



SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 22nd MEETING

Chairman: Mr. BUJ-FLORES (Mexico)

Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and
Budgetary Questions: Mr. MSELLE

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each Committee.

Distr. GENERAL
A/C.5/35/SR.22
3 November 1980
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

The meeting was called to order at 10.30 a.m.

AGENDA ITEM 94: ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY CO-ORDINATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS WITH THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY
(continued)

- (a) ADMINISTRATIVE BUDGETS OF THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OF THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY: REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS (continued) (A/34/68, A/35/481)
- (b) IMPACT OF INFLATION ON THE BUDGETS OF THE ORGANIZATIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM: REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (continued) (A/C.5/33/47)

1. Mr. STUART (United Kingdom) said that the report of the Advisory Committee (A/C.5/481), which was a valuable compendium of factual information, touched on two matters on which he believed it was right to comment. Although the report simply presented factual information and reached no conclusions, it enabled Member States to readily compare the budgets of the different organizations of the system and to make judgements about the system as a whole and about its constituent parts.

2. In general, the secretariats of the organizations of the system co-operated with the Advisory Committee in providing the required information on time. Unfortunately, that could not be said of the secretariat of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), which had not complied with the provisions of article VII, paragraph 3, of the relationship agreement between the United Nations and IFAD. It was not his delegation's purpose to pass a harsh judgement on the Fund's secretariat, but it wished to stress the importance of full co-operation with the Advisory Committee by all organizations of the United Nations system.

3. In paragraphs 53 to 55 of its report (A/35/481), the Advisory Committee drew attention to certain paragraphs of the introduction to the proposed programme and budget of UNESCO, where the Director-General of UNESCO pointed out "certain disquieting tendencies". The Director-General observed a tendency on the part of the United Nations General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council to step up to an exaggerated degree requests for all kinds of contributions and reports, when those, in some instances, were concerned with problems of secondary importance or with matters that had already been abundantly discussed; he also noted a tendency for the General Assembly to take measures or decisions on matters which plainly came within the province of the specialized agencies. The views of the Director-General of UNESCO were apparently shared by the heads of the other larger specialized agencies. The Director-General said that it was not his purpose to question the legitimacy of the General Assembly's function of defining policies, priorities and global strategies. However, while the Assembly was responsible for co-ordinating the activities of the system, co-ordination did not mean the proliferation of competing secretariats in the various fields of activity; it meant economy of effort.

4. The purpose of the Programme Planning and Co-ordination Office was to assist the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination in enhancing the effectiveness of

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(Mr. Stuart, United Kingdom)

planning, programming and evaluation within the system. It was clear from chapter VII of the Secretary-General's report on programme performance of the United Nations for the biennium 1978-1979 (A/C.5/35/1) that the Secretariat was well aware of the importance of duplication as a criterion for identifying ineffective activities. His delegation therefore had no doubt that the Assistant Secretary-General for Programme Planning and Co-ordination would take due account of the observations of the Director-General of UNESCO. What was required now was the political will to help the Assistant Secretary-General to carry out his difficult task.

5. Mr. PALAMARCHUK (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that the reports of the Advisory Committee emphasized the need to step up administrative and budgetary co-ordination among the organizations of the system in order to make better use of existing available financial and human resources. His delegation was particularly concerned at the considerable rate of increase in the regular budget of the Organization, which had amounted to 32 per cent for the biennium 1978-1979. That percentage, which was far higher than the rate of increase of the national income of Member States, was due in part to inflation and currency instability. However, the increase in expenditure attributable to inflation could be offset by economies and by redeploying existing resources, and most of the specialized agencies had taken such remedial measures. The United Nations Secretariat, on the other hand, had paid no attention to the recommendations of the General Assembly and taking cover behind the system of full budgeting, had confined itself to submitting requests for supplementary appropriations, thus making all Member States bear the burden of inflation for which not all of them were responsible.

6. Many Member States felt, on the contrary, that the adverse effects of inflation could be offset by economies and redeployment of the resources currently available to the United Nations, and by voluntary contributions from the market-economy developed countries in whose territory United Nations bodies had their headquarters. His delegation had seen statistics which showed that the presence in certain countries of United Nations Headquarters and the headquarters of numerous specialized agencies represented a considerable financial gain which far exceeded the amount of the contributions paid by those countries to the United Nations system.

