800	75	95	26	2	1	7	1,006
Associate and Assistant Officer	454	29	42	24	5	-	10	564
Total I and II	2,403	220	312	110	16	1	25	3,087
III. General Service								
Principal level	340	14	-	7	-	-	16	377
Other levels	2,262	243	344	191	18	3	96	3,157
Total III	2,602	257	344	198	18	3	112	3,534

Category and level	Section 3 ^{a/} Salaries and wages	Section 15 United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	Section 16 United Nations Industrial Development Organization	Section 18 Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	Section 19 International Court of Justice	Income Section 3 Revenue-producing activities ^{c/}	Income Section 4 Revenue-producing activities ^{d/}	Total
IV. Local level	<u>1,083</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,083</u>
V. Manual Workers	<u>286</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>362</u>
Total I, II, III, IV, and V	<u>6,374</u>	<u>477^{b/}</u>	<u>732</u>	<u>308</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>137</u>	<u>8,066</u>

a/ Established posts for departments and offices at Headquarters; United Nations Office at Geneva, Information Centres; the secretariats of the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut, and of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) and for Latin America (ECLA) and the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board.

b/ Excludes forty-three professional and fifty-two general service posts relating to the Joint UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre.

c/ Established posts for Garage Administration.

d/ Established posts for the United Nations Postal Administration, Sales Section and Visitors' Service at Headquarters and Geneva, and for Commercial Management Services at Headquarters.

Draft resolutions for 1971

169. At its 1422nd and 1423rd meetings, the Committee adopted draft resolutions I (A, B and C), II and III contained in paragraph 170 below. The voting was as follows:

	<u>In favour</u>	<u>Against</u>	<u>Abstaining</u>
Draft resolution I A	61	9	6
B	Unanimously approved		
C	66	0	12
Draft resolution II	60	10	0
Draft resolution III	61	0	10

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE

170. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

DRAFT RESOLUTION I

Budget for the financial year 1971

A

Budget appropriations for the financial year 1971

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the financial year 1971:

1. Appropriations totalling \$US192,149,300 are hereby voted for the following purposes:

		(US dollars)
<u>Part</u>	I. <u>Sessions of the General Assembly, the councils, commissions and committees; special meetings and conferences</u>	
1.	Travel and other expenses of representatives and members of commissions, committees and other subsidiary bodies	1,387,100
2.	Special meetings and conferences	<u>3,317,800</u>
TOTAL, PART I		4,704,900

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(US dollars)

<u>Part</u>	II. <u>Staff costs and related expenses</u>		
3.	Salaries and wages	86,158,700	
4.	Common staff costs	19,585,300	
5.	Travel of staff	2,598,300	
6.	Payments under annex I, paragraphs 2 and 5, of the Staff Regulations; hospitality	<u>159,000</u>	
	TOTAL, PART II		108,501,300
<u>Part</u>	III. <u>Premises, equipment, supplies and services</u>		
7.	Buildings and improvements to premises	9,040,900	
8.	Permanent equipment	962,700	
9.	Maintenance, operation and rental of premises	6,318,000	
10.	General expenses	5,349,900	
11.	Printing	<u>3,112,300</u>	
	TOTAL, PART III		24,783,800
<u>Part</u>	IV. <u>Special expenses</u>		
12.	Special expenses	<u>10,647,500</u>	
	TOTAL, PART IV		10,647,500
<u>Part</u>	V. <u>Technical programmes</u>		
13.	Economic development, social development, public administration, human rights advisory services and narcotic drugs control	5,408,000	
14.	Industrial development	<u>1,500,000</u>	
	TOTAL, PART V		6,908,000
<u>Part</u>	VI. <u>United Nations Conference on Trade and Development</u>		
15.	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	<u>10,072,300</u>	
	TOTAL, PART VI		10,072,300 /...

