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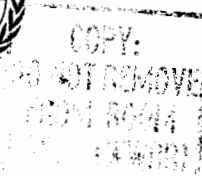
# GENERAL ASSEMBLY

THIRTY-SIXTH SESSION

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FIFTH COMMITTEE

69th meeting  
held on

Wednesday, 9 December 1981  
at 7 p.m.  
New York

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### SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 69th MEETING

Chairman: Mr. GODFREY (New Zealand)

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

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contents (continued)

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The meeting was called to order at 7.30 p.m.

AGENDA ITEM 100: PROPOSED PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1982-1983  
(continued) (A/36/6, A/36/38 (chaps. V and VII D))

Office accommodation at Headquarters (A/C.5/36/63)

1. Mr. MSELLE (Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions), referring to the interim report of the Secretary-General on office accommodation at Headquarters (A/C.5/36/63), said that, as indicated in paragraph 1, the Secretary-General had decided to postpone submission of a full report until the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly. The Advisory Committee accordingly advised the Fifth Committee to recommend that the General Assembly take note of the interim report in document A/C.5/36/63.
2. The CHAIRMAN suggested that the Committee should recommend accordingly.
3. It was so decided.

Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution submitted by the First Committee in document A/C.1/36/L.3/Rev.1 concerning agenda item 55 (continued)

4. Mr. NUÑEZ (Ecuador) said that, if his delegation had been present when, at the 68th meeting of the Committee, a decision had been taken on the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.1/36/L.3/Rev.1, it would have supported that decision.

AGENDA ITEM 103: ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY CO-ORDINATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS WITH THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY (continued)  
(A/36/64; A/C.5/33/47; A/C.5/36/23; A/C.5/36/L.24, L.32 and L.34)

- (a) REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS
- (b) FEASIBILITY OF ESTABLISHING A SINGLE ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL
- (c) IMPACT OF INFLATION ON THE BUDGETS OF THE ORGANIZATIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

5. The CHAIRMAN suggested that the Committee should first consider draft resolution A/C.5/36/L.24 on the impact of inflation and monetary instability, which had already been introduced by the delegation of Cuba, and the United Kingdom amendments to it contained in document A/C.5/36/L.32.
6. Mr. STUART (United Kingdom) introduced document A/C.5/36/L.32 on behalf of his own delegation and the delegations of the other nine States members of the European Economic Community, which had now become sponsors.
7. The draft resolution proposed by the Cuban delegation amounted in essence to a request to the Secretary-General to prepare a study on the impact of inflation and monetary instability on the regular budget of the United Nations, on the grounds

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(Mr. Stuart, United Kingdom)

of the deep concern felt by Member States at the increased cost of inflation. To that extent, he doubted whether anyone would oppose it. Unfortunately, however, the draft resolution went further. The subject was an old one, both in its objective aspects and also in its subjective and divisive aspects, for which the delegation of Cuba bore full responsibility. The cumulative evidence of the underlying purpose and spirit of draft resolution A/C.5/36/L.24 was overwhelming and, if anyone doubted the significance of the second and third preambular paragraphs and operative paragraph 2, they needed only to recall the substance of the Cuban representative's introductory statement or to read the summary records of the Fifth Committee at the twenty-ninth and thirtieth General Assembly sessions, when the Cuban delegation and a handful of like-minded delegations had expounded their divisive and unreasonable views at great length. The Fifth Committee had repeatedly rejected the confused economic theory and the divisive political purpose underlying the draft resolution. It had shown by its votes in the past that it recognized the impossibility of allocating responsibility for inflation and currency instability and acknowledged that the economic bacillus respected no frontiers, whether ideological, political or geographic.

8. The amendments in document A/C.5/36/L.32 were submitted in a spirit of conciliation and with a view to a consensus, and the sponsors hoped that the Cuban delegation would be able to reconsider the terms of its draft resolution and agree to the amendments without debate.

9. Mr. MORET (Cuba) said that his delegation had no intention of introducing political and controversial questions that were outside the scope of the Committee's work. The purpose of draft resolution A/C.5/36/L.24 was to commission a study on the effects of inflation and monetary instability and their impact on the regular budget of the United Nations, since over 10 per cent of expenditure in previous biennia had been attributable to inflation.