7. It was clear from the reports of the Advisory Committee that there was no real link between the tremendous growth of the administrative machinery of the United Nations, which did not by any means function as efficiently as it should, and the increase in the pressing needs of Member States. In fact, those needs could be met without any staff increases; ILO and WHO had considerably reduced their staff but had succeeded in maintaining and even increasing the volume of their technical assistance. That merely confirmed the correctness of the position taken by many Member States, which felt that the answer lay not in increasing the staff of the Secretariat but in making better use of the staff's skills and raising their productivity by reorganizing their work, adopting more up-to-date methods of management and showing a greater sense of responsibility.

8. His delegation was also concerned at the upward trend of requests for funds under technical assistance programmes. It would point out in that connexion that

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(Mr. Palamarchuk, USSR)

the regular budget of the Organization was not intended to be used to finance technical co-operation projects; the execution of such projects was the exclusive responsibility of UNDP, which was financed through voluntary contributions. His delegation deplored the fact that UNDP had not fully reimbursed the United Nations and the specialized agencies for the expenditure they had incurred in respect of projects executed on its behalf.

9. Finally, his delegation shared the concerns expressed by the Director-General of UNESCO, which were referred to in document A/35/481, paragraphs 53 to 55. Clearly, much remained to be done in the field of administrative and budgetary co-ordination, and efforts must be made to define and apply criteria which would make it possible to use the available resources most effectively and to accelerate the implementation of the major programmes of the Organization.

10. Mr. KUYAMA (Japan) said that greater co-ordination among the organizations of the United Nations system was necessary and that the benefits derived would in the long run warrant the trouble initially involved.

11. The report of the Advisory Committee (A/35/481) showed that the regular budgets of the United Nations and the specialized agencies were increasing steadily. His delegation was concerned at that trend, because those budgets were used essentially for administrative purposes rather than for meeting the requirements of Member States. It was also concerned at the increased allocations from regular budgets to technical co-operation activities. Such activities should be financed, in principle, from the voluntary contributions paid to UNDP.

12. He fully supported the "thematic approach" of the Advisory Committee, which meant that it produced reports on topics of common interest and general applicability.

13. With regard to the impact of inflation on the budgets of the organizations of the United Nations system, it seemed to him that the problems posed by inflationary trends had been overshadowed by those engendered by the unstable relationship between the United States dollar and certain other currencies. As for the question of inflation as such, it was necessary to differentiate between methods or techniques for calculating its impact on budgets and means of reducing that impact.

14. With regard to the first point, it appeared that no changes had occurred since the issue of the Secretary-General's report (A/C.5/33/47) and that each organization in the United Nations system was continuing to use its own technique. His delegation thought that it would be desirable to adopt a common methodology which would ensure uniform presentation. However, it was of course still more important to adopt corrective or compensatory measures. In that connexion, his delegation attached importance to the questions of the advantages and disadvantages of semi-full budgeting and the identification of activities which had been completed or were obsolete, of marginal usefulness or ineffective. It endorsed the statement in document A/C.5/33/47, paragraph 5, that "increased expenditures due to rising prices should, to the fullest possible extent, be offset by economies and the

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(Mr. Kuyama, Japan)

redeployment of existing resources, including those which might be released as a result of the reduction or elimination of outmoded or ineffective programmes".

15. Where the effect of currency instability was concerned, the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination had stated that additional costs would have to be met by savings and economies, reassessments of priorities and, in the last event, recourse to supplementary estimates. The objective of ACC was to protect the programmes and budgets of the organization while limiting the recourse to supplementary estimates. His delegation strongly urged ACC to persevere in that task, the difficulty of which it did not underestimate.

16. Mr. MAJOLI (Italy) said that his Government had studied the reports of the Advisory Committee with the greatest interest; the comparative tables contained in them provided an over-all view of the budgets of the various organizations of the United Nations system. Since, under rule 157 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the Advisory Committee was empowered only to examine the budget and not to make recommendations and the final decision rested with the General Assembly, it would be worth while for the Fifth Committee to see whether it was possible to improve the quality of the reports still further.