(US dollars)

<u>Part</u>	VII. <u>United Nations Industrial Development Organization</u>		
16.	United Nations Industrial Development Organization	<u>12,222,500</u>	
	TOTAL, PART VII		12,222,500
<u>Part</u>	VIII. <u>Special missions</u>		
17.	Special missions	<u>8,133,100</u>	
	TOTAL, PART VIII		8,133,100
<u>Part</u>	IX. <u>Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees</u>		
18.	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	<u>4,722,000</u>	
	TOTAL, PART IX		4,722,000
<u>Part</u>	X. <u>International Court of Justice</u>		
19.	International Court of Justice	<u>1,453,900</u>	
	TOTAL, PART X		1,453,900
	GRAND TOTAL		<u>192,149,300</u>

2. The Secretary-General shall be authorized to transfer credits between sections of the budget with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

3. The appropriations for technical assistance programmes under part V shall be administered in accordance with the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, except that the definition of obligations and the period of validity of obligations shall be in accordance with the procedures and practices established for the Technical Assistance component of the United Nations Development Programme;

4. The provisions under sections 1, 3, 5 and 11, in a total amount of \$281,000 relating to the International Narcotics Control Board, shall be administered as a unit;

5. In addition to the appropriations voted under paragraph 1 above, an amount of \$19,000 is appropriated from the accumulated income of the Library

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Endowment Fund for the purchase of books, periodicals, maps and library equipment and for such other expenses of the Library at the Palais des Nations as are in accordance with the objects and provisions of the endowment.

B

Income estimates for the financial year 1971

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the financial year 1971:

1. Estimates of income other than assessments on Member States totalling \$US31,777,000 are approved as follows:

Income section		(US dollars)
<hr/>		
	I. <u>Income from staff assessment</u>	
1.	Income from staff assessment	<u>21,663,000</u>
	TOTAL, PART I	21,663,000
<hr/>		
Part	II. <u>Other income</u>	
2.	Funds provided from extra-budgetary accounts	2,436,400
3.	General income	4,755,400
4.	Revenue-producing activities	<u>2,922,200</u>
	TOTAL, PART II	<u>10,114,000</u>
	GRAND TOTAL	<u><u>31,777,000</u></u>
<hr/>		

2. The income from staff assessment shall be credited to the Tax Equalization Fund in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955;

3. Direct expenses of the United Nations Postal Administration, services to visitors, catering and related services, and the sale of publications, shall be charged against the income derived from those activities.

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Financing of appropriations for the financial year 1971

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the financial year 1971:

1. Budget appropriations totalling \$US192,149,300, together with supplementary appropriations for 1970 totalling \$536,950, shall be financed in accordance with regulations 5.1 and 5.2 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations as follows:

(a) As to \$10,114,000, by income other than staff assessment approved under resolution B above;

(b) As to \$1,861,724, by the amount available in the surplus account for the financial year 1969;

(c) As to \$1,991,710, by the revised income other than staff assessment for 1970;

(d) As to \$178,718,816, by assessment on Member States in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2654 (XXV) of 4 December 1970 on the scale of assessments for the financial years 1971, 1972 and 1973;

2. There shall be set off against the assessment on Member States, in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, their respective shares in the Tax Equalization Fund in a total amount of \$21,894,529, comprising:

(a) \$21,663,000, being the estimated staff assessment income for 1971;

(b) \$206,529, being the excess of actual income over the approved estimates of income from staff assessment for 1969;

(c) \$25,000, being the increase in the revised income from staff assessment for 1970.

DRAFT RESOLUTION II

Unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for the financial year 1971

The General Assembly

1. Authorizes the Secretary-General, with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and subject to the Financial Regulations of the United Nations and the provisions of paragraph 3 below, to enter into commitments to meet unforeseen and extraordinary expenses in the financial year 1971, provided that the concurrence of the Advisory Committee shall not be necessary for:

(a) Such commitments, not exceeding a total of \$US2 million, as the Secretary-General certifies relate to the maintenance of peace and security;

(b) Such commitments as the President of the International Court of Justice certifies relate to expenses occasioned by:

(i) The designation of ad hoc judges (Statute of the Court, Article 31), not exceeding a total of \$37,500;