10. The amendments proposed in document A/C.5/36/L.32 were unacceptable from every point of view. The second preambular paragraph stated an undeniable reality; it described financial situations resulting from inflation, which in recent years had worsened and which was highly detrimental to the Organization's budget. The third preambular paragraph contained an idea which had been put forward repeatedly by many countries; it was couched in very general terms and did not contain any commitment or suggest any decision. There was no justification for the proposal to delete either of those paragraphs or operative paragraph 2.

11. The proposed study should focus on the headquarters cities, where most of the expenditure occurred. The developed countries must be at the centre of such a study since it was in those countries that the headquarters of the organizations of the United Nations system were located. No mention had been made of the few developing countries where United Nations offices were situated, since they suffered less from inflation, which was in any event "imported" from the developed countries. The reason for the request in operative paragraph 2 that the study should cover the past three biennia was that the negative impact of inflation had been felt most acutely during that period. Draft resolution A/C.5/36/L.24 simply asked for a technical study, giving general outlines, without going into political considerations and without involving commitments by any country.

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(Mr. Moret, Cuba)

12. His delegation categorically rejected the amendments in document A/C.5/36/L.32 and asked that the Committee should consider the draft resolution as it stood.

13. Mr. PEDERSEN (Canada) said that the subject had come up in the Committee a number of times and the amendments in document A/C.5/36/L.32 were eminently sensible. The United Nations was sometimes discredited by half-truths - by what was left unsaid. Inflation was not the fault of the developed, the developing or the socialist countries, although draft resolution A/C.5/36/L.24 seemed to imply that it was a sin committed by certain States. As to monetary instability, what could be more unstable than non-convertible currency? If the Committee followed the precept "let the State without inflation cast the first stone", it would not have to vote on such a draft resolution.

14. Mr. WILLIAMS (Panama) said that the draft resolution was technical and not, as the United Kingdom and Canadian representatives suggested, political. The objections to the proposed study were puerile. Ample arguments in favour of it would be found in any reputable library, including those of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. It would be wasting the General Assembly's time to consider the proposed amendments.

15. Mr. MARTORELL (Peru) said that the Committee had considered the question over a number of years and had always postponed it. The Cuban delegation had consulted others and had modified draft resolution A/C.5/36/L.24 to make it more moderate and to avoid any political implication. His delegation supported the draft resolution and opposed the amendments. He moved the closure of the debate under rule 117 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

16. The CHAIRMAN said that, since no one opposed the motion, he proposed to put the amendments in document A/C.5/36/L.32 to the vote and asked if there were any explanations prior to the vote. In response to a question from Mr. KEMAL (Pakistan), he said that the amendments would be voted on as a whole.

17. Mr. KEMAL (Pakistan) said that he supported the intent of the second preambular paragraph.

18. Mr. ROSENSTOCK (United States of America) said that he would vote in favour of the amendments. Inflation was world-wide and respected no boundaries. It was not confined to developed or developing countries. The United States of America rejected the notion implicit in the draft resolution that the developed countries had exclusive responsibility for inflation. His Government had adopted fiscal measures to counter inflation and he called upon other countries and international organizations to adopt policies which would not negate the positive and hard-won results of those measures.

19. Mr. BOUZARBIA (Algeria) supported draft resolution A/C.5/36/L.24 and opposed the amendments to it. Everyone knew that inflation was world-wide, but it was essentially a phenomenon of developed countries and the developing countries experienced "imported" inflation. The proposed study would complement other studies which, like those attributing inflation to the rise in oil prices, had provided only partial answers.