17. If the General Assembly was to improve co-ordination among the organizations of the system, it must have at its disposal information not only on assessed contributions but also on voluntary contributions, so that it could examine the sum total of the efforts made by the international community to finance the United Nations system as a whole. It would therefore be good if the report of the Advisory Committee were in future to contain a comparative table of the total amounts of assessed contributions and voluntary contributions. His delegation shared the concern expressed by other delegations regarding the problem of duplication, and thought that very close consideration should be given to ways of avoiding waste of resources. In that connexion, it suggested that the Advisory Committee should limit discussions with the executive heads of organizations as much as possible and make greater use of exchanges of correspondence.

18. The suggestions he had made were not criticisms of the Advisory Committee, whose task was confined to examining budgets, but were intended for the Secretary-General, who should in his own reports supplement the information transmitted by the Advisory Committee and propose measures for the best possible use of the existing resources.

AGENDA ITEM 96: PATTERN OF CONFERENCES: REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CONFERENCES (continued) (A/35/32 and Add.1; A/C.5/35/12; A/C.5/35/L.5, L.6, L.8, L.9, L.10/Rev.1, L.11/Rev.1, L.12, L.14/Rev.1, L.15)

19. Mr. GODFREY (New Zealand) said that, following informal consultations, a change had been made in the draft amendments to the draft resolution recommended by the Committee on Conferences (A/35/32, para. 70, recommendation 5). The revised wording of the draft amendment, which had been suggested by the representative of Morocco, had now been circulated as document A/C.5/35/L.10/Rev.1.

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(Mr. Godfrey, New Zealand)

20. The representative of the United Republic of Cameroon had also pointed out an inconsistency between guideline 11 (b) in recommendation 3 of the Committee on Conferences (A/35/32, para. 70), as amended in document A/C.5/35/L.14, and paragraph 4 of annex III to the Committee's report. The latter paragraph must therefore be amended in the same way as guideline 11 (b). That was the purpose of the revised version of document A/C.5/35/L.14, circulated as document A/C.5/35/L.14/Rev.1. Paragraph 4 of annex III would now read: "Papers should be submitted in one of the working languages of the United Nations Secretariat, and they will be circulated only in the language of submission." It should be emphasized in that connexion that the guideline was not intended to be mandatory. A delegation would always have the option of submitting a national or technical paper in a language other than English or French, even though, in practical terms, it was not likely to be as useful as it would be in one of the working languages.

21. On the subject of national and technical papers, the Cameroonian representative had voiced concern at the quantitative limit of 10 pages and had expressed the desire that such papers might be circulated in both the working languages of the working languages of the United Nations Secretariat. He (Mr. Godfrey) would like to emphasize that the Committee on Conferences, which was representative of all the regional groups and operated on a consensus basis, had given careful consideration to the proposed guidelines. The guidelines were in fact a compromise, aimed at keeping expenditure within reasonable limits but not prejudicing the holding of special conferences. They had been used at the recent special conferences in Caracas and Copenhagen, and apparently there had been no problems. He was assured by the Secretariat that a rational paper submitted in the two working languages would be distributed in both; however, it would not be translated into the other official languages. With regard to the 10-page limit, delegations wishing to submit longer papers might perhaps be asked to run off the requisite number of copies themselves for distribution. In any case, a summary not exceeding 10 pages would be issued as an official document.

22. His delegation was therefore unable to endorse the amendments to the recommendations proposed by the Cameroonian representative. It was desirable that the Committee on Conferences should keep the issue under review in the light of experience.

23. Two drafting changes should be made in the amendment to the draft resolution contained in recommendation 5 of the Committee on Conferences submitted by his delegation (A/C.5/35/L.15). In the first line, the words "an evaluation study" should be replaced by the words "a study on the improvement"; in the third line, the word "improving" should be replaced by the word "strengthening".