(ii) The appointment of assessors (Statute, Article 30), or the calling of witnesses and the appointment of experts (Statute, Article 50), not exceeding a total of \$25,000;

(iii) The holding of sessions of the Court away from The Hague (Statute, Article 22), not exceeding a total of \$75,000;

2. Resolves that the Secretary-General shall report to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session all commitments made under the provisions of the present resolution, together with the circumstances relating thereto, and shall submit supplementary estimates to the Assembly in respect of such commitments;

3. Decides that if, as a result of a decision of the Security Council, commitments relating to the maintenance of peace and security should arise in an estimated total exceeding \$10 million before the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly, a special session of the Assembly shall be convened by the Secretary-General to consider the matter.

DRAFT RESOLUTION III

Working Capital Fund for the financial year 1971

The General Assembly

Resolves that:

1. The Working Capital Fund shall be established for the year ending 31 December 1971 in the amount of \$US 40 million;
2. Member States shall make advances to the Working Capital Fund in accordance with the scale adopted by the General Assembly for contributions of Members to the budget for the financial year 1971;
3. There shall be set off against this allocation of advances:
 - (a) Credits to Member States resulting from transfers made in 1959 and 1960 from surplus account to the Working Capital Fund in a total amount of \$1,079,158;
 - (b) Cash advances paid by Member States to the Working Capital Fund for the financial year 1970 under General Assembly resolution 2615 (XXIV) of 17 December 1969;
4. Should the credits and the advances paid by any Member State to the Working Capital Fund for 1970 exceed the amount of that Member State's advance under the provisions of paragraph 2 above, the excess shall be set off against the amount of the contribution payable by the Member State in respect of the financial year 1971;
5. The Secretary-General is authorized to advance from the Working Capital Fund:
 - (a) Such sums as may be necessary to finance budgetary appropriations pending the receipt of contributions; sums so advanced shall be reimbursed as soon as receipts from contributions are available for the purpose;
 - (b) Such sums as may be necessary to finance commitments which may be duly authorized under the provisions of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, in particular resolution (XXV) of December 1970 relating to unforeseen and extraordinary expenses; the Secretary-General shall make provision in the budget estimates for reimbursing the Working Capital Fund;

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(c) Such sums as, together with net sums outstanding for the same purpose, do not exceed \$150,000, to continue the revolving fund to finance miscellaneous self-liquidating purchases and activities; advances in excess of the total of \$150,000 may be made with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

(d) With the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, such sums as may be required to finance payments of advance insurance premiums where the period of insurance extends beyond the end of the financial year in which payment is made; the Secretary-General shall make provision in the budget estimates of each year, during the life of the related policies, to cover the charges applicable to each such year;

(e) Such sums as may be necessary to enable the Tax Equalization Fund to meet current commitments pending the accumulation of credits; such advances shall be repaid as soon as credits are available in the Tax Equalization Fund;

6. Should the provision in paragraph 1 above prove inadequate to meet the purposes normally related to the Working Capital Fund, the Secretary-General is authorized to utilize, in 1971, cash from special funds and accounts in his custody, under the conditions approved in General Assembly resolution 1341 (XIII) of 13 December 1958, or the proceeds of loans authorized by the Assembly.

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DRAFT RESOLUTION IV

Electronic data processing in the United Nations
family of organizations

The General Assembly

Takes note with appreciation of the report by the Auditor-General of Canada on "Electronic Data Processing in the United Nations Family of Organizations";^{21/}

Takes note of the observations and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions set forth in its third report to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session;^{22/}

Authorizes the Secretary-General, subject to appropriate action by the legislative bodies of the United Nations Development Programme and the World Health Organization, to proceed with implementation of the proposals as set forth in paragraph 5 of the Advisory Committee's report;

Invites all other agencies in the United Nations system to consider seriously the possibility of joining with the United Nations, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Development Programme as partners in the International Computing Centre at Geneva;

Requests the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to enter into consultations with a view to reaching final agreement at the secretariat level on the terms of reference and administrative arrangements for the proposed Inter-organization Board for information systems and related activities;

Further requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session on all aspects of implementation of the aforementioned proposals.