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20. Mr. STUART (United Kingdom), speaking on a point of order, said that the sponsors of the amendments in document A/C.5/36/L.32 would be willing for them to be voted on separately.
21. Mr. MORET (Cuba), speaking on a point of order, asked for the amendments to be voted on as a whole.
22. Mr. HICKEY (Australia) supported the proposed amendments as positive and constructive. The draft resolution, thus amended, would offer a more balanced and appropriate approach to the problem of inflation. He could not accept the implication that States in which United Nations organizations had their headquarters were primarily responsible for inflation.
23. Mr. DITZ (Austria) supported the proposed amendments because they would eliminate much of the divisive wording of the draft resolution. Inflation was so important that it should be the subject of a consensus. It was not reasonable to place all the blame on developed countries; Austria, which was a small country, knew the difficulty of keeping prices down.
24. Mr. YOUNIS (Iraq) supported the views of the Algerian representative. His delegation had no difficulty in accepting the draft resolution and opposed all the amendments in document A/C.5/36/L.32.
25. Mr. STUART (United Kingdom) proposed that the amendments in document A/C.5/36/L.32 should be voted on separately.
26. Mr. BOUZARBIA (Algeria) suggested that the same purpose would be achieved if the Committee voted on the draft resolution paragraph by paragraph and then as a whole.
27. Mr. PEDERSEN (Canada) supported that proposal.
28. Mr. WILLIAMS (Panama) opposed it on the grounds of economy in the use of the electronic voting system.
29. The CHAIRMAN invited the Committee to vote on the United Kingdom proposal that the amendments in document A/C.5/36/L.32 be voted on separately.
30. The proposal was rejected by 42 votes to 23, with 17 abstentions.
31. The amendments in document A/C.5/36/L.32, as a whole, were rejected by 43 votes to 20, with 27 abstentions.
32. Mr. KEMAL (Pakistan), speaking in explanation of vote before the vote, said that his delegation did not object to the preparation of a study on the impact of inflation and monetary instability on the regular budget of the United Nations. However, the third preambular paragraph, which referred to the need for an additional procedure, prejudged the results of such a study, since whether or not an additional procedure was required would be apparent only after the study had been completed. Moreover, as his delegation had indicated on previous occasions, the current procedure of full budgeting was consistent with the interests of the

(Mr. Kemal, Pakistan)

developing countries. Therefore, because of the third preambular paragraph, his delegation could not vote in favour of draft resolution A/C.5/36/L.24.

33. Mr. STUART (United Kingdom), speaking in explanation of vote, said that his delegation would vote against draft resolution A/C.5/36/L.24 because, in its opinion, the draft resolution was politically inspired. In previous years, the Cuban delegation had submitted other resolutions requesting the General Assembly to ensure that the developed countries assumed the costs resulting from inflation in headquarters countries. His delegation had considered such requests to be unreasonable, divisive and politically oriented and, in its opinion, the ultimate objective of draft resolution A/C.5/36/L.24 was the same.

34. Mr. BUNC (Yugoslavia) said that, although inflation was a world-wide phenomenon, the developing countries suffered the most from it. He expressed the hope that the study requested would clarify that situation and, therefore, his delegation would vote in favour of draft resolution A/C.5/36/L.24.

35. Mr. PEDERSEN (Canada) said that his delegation supported the comments made by the representative of Pakistan. Canada was also concerned about the problem of inflation but, because the draft resolution was not objective, his delegation would be obliged to vote against it.

36. Mr. BENDANA RODRIGUEZ (Nicaragua) said that his delegation would vote in favour of draft resolution A/C.5/36/L.24. Small delegations, such as his, did not have the necessary means to study the substance of questions concerning the impact of inflation and, therefore, it supported the request that that type of study should be prepared by the Secretary-General.

37. Mr. RALLIS (Greece) said, although his delegation was not opposed to the preparation of a study on the impact of inflation, the reference to an additional procedure in the third preambular paragraph was premature and prejudged the results of the study. Therefore, his delegation would vote against the draft resolution.

38. Mr. EL SAFTY (Egypt) said that his delegation did not object to the preparation of a study on the impact of inflation. However, in its opinion, the draft resolution had political connotations and prejudged the results of the study. Moreover, the third preambular paragraph raised legal questions. Therefore, his delegation would abstain in the vote on draft resolution A/C.5/36/L.24.

39. Mr. SUEDI (United Republic of Tanzania) said that his delegation would vote in favour of the draft resolution because, for many years, the Committee on Contributions had reported to the Fifth Committee that the fact that the United Nations budget was based on one particular currency, which was unstable, caused wide variations in rates of assessments between scales. It had even been argued that the United Nations budget should have a basket of currencies or special drawing rights. Therefore, his delegation felt that a study on the impact of inflation and monetary instability was necessary.

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40. Mr. TOMMO MONTHE (United Republic of Cameroon) explained that his delegation had abstained in the vote on the amendments contained in document A/C.5/36/L.32 because, although they had been submitted by the member countries of the European Economic Community, the deletion of the third preambular paragraph and of operative paragraph 2 of draft resolution A/C.5/36/L.24 changed the latter's very nature.

41. As to the draft resolution itself, had the proposal put forward by the representative of Algeria been accepted, his delegation would have voted in favour of some of the paragraphs. However, other paragraphs were obscure or had connotations which were outside the Committee's traditional competence. Therefore, his delegation would also abstain in the vote on the draft resolution.