24. The CHAIRMAN drew attention to an omission in the English and Spanish versions of document A/C.5/35/L.10/Rev.1; the introductory part of paragraph 2 of the document should be worded as follows: "Operative paragraph 1 of the draft resolution should read". He announced that Morocco and the United Republic of Cameroon had become sponsors of the amendment to draft resolution A/C.5/35/L.9 (A/C.5/35/L.11/Rev.1).

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25. Mr. MGBOKWERE (Nigeria), supported by Mr. YUSUF (Somalia), proposed that the exceptions provided for in paragraph 2 of amendment A/C.5/35/L.11/Rev.1 from the rule concerning discontinuation of summary records set forth in paragraph 1 of the amendment should be extended to include the Special Committee against Apartheid, in view of the deep and heartfelt concern of Member States with regard to apartheid, which was a crime against humanity. The Chairman of the Special Committee had recently addressed a letter to that effect to the Chairman of the Fifth Committee, and it would be regrettable if the Special Committee's request, which was intended to enable it to carry out its responsibilities more effectively, did not meet with a favourable response.

26. Mr. GARRIDO (Philippines) proposed that the exceptions for which provisions was made in paragraph 2 of the amendment in document A/C.5/35/L.11/Rev.1 should include the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization, given the importance of that Committee's work.

27. Mr. FALL (Senegal) requested the representatives of Nigeria and the Philippines to submit their proposed changes to paragraph 2 of document A/C.5/35/L.11/Rev.1 separately, in order not to upset the delicate balance of the wording of the amendment contained therein. With that reservation, his delegation, which planned to consult the co-sponsors on the subject, would probably be able to accept those changes.

28. He expressed the hope that the wording of paragraph 2, which had given rise to reservations on the part of some delegations at the previous meeting, would be acceptable to those delegations in its revised form.

29. Mr. PIRSON (Belgium), speaking on behalf of the States members of the European Economic Community, said that those States welcomed the outcome of the informal consultations as set out in document A/C.5/35/L.9. They were in a position to accept the amendments in documents A/C.5/35/L.10/Rev.1, L.12, L.14/Rev.1 and L.15 and paragraph 1 of the amendment in document A/C.5/35/L.11/Rev.1. On the other hand, they could not accept paragraph 2 of the last-mentioned amendment, whatever the number of exceptions to the rule on the elimination of summary records.

30. In its resolution 34/50 the General Assembly had approved the recommendation of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to the effect that the resolutions of the Economic and Social Council on control and limitation of documentation should be applied to the General Assembly and its subsidiary organs. The General Assembly had taken that decision on the basis of delicate consultations in which the Chairmen of all the Main Committees and very senior Secretariat officials had participated. Under that resolution, the General Assembly had intended to strictly limit exceptions to the rule on the elimination of summary records. The provisions were initially to have been implemented for an experimental period of one year. The Under-Secretary-General for Conference Services and Special Assignments had explained to the Fifth Committee on 8 October 1980 the reasons of efficiency and economy which justified the continuation of that experiment.

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(Mr. Pirson, Belgium)

31. Speaking in his personal capacity, he added that it would seem preferable for the Organization to devote its meagre resources to substantive programmes of crucial importance to the developing countries, rather than to the preparation of summary records. In conclusion, he requested delegations not to overturn the provisions of General Assembly resolution 34/50 before the following session, by which time the Secretary-General and the Committee on Conferences would have had time to undertake a detailed assessment of the experiment.

32. Miss MUCK (Austria), supported by Mr. JÖDAHL (Sweden), proposed the following changes to the amendment in document A/C.5/35/L.11/Rev.1, to make it more acceptable: to add after the word "above" in the second line of paragraph 2 the words "subject to review at the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly on the basis of recommendations of the Committee on Conferences and in the light of experience gained"; and to replace the words "the discussion of legal texts" in the eighth line of that paragraph by the words "the preparation of draft conventions and other legal instruments".

33. Mr. STUART (United Kingdom) drew the attention of members of the Committee to rule 153 of the rules of procedure, according to which no resolution involving expenditure should be recommended by a committee for approval by the General Assembly unless it was accompanied by an estimate of expenditures prepared by the Secretary-General. The Fifth Committee did not have before it a statement of the financial implications of the draft resolution in document A/C.5/35/L.9 or of the proposed amendments to that draft resolution.