^{21/} A/8072, annex.

^{22/} A/8008/Add.2.

DRAFT RESOLUTION V

Salary scales for the Professional and
higher categories

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,^{23/} together with the relevant reports of the International Civil Service Advisory Board^{24/} and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,^{25/}

1. Decides that:

(a) With effect from 1 July 1971, paragraphs 1 and 3 of annex I to the Staff Regulations shall be amended to read as follows:

"Annex I, paragraph 1, Salary and allowances

The Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, having a status equivalent to that of the executive head of a major specialized agency, shall receive a salary of \$US47,000 per year, the Under-Secretary-General shall receive a salary of \$US43,750 per year and an Assistant Secretary-General shall receive a salary of \$US39,150 per year, subject to the Staff Assessment Plan provided in Staff Regulation 3.3 and to post adjustments wherever applied. If otherwise eligible, they shall receive the allowances which are available to staff members generally."

"Annex I, paragraph 3, Salary scales

Except as provided in paragraph 6 of the present annex, the salary scales for staff members in the Principal Officer and Director category and in the Professional category shall be as follows (subject to the Staff Assessment Plan provided in Staff Regulation 3.3 and to post adjustments wherever applied):

^{23/} A/C.5/1303 and Add.1.

^{24/} A/C.5/1303, annex A.

^{25/} A/8008/Add.3.

(In US dollars)

Principal Officer and Director category

Director \$31,200 by increments of \$840 to \$33,720
Principal Officer \$26,000 by increments of \$840 to \$31,040

Professional category

Senior Officer \$22,700 by increments of \$650 to \$28,550
First Officer \$18,120 by increments of \$560 to \$24,280
Second Officer \$14,690 by increments of \$480 to \$20,450
Associate Officer \$11,820 by increments of \$400 to \$15,820
Assistant Officer \$ 9,010 by increments of \$370 to \$12,340"

- (b) In applying paragraph 9 of annex I of the Staff Regulations:
 - (i) The amounts of post adjustment for each 5 per cent variation in the cost of living above or below the new base level shall, at all the main headquarters areas and normally at all other offices, be those specified in annex C of the report of the Secretary-General;
 - (ii) The United Nations post adjustment index at Geneva shall be changed from 100 as of 1 January 1966 to 100 as of January 1969 in view of the consolidation of two classes of post adjustment in the base salaries, and the post adjustment indices at all other duty stations shall be adjusted accordingly by 100/110 as from 1 July 1971."

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DRAFT RESOLUTION VI

Establishment of the Special Committee for the Review
of the United Nations Salary System

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on salary scales for the Professional and higher categories^{26/} and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,^{27/}

Convinced that the Noblemaire principle which has been the basis of the international salary system has led to a number of serious anomalies in its contemporary application,

Noting that the system of establishing salaries for the General Service category in some areas has also given rise to considerable difficulties and concern,

Taking into account the fact that there has been no comprehensive review of the United Nations common system of salaries, allowances, grants, superannuation and other benefits since 1956,

Recalling its resolution 975 (X) of 15 December 1955 which established a Salary Review Committee in whose report^{28/} it was indicated that as the international civil service increased in size and complexity changes would need to be made in the system which the Committee then recommended,

1. Decides to establish a Special Committee for the Review of the United Nations Salary System, consisting of government experts from eleven Member States to be nominated by the President of the General Assembly, it being understood that these States will nominate individuals of recognized standing and experience to serve on the Committee;

2. Requests the Special Committee to undertake a thorough review of the long-term principles and criteria which should govern the whole United Nations common system of salaries, allowances, grants, superannuation and other benefits and to report, inter alia, its conclusions and recommendations on the following:

(a) The structure of categories and grades which will best enable the international civil service to discharge its functions with efficiency and reasonable economy;

^{26/} A/C.5/1303 and Add.1.

^{27/} A/8008/Add.3.

^{28/} A/3209.