42. Mr. DITZ (Austria) said that his Government could not accept the one-sided, simplistic view of the causes of inflation reflected in draft resolution A/C.5/36/L.24. Moreover, the draft resolution ignored the considerable efforts that host countries made in providing facilities for the United Nations. Although his delegation was not opposed to the preparation of a study on the impact of inflation, because of the divisive language contained in the draft resolution and because of the spirit of confrontation in which it had been introduced, his delegation regretted that it would be obliged to vote against it. However, it would have supported the Algerian proposal to the effect that a separate vote should be taken on each paragraph.

43. Mr. KUYAMA (Japan) said that, although his delegation supported the idea of preparing the study in question, the proposal contained in draft resolution A/C.5/36/L.24 was not balanced. Therefore, his delegation could not endorse it.

44. Mr. KANAKARATNE (Sri Lanka) said that, as a small developing country, Sri Lanka was well acquainted with economic difficulties that were beyond its control. It was also concerned about the growing budgetary difficulties of the United Nations, which were in part caused by the world monetary situation. Draft resolution A/C.5/36/L.24 referred specifically to the impact of inflation and monetary instability on the regular budget of the United Nations and, therefore, his delegation had wished to vote in favour of it. However, the third preambular paragraph, in referring to the need for an additional procedure, prejudged the results of the study requested and, therefore, his delegation would be compelled to abstain in the vote on the draft resolution.

45. Mr. LAHLOU (Morocco) said that, although his delegation fervently supported the basic idea expressed in the draft resolution, the form in which that idea was presented created difficulties. Therefore, his delegation would abstain in the vote on it.

46. Miss ZONICLE (Bahamas) said that, although her delegation supported the basic idea of preparing a study on the impact of inflation and monetary instability, such a study must be both comprehensive and objective. Since the text of the draft resolution did not provide for verifiable objectivity, her delegation would abstain in the vote on it.

47. Mr. MARTORELL (Peru) said that, because draft resolution A/C.5/36/L.24 merely called for the preparation of a study, his delegation would vote in favour of it for technical reasons.

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48. Draft resolution A/C.6/36/L.24 was adopted by 44 votes to 19, with 25 abstentions.

49. Mr. ABRASZEWSKI (Poland) introduced draft resolution A/C.5/36/L.34, which was the product of intensive consultations with interested delegations. Operative paragraphs 1 to 4 were similar to the corresponding paragraphs of General Assembly resolution 35/114, which had been adopted by consensus, but operative paragraph 5 was an innovation, based on recommendations of ACABQ. He hoped that the draft resolution could be adopted by consensus.

50. Mr. HICKEY (Australia) said that his delegation wished to become a sponsor of draft resolution A/C.5/36/L.34.

51. The CHAIRMAN said that, if he heard no objections, he would take it that the Committee wished to adopt draft resolution A/C.5/36/L.34 by consensus.

52. It was so decided.

53. The CHAIRMAN proposed that the Fifth Committee should recommend that the General Assembly take note of the note by the Secretary-General on the feasibility of establishing a single administrative tribunal and, pursuant to its decision 34/438, should request him to report on the subject to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session.

54. It was so decided.

AGENDA ITEM 99: PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1980-1981

Training and research: United Nations Institute for Training and Research (A/36/738; A/C.5/36/55 and Add.1)

55. Mr. MSELLE (Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions), introducing the Advisory Committee's report contained in document A/36/738, reminded members of the Committee that, at the previous session, the Advisory Committee had recommended, in document A/35/7/Add.13, the appropriation of a grant-in-aid to UNITAR totalling \$305,700. It had also recommended that UNITAR's deficit for 1981 should be considered at the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly. At the previous session, the Secretary-General had informed the Assembly that the projected 1981 deficit amounted to \$646,060. However, as was indicated in document A/C.5/36/55, that deficit had been considerably reduced and the amount of the grant-in-aid currently requested was \$352,600. In paragraph 8 of its report, the Advisory Committee recommended that the General Assembly should authorize a grant-in-aid in that amount on a one-time basis.

56. Mr. NICOL (Executive Director, United Nations Institute for Training and Research) said that UNITAR had reduced its deficit, with difficulty, by reducing its staff and discontinuing certain essential services. He expressed appreciation to those Governments, such as the Governments of Canada and Trinidad and Tobago, which had responded generously to its appeal for funds in 1981. He had been asked to prepare a balanced budget for 1982, but the ability to keep it balanced would depend on modest voluntary contributions from Member States. He expressed the hope

(Mr. Nicol, UNITAR)

that Member States would respond fully to the General Assembly's appeal for more generous grants to UNITAR, especially since the latter's contribution to the United Nations system had been widely recognized. He also expressed the hope that, through the Fifth Committee, the General Assembly would decide to appropriate the grant-in-aid recommended by the Advisory Committee.