34. The CHAIRMAN said that, before the Committee took a decision on the draft resolution recommended for adoption by the Committee on Conferences and on the amendments to that draft resolution, it would have before it a statement of financial implications prepared by the Secretary-General.

35. Mr. HOUNA GOLO (Chad) said that his delegation was not in a position to support the amendment contained in document A/C.5/35/L.12, the purpose of which was to ensure the continued implementation of the provisions of General Assembly resolution 34/50 on the elimination of summary records. After the one-year experiment, his delegation was ready, given the difficulties encountered by a number of committees, to agree to certain exceptions. It could therefore support the amendment submitted jointly by Morocco, Senegal, the United Republic of Cameroon and Zambia (A/C.5/35/L.11/Rev.1).

36. As for the amendments proposed to the guidelines of the Committee on Conferences on the preparation and organization of special conferences (A/C.5/35/L.14/Rev.1), he expressed astonishment at the interpretation which the representative of New Zealand had put upon the statement of the Cameroonian representative. As far as he recalled, the Cameroonian representative had not proposed that national or technical papers should be issued in both working languages of the Secretariat, except in summary form, not exceeding 10 pages in length. His delegation supported the Cameroonian proposal. It was desirable that, in the case of special conferences of major interest, delegations using languages other than French or English should be able to study the documents.

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(Mr. Houna Golo, Chad)

37. Moreover, while it was true that the membership of the Committee on Conferences was representative of the regional groups and that it worked by consensus, its recommendations had to be submitted to the Committee for the approval of Member States, which were free to make amendments, should they consider that the recommendations did not meet their fundamental interests.

38. Mr. VISLYKH (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) recalled that resolution 34/50 had been adopted only after lengthy and difficult consultations between the Chairmen of the Main Committees and the President of the General Assembly. To justify amending it would call for more objective grounds than simply the interest expressed by some delegation in the work of a particular body. His delegation believed that further informal consultations on the amendment in document A/C.5/35/L.11/Rev.1 would be appropriate. Such consultations should take place at a sufficiently high level to ensure that the results would not later be called into question. Furthermore, the Fifth Committee should be provided with a statement of the administrative and financial implications of the proposed amendments. Even in cases where the reinstatement of summary records for certain organs would not give rise to additional expenditure, it was nevertheless important to know what savings would be lost.

39. Mr. HAMZAH (Syrian Arab Republic), supported by Mr. FALL (Mauritania), said that resolution 34/50 had not fully met its desired objectives. He believed that the cost of summary records was small compared with the need for them and their importance for the work of the bodies concerned. It was imperative that exceptions should be approved, and his delegation would therefore vote in favour of the amendment in document A/C.5/35/L.11/Rev.1.

40. Mr. PAL (India) said that it would of course be desirable for every organ of the United Nations to have the benefit of summary records, since all were engaged in important work. It was not a question of insisting that the work of such and such an organ was essential and thus required summary records, but rather of determining whether those needs could be met from available resources and, if not, to what extent the work of such organs would be seriously compromised by the lack of summary records.

41. India played an active role in activities to further the causes of the Palestinian and Namibian peoples and the codification of international law. The absence of progress in those areas was essentially due to the lack of political will on the part of certain countries. Yet he accepted the opinion of the parties concerned that those causes had also suffered from the elimination of summary records in the organs which had responsibility for them.

42. He asked all delegations to consider carefully whether or not subsidiary organs could conduct their business without summary records. His delegation supported amendment A/C.5/35/L.11/Rev.1, as orally subamended by the representative of Austria.

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43. Mr. FALL (Senegal) said that the sponsors of amendment A/C.5/35/L.11/Rev.1 accepted the proposals made by Nigeria and the Philippines to reinstate summary records for the Special Committee against Apartheid and the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization.

44. With regard to the new amendments proposed by the Austrian delegation, the sponsors could not accept the first proposal to insert, in the second line of paragraph 2 of the amendment, the wording: "subject to review at the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly on the basis of recommendations of the Committee on Conferences and in the light of experience gained". On the other hand, they were prepared to replace, in the eighth line of that paragraph, the words "the discussion of legal texts" by the words "the preparation of draft conventions and other legal instruments".