- (b) The base of the system;
 - (c) The principles which should govern the establishment of the salary scales and other conditions of service for the various categories;
 - (d) The level of salaries and allowances, and the fringe benefits for the various grades;
 - (e) Such other matters concerning the system as it may deem relevant;
3. Suggests that the Special Committee could establish such panels or subsidiary groups of experts as will ensure that adequate time is devoted to the subjects under study;
4. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the Special Committee, to arrange for such additional assistance by way of staff or consultants as the Committee may need;
5. Requests the Secretary-General:
- (a) To transmit to the Special Committee the reports of earlier review committees, the views expressed by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the summary records of relevant Fifth Committee discussions;
 - (b) To invite, and to transmit to the Special Committee, the comments and views on the salary system and possible modifications thereof of States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies in the United Nations common system; of the specialized agencies themselves, and of the staff associations of the organizations;
6. Invites the Special Committee to seek evidence from such other quarters as it may deem useful;
7. Invites the International Civil Service Advisory Board to express its views on the report of the Special Committee;
8. Requests the Special Committee to transmit its report, together with the comments of the International Civil Service Advisory Board, through the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VII

Programme of major maintenance of and improvements to the Palais des Nations,
Geneva, and extension of the Palais des Nations

The General Assembly

Takes note of the reports of the Secretary-General dealing with the programme of major maintenance and improvements to the Palais des Nations, Geneva,^{29/} as well as his report on the extension of the Palais des Nations,^{30/}

Approves the programme of major maintenance of and improvements to the Palais des Nations as set out in the Secretary-General's report and the provisions relating to the repayment of the loan appearing in that report,^{31/} as well as the measures provided in the report of the Advisory Committee concerning the extension of the Palais des Nations.^{32/}

^{29/} A/C.5/1332.

^{30/} A/C.5/1331.

^{31/} Ibid., para. 22.

^{32/} A/8008/Add.8, para. 30.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VIII

United Nations accommodation in Bangkok and Addis Ababa

The General Assembly

Takes note with appreciation of the reports of the Secretary-General dealing with United Nations accommodation in Bangkok^{33/} and Addis Ababa^{34/} and of the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,^{35/}

Expresses its appreciation of the generous offers of the Governments of the host countries,

Concurs in the observations and recommendations of the Advisory Committee,^{36/}

Authorizes the Secretary-General, bearing in mind those observations and recommendations, to proceed in accordance with the recommendations contained in his reports,^{37/}

Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly annually on the progress made on the construction of these two projects.

^{33/} A/C.5/1325 and Add.1.

^{34/} A/C.5/1328 and Add.1.

^{35/} A/8008/Add.12.

^{36/} Ibid., paras. 26-36.

^{37/} A/C.5/1325, paras. 21 and 22, and A/C.5/1328, paras. 17 and 18.

DRAFT RESOLUTION IX

United Nations building in Santiago

The General Assembly

Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General dealing with the programme of modification and improvement of existing premises and the proposed construction of an additional office building in Santiago, 38/ as well as the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions; 39/

Concurs in the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as set out in its report; 40/

Authorizes the Secretary-General to carry forward into 1971 the unencumbered balance of the funds provided in 1970 for the programme of modification and improvement of the existing United Nations building in Santiago, and for the preparation of preliminary plans and cost estimates for the proposed additional office building.

38/ A/C.5/1349.

39/ A/8008/Add.13.

40/ Ibid.