57. Mr. BUNC (Yugoslavia) said that his delegation appreciated the valuable contribution of UNITAR to the United Nations system and noted with appreciation the efforts of the Institute to reduce its budget deficit. For that reason, he supported the recommendation of the Advisory Committee that the General Assembly should appropriate the requisite amount of money as a grant-in-aid to cover the remaining budget deficit of UNITAR for 1980-1981.

58. Mr. KEMAL (Pakistan) expressed satisfaction at the excellent work carried out by UNITAR. It was regrettable that voluntary contributions could not, in many instances, cover the Institute's expenditures. In view of the importance of UNITAR a more secure method of financing must be found. During the current period of budget restraint, that problem could be best addressed in the Second Committee. His delegation supported the recommendation of the Advisory Committee that the General Assembly should provide a grant-in-aid to cover the remaining budget deficit of UNITAR for 1980-1981.

59. Mr. STUART (United Kingdom) said that his delegation was opposed to the recommendation of ACABQ that the General Assembly should provide a grant-in-aid to UNITAR. Operational activities should not be financed through the assessed administrative budget of the United Nations. Furthermore, his delegation was strongly opposed to providing grants to organizations in the United Nations system which were funded on the basis of voluntary contributions and which were thus free from external control over the way funds were spent. UNITAR should manage its affairs on a realistic basis in accordance with its means in such a way as to inspire the confidence of potential donor States. His delegation requested a vote on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee.

60. Mr. BANGURA (Sierra Leone) said that his delegation had always supported the excellent work of UNITAR. The Institute's training programmes were of particular benefit to developing countries. It was the duty of the international community to provide the Institute with every possible assistance. He appealed to the members of the Committee to support the recommendation of ACABQ with regard to the budget deficit of UNITAR. If the recommendation was put to the vote, his delegation would vote in favour of it.

61. Mr. PEDERSEN (Canada) said that his delegation had consistently supported UNITAR over the years. Although his Government was greatly dismayed at the financial situation of the Institute, it could support the recommendation of the Advisory Committee in view of the serious effort made by the Institute to reduce its budget deficit and the progress in that regard.

62. Mr. BARTLETT (Jamaica) said that his delegation fully supported the recommendation of ACABQ, which was consistent with the decisions of the Fifth

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(Mr. Bartlett, Jamaica)

Committee at the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly and the recommendations of the Second Committee at the current session. UNITAR had completed another successful year and was to be congratulated for its excellent work. He expressed satisfaction at the successful efforts of the Executive Director and the Board of Trustees to reduce the expenditures of the Institute. Taking into account the recommendations of JIU and the Administrative Management Service (AMS), the Institute had reduced its deficit to a reasonable size for 1981 and a balanced budget could be expected in 1982. His delegation noted with satisfaction the statement in paragraph 6 of the report of ACABQ (A/36/738) that the implementation in 1982 of the AMS recommendations involved, inter alia, the further rationalization and merger of existing programmes and the administrative structures in UNITAR and the reduction of UNITAR's full-time core staff from 44 in 1981 to 34 in 1982. In order to allow the Institute to continue to render its valuable contribution to the United Nations system and the cause of development, the Member States which recognized the importance of UNITAR's work and which felt that the Institute should be financed on the basis of voluntary contributions should do their utmost to provide adequate funding.

63. Mr. KUYAMA (Japan) said that his delegation fully supported the activities of UNITAR and made annual voluntary contributions to the Institute. It was regrettable, however, that the Institute was still faced with a budget deficit. His delegation expressed the hope that from 1982 onwards UNITAR would adjust its expenditures downwards in order to ensure a balanced budget, as recommended by the Advisory Committee in paragraph 7 of its report.

64. Mr. EL SAFTY (Egypt) said that it was gratifying to note that the Institute had reduced its deficit in 1981 and that it might have a balanced budget in 1982. His delegation supported the appeal made by the representative of Sierra Leone calling for support for the recommendation of the Advisory Committee.

65. Mr. AMNEUS (Sweden) said that his delegation associated itself with the observations made by the representatives of Pakistan and Canada and others.