45. Mr. TOMMO MONTHE (United Republic of Cameroon) said that he reluctantly accepted the new version of the amendments in document A/C.5/35/L.10 introduced by the New Zealand delegation. With regard to the amendments in document A/C.5/35/L.14/Rev.1, he was gratified to note that, at his instigation, the wording of annex III, paragraph 4, of the report of the Committee on Conferences had been brought into line with guideline 11 (b) recommended by that Committee.

46. In reply to the New Zealand delegation's remarks on the Cameroonian proposal to amend the guidelines of the Committee on Conferences on the submission of national documents at special conferences, he said that the Committee on Conferences certainly worked by consensus and was representative, but that it submitted only recommendations, it being for delegations to improve them as necessary. Furthermore, a valid assessment of requirements could not be based on the Copenhagen and Caracas Conferences alone.

47. Mr. JASABE (Sierra Leone) said that, while he appreciated the concern of the sponsors of amendment A/C.5/35/L.11/Rev.1, the Committee on Conferences should be careful about granting exceptions to the rule on summary records. In the light of the debate and the amendments proposed by the Austrian delegation to document A/C.5/35/L.11/Rev.1 and document A/C.5/35/L.12, paragraph 2, and on the basis of his own experience, he thought it desirable for the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences to indicate the chances of settling the question of summary records and the difficulties which might arise.

48. Mr. MAGARA (Uganda) said that his delegation was joining the sponsors of amendment A/C.5/35/L.11/Rev.1.

49. Mr. DENIS (France) said he was surprised that the Advisory Committee had not stated its view on the matter under consideration.

50. The CHAIRMAN said that there was no question of bypassing the Advisory Committee in the matter. When the Fifth Committee had adopted its draft resolution, the Secretariat would prepare a statement of financial implications, which would be submitted to the Advisory Committee for its opinion. The draft

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resolution, together with the statement of financial implications and the opinion of the Advisory Committee, would then be submitted to the General Assembly in plenary meeting for its endorsement.

51. Mr. PAPENDORP (United States of America) said that, if his recollection of the procedure followed at the previous session was correct, the Secretary-General would provide an estimate of the expenses which would be incurred before the Committee took a decision on the substantive aspect of the question. It should be realized that the amendments which some delegations were proposing to draft resolution A/C.5/35/L.9 would amount to reinstating summary records for a third of the subsidiary organs listed in paragraph 4 of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/35/12). If the Fifth Committee adopted those amendments, the Secretary-General would submit a statement of the administrative and financial implications, the Advisory Committee would give its opinion on those implications and the Fifth Committee would then decide what it would propose to the General Assembly in plenary meeting.

52. Mr. MSELLE (Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions) said that, when the Fifth Committee had to take action on a draft resolution which had administrative and financial implications, the procedure followed was the same as that for other committees of the General Assembly. In other committees, the representatives of the Secretary-General usually submitted a written statement of the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution in question before the Committee voted on it. There were of course instances when, for example because of a lack of time, the representatives of the Secretary-General orally submitted a statement of administrative and financial implications. But later on an official statement of financial implications was submitted in a document, which the Advisory Committee then considered before making its recommendations to the Fifth Committee. In the case under consideration, unless the Fifth Committee decided otherwise, the Director of the Budget Division could provisionally submit an oral report on the possible financial implications of the draft resolution, followed by a written statement, which the Advisory Committee would consider.

53. Mr. DENIS (France) said it was his understanding that a statement of administrative and financial implications was normally submitted in writing. Given that the question under consideration did not a priori seem urgent, and since further consultations between members of the Fifth Committee and their Governments would be necessary because of the number of subsidiary organs for which some delegations were proposing the reinstatement of summary records, it seemed desirable for the Secretariat to submit a written statement of the administrative and financial implications of the proposed amendments.

54. The CHAIRMAN said that the Director of the Budget Division would submit a written statement of the financial implications of amendment A/C.5/35/L.11/Rev.1, a new version of which would be issued (A/C.5/35/L.11/Rev.2).

The meeting rose at 1.05 p.m.