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DRAFT RESOLUTION X

Work of the Informal Joint Committee on
Host Country Relations

The General Assembly,

Recalling resolution 2618 (XXIV) of 17 December 1969, in which it requested the Secretary-General to constitute and convene on a regular basis the Informal Joint Committee on Host Country Relations, so that there would be a continuous interchange of views and exploration of problems among the diplomatic community, the Secretariat and the Government of the host country on matters of mutual interest, and to report the results thereof to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session and annually thereafter,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Informal Joint Committee on Host Country Relations, ^{41/}

Noting that the Informal Joint Committee on Host Country Relations has provided a forum for an airing of views on a variety of matters of interest to Member States,

Welcoming the ratification by the Government of the host country of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations,

Considering that the Informal Joint Committee on Host Country Relations should continue and intensify its consideration of matters of concern to the Permanent Missions to the United Nations and to the host country,

Considering further that a systematic review of the privileges, immunities and conditions of life of diplomatic and Secretariat personnel in New York should now be carried out,

Having heard the views expressing deep concern about the relations between the host country and the diplomatic missions accredited to the United Nations,

Having noted that certain measures have been taken by the Government of the host country and by the City of New York to deal with matters of concern to the Permanent Missions to the United Nations and assurances have been given by the host country with respect to the future,

1. Urges that the Government of the host country make certain that the measures taken to ensure the protection and security of diplomatic missions and their diplomatic personnel are adequate to enable Permanent Missions to perform properly the functions entrusted to them by their Governments;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to convene the Informal Joint Committee on Host Country Relations in January 1971 and thereafter as frequently as appropriate in order that it may be in a position to examine carefully the matters specified in its terms of reference^{42/} and seek solutions to problems which fall within the broad context of relations with the Government of the host country;

3. Recommends that the Informal Joint Committee on Host Country Relations undertake a systematic consideration of the implementation of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations and the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America, regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations,^{43/} as well as conditions of life and obligations of members of Permanent Missions to the United Nations;

4. Authorizes the Informal Joint Committee on Host Country Relations to maintain and circulate summary records of its proceedings;

5. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Informal Joint Committee on Host Country Relations, to report in a comprehensive manner to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session on the status of the work of the Committee with particular reference to the extent to which existing problems have been solved.

^{42/} Approved by the Informal Joint Committee on Host Country Relations at its first meeting on 6 April 1966.

^{43/} General Assembly resolution 169 (II).

DRAFT RESOLUTION XI

Harmonization and growth of programmes and budgets in
the United Nations system

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2617 (XXIV) of 17 December 1969, which requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session an economic and financial analysis of the nature of the increase in the activities, staff and budget of the United Nations, clearly distinguishing between the increase in money terms and that in real terms, and also taking into account, inter alia, the rise in the contributions to the regular budgets of the specialized agencies,

Having considered the Secretary-General's report on the subject,^{44/}

Convinced that in the year of the commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations and on the threshold of the Second United Nations Development Decade, it would be appropriate for Member States to reaffirm their financial commitment to the Organization,

1. Takes note of the study prepared by the Secretary-General;
2. Requests the Secretary-General to examine the possibility of preparing additional data relevant to resolution 2617 (XXIV) in due course;
3. Recognizes, on the basis of the present study, that a large share of the growth in money terms has been applied for additional expenses in connexion with increases in the membership of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, increases in the number of working languages, a general rise in the cost of goods and services and the maintenance of existing establishments.

4. Considers that as a consequence of the adoption of the International Development Strategy on the Second United Nations Development Decade,^{45/} it is desirable that there should be a suitable growth in the activities undertaken by the United Nations system;

5. Considers it therefore important to achieve a better harmonization of the programming and budgetary policies in the United Nations system through the establishment of closer links between the action of bodies dealing with substantive issues and those dealing with financial and budgetary questions,

^{44/} A/C.5/1307.

^{45/} General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV).

inter alia, with a view to achieving a more rational and more effective use of the resources that Member States put at the disposal of the United Nations system;

6. Urges all Member Governments, in accordance with their relative capacity to pay, to consider devoting an increasing level of resources to the budgets and voluntary programmes of the United Nations system, on the basis of established programme requirements, in order to enable the organizations of that system to continue their present activities in a more effective way, and to undertake new activities to the benefit of the world community as a whole;

7. Also urges all Member Governments, in a spirit of renewed dedication to the United Nations and the principles embodied in its Charter, to maintain continuity in their contributions to the regular budgets of the organizations of the United Nations system, without detriment to increasing contributions to the various voluntary programmes and funds.