66. Mr. OKWARO (Kenya) said that his delegation joined the other delegations, particularly the delegations of Sierra Leone and Egypt, in commending the work of UNITAR, which was very important for developing countries. It was gratifying to note the success of the Institute in reducing its budget deficit. His delegation fully supported the recommendation of the Advisory Committee.

67. Mr. GOH (Singapore) said that his delegation appreciated the important contribution of UNITAR and supported the recommendation of the Advisory Committee. He proposed that a recorded vote should be taken on that recommendation.

68. Mr. MARTORELL (Peru) reiterated the position which his Government had expressed in the Second Committee supporting the work of UNITAR and the necessary measures for eliminating its budget deficit. Peru fully supported the recommendation of the Advisory Committee.

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69. Mr. SAULS (United States of America) said that his delegation would vote against the recommendation of the Advisory Committee because his Government was opposed to the transfer of items from voluntary financing to the regular budget.

70. Mr. PAL (India) said that his delegation fully agreed with those representatives who believed that one should live according to one's means. That concept, however, was utterly meaningless in the light of the overwhelming poverty of four fifths of the world's population. In view of its financial situation, UNITAR should be provided with the necessary assistance. His delegation fully supported the recommendation of the Advisory Committee.

71. Mr. BOUZARBIA (Algeria) said that his delegation would continue to support the activities of UNITAR and that it endorsed the appeal made by the representative of Sierra Leone, who had called upon the Committee to support the recommendation of the Advisory Committee.

72. Mr. MAYCOCK (Barbados) said that his delegation appreciated the valuable contribution made by UNITAR. While stressing the need to achieve a balanced budget in 1982, he supported the recommendation of the Advisory Committee.

73. Mr. DITZ (Austria) said that his delegation would vote in favour of the recommendation of ACABQ on the understanding that the Institute would continue its efforts to improve its efficiency. It was hoped that UNITAR would set the necessary priorities and avoid expansion in programmes of lesser importance.

74. Mr. JOHNSON (Benin) said that his delegation appreciated the activities of UNITAR and supported the appeal made by the representative of Sierra Leone. Benin would vote in favour of the recommendation of the Advisory Committee.

75. Mr. ZINIEL (Ghana) said that his delegation associated itself with the views expressed by the representative of Sierra Leone and would support the recommendation of the Advisory Committee.

76. Mr. KABA (Guinea) said that his delegation recognized the importance of the work of UNITAR for developing countries and would vote in favour of the Advisory Committee's recommendation.

77. Mr. PADUA (Philippines) said that his delegation appreciated the work of UNITAR and fully supported the Advisory Committee's recommendation.

78. At the request of the representative of Singapore, a recorded vote was taken on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Benin, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Denmark Ecuador, Eghpt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of

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Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Israel, Portugal, Turkey.

79. The recommendation of the Advisory Committee was adopted by 68 votes to 13, with 6 abstentions.

80. Mr. LOSCHNER (Federal Republic of Germany) said that his delegation had voted against the recommendation of the Advisory Committee for purely budgetary reasons. That in no way changed the position which his Government had expressed in the Second Committee, namely that UNITAR was rendering a highly valuable contribution to the international community in the field of training and research.

81. Mr. GEPP (Brazil) said that his delegation had abstained in the vote on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on the basis of the views which it had expressed at the Second Committee.

82. Mr. BATTISTI (Italy) said that his delegation had voted against the recommendation of the Advisory Committee for budgetary reasons.

83. Mr. FARIS (Jordan) said that, if his delegation had been present during the vote on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee, it would have voted in favour of it.

AGENDA ITEM 107: PERSONNEL QUESTIONS (continued)

(b) OTHER PERSONNEL QUESTIONS: REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies (continued) (A/C.5/36/31; A/C.5/36/L.16/Rev.1)

84. Mr. ROSENSTOCK (United States of America) said that the question of privileges and immunities involved fundamental aspects of the United Nations and the very concept of the United Nations as an institution. In view of the large number of delegations that were absent and the lateness of the hour, his delegation proposed that consideration of a subject of such importance should be postponed until the next meeting.

85. Mr. van HELLENBERG HUBAR (Netherlands) said that his delegation supported the proposal made by the representative of the United States in view of the lack of time available.

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86. After a procedural discussion, the CHAIRMAN said that, if there was no objection, he would take it that the Committee wished to postpone the further consideration of agenda item 107 until its next meeting.

87. It was so decided.

The meeting rose at 10.10 p.m.