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at 10 a.m.
New York

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 4th MEETING

Chairman: Mr. OKEYO (Kenya)

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

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The meeting was called to order at 10.10 a.m.

AGENDA ITEM 119: PATTERN OF CONFERENCES (continued) (A/43/32 and A/43/628)

1. Mr. TETTAMANTI (Argentina) said that his delegation welcomed the recommendations made in the report of the Committee on Conferences (A/43/32), in particular the recommendation on the Committee's status. Paragraph 57 of the report contained a reminder that all questions concerning the Committee's mandate required consensus agreement. His delegation maintained its position on the Committee's composition. As the representative of Chile had pointed out at an earlier meeting, all countries should have an equal opportunity to serve as members of subsidiary organs. That did not entail increasing the Committee's size. The issue should be settled on that basis during the present session.
2. Still more could be done to stagger meetings throughout the year, and the synoptic table mentioned in paragraphs 5 and 11 of the report would help to that end, as would the provision of full information about the calendar of meetings to all organs in the system so that they could co-operate in the effort to rationalize the calendar.
3. The efforts to improve utilization of conference-servicing resources should be continued. One possibility might be for organs to allow for informal consultations when they indicated their meeting requirements. In any event, a system of penalties was not the answer.
4. His delegation also welcomed the progress made in the limitation of documentation, in particular the restraint shown by Member States in their requests for communications to be circulated as United Nations documents. Every effort must be made to maintain the 32-page limit.
5. Mr. EL AMRANI (Morocco) said that his delegation maintained its position on the need for rationalization and perhaps reduction of conference services, but that must not work to the detriment of the higher goal of enabling Member States to consult with a view to reducing their differences. The efforts made by the Committee on Conferences had resulted in improved "utilization factors" for some subsidiary organs, but other organs could still make better use of the resources. His delegation therefore supported the recommendation made in paragraph 31 of the report and the draft resolutions recommended by the Committee.
6. All Member States were entitled to communicate their views in writing without any restriction. But they must show moderation in that respect, as recommended in paragraph 71 of the report.
7. Steady progress had been made in the limitation of documentation, and his delegation hoped that the increase in the number of pages of official supplements in 1987 was not the start of a new trend. Nevertheless, some organs, including the Committee on Conferences, could not comply with the 32-page rule. Brevity must never be achieved at the expense of content. The resolutions establishing equal

(Mr. El Amrani, Morocco)

treatment of the official languages with respect to the simultaneous distribution of documents must be respected. His delegation supported the draft resolution recommended by the Committee on the limitation and control of documentation.

8. Turning to the issue of the Committee's status, he said that the Committee on Conferences had always been a purely technical body and consultations should be continued with a view to a compromise solution. The Committee's composition should reflect an equitable geographical balance, and his delegation would not oppose its enlargement for that purpose. Any such move should take into account the fact that Africa had almost a third of the Organization's Members and was underrepresented in a number of organs, including the Committee itself.

9. Mr. VAHER (Canada) said that his delegation welcomed the recommended draft resolution on the status of the Committee on Conferences: the terms of reference contained in paragraph 4 generally reflected the will of Member States. In accordance with recommendation 1 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations, the Committee should take into account the overall level of resources allocated for conference services by the General Assembly.

10. His delegation regretted the absence of a specific recommendation as to size and composition, although the Committee had underscored its opinion that its size should not be substantially modified. It was important to retain the Committee's present atmosphere and character and an equitable geographical balance could be achieved within the present framework. It agreed with recommendation 1 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts that the Committee's membership should be of the highest level. The report provided the basis for agreement on all aspects of the Committee's status, composition and mandate, and such an agreement must be achieved at the current session.

11. His delegation welcomed the steady improvement in the utilization of conference-servicing resources, but some of the 1987 utilization figures gave cause for concern, with several bodies still showing disappointingly low utilization rates. Some of those bodies were mentioned in paragraph 22 of the report. His delegation welcomed the Committee's decision to request its Chairman to write to the chairmen of bodies which were not making adequate use of resources. The report should contain a list of such bodies, together with any explanation offered. The preamble of the resolution on the Committee on Conferences might also note those bodies with consistently low utilization rates.

12. His delegation would appreciate an explanation from the Secretariat as to why the volume of General Assembly supplements had increased by almost 25 per cent from 1986 to 1987, reversing the downward trend since 1979. The number of communications from Member States circulated as United Nations documents were also a source of concern. The effort to secure brevity and restraint must be continued.

(Mr. Vaheer, Canada)

13. If agreement was achieved at the current session on the Committee's mandate, status and composition, it might be able to shorten its future sessions or, preferably, to devote more attention to key concerns, most important the question of how the Committee could make other bodies comply with its requests.

14. His delegation would welcome additional information in the Committee's report, in particular concerning the costs borne by the United Nations regular budget in respect of meetings of organs and programmes not funded from the regular budget. He requested the Secretariat to provide information about the 1988 conference-servicing costs for the meetings of the Executive Board of UNICEF and the Governing Council of UNDP. His delegation recognized the interrelationship of shared costs and the difficulties of a cost-recovery system, but all relevant data must be clearly presented. The Committee's report should also contain a summary of data on utilization rates for total conference services available, use of external resources, and total volumes of documentation.

15. His delegation noted that some locations had not been finalized and some meetings were scheduled away from headquarters locations in the draft revised calendar for 1989. It sought an assurance from the Secretariat that resolution 40/243 would be honoured in respect of payment of any additional costs incurred.

16. His delegation shared the concern expressed by the Under-Secretary-General for Conference Services and Special Assignments with regard to the level of resources allocated to the Department of Conference Services. There must be an adequate allocation of conference-servicing resources, but the importance of the issue should not act as a restraint on improved efficiency: the Secretary-General had concluded in document A/C.5/42/29 that implementation of resolution 42/207 C would not have financial or programmatic implications.

17. Ms. SHEAROUSE (United States of America) said that her delegation appreciated the need to maintain the high quality of conference services but believed that further rationalization could be achieved without a decline in quality. The Under-Secretary-General for Conference Services and Special Assignments had assured the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC) that his staff could meet current demands if CPC endorsed the proposed reduction of staff levels by 10 per cent. Her delegation would therefore appreciate an explanation by the Under-Secretary-General of the pessimistic tone of paragraph 9 of the report of the Secretary-General (A/43/628) regarding the need for temporary staff.

18. Her delegation supported the Committee's decision to continue its letter campaign to bodies which continued to underuse the conference-servicing resources allocated to them, but it regretted that the Committee was unwilling to take positive action by adjusting the level of resources made available to those bodies.

19. The progress made with respect to the Committee's mandate and status was welcome, but the failure to reach agreement on its size and composition was disappointing, especially in view of the need to strengthen the Committee's mandate

(Ms. Shearouse, United States)

so that it could fully discharge the enhanced role assigned to it by the General Assembly. The terms of reference contained in section B of the recommended draft resolution did provide a basis for a strengthened committee. The Committee had served Member States well in its present form. It could continue to do so under its new terms of reference, and there was no need to change its composition and size.

20. Her delegation supported the Committee's decisions to maintain contact with bodies whose reports exceeded the 32-page limit and to encourage Member States to exercise restraint in their requests for circulation of communications as United Nations documents. The Committee should reconsider the question of establishing guidelines for the submission of all such communications when it took the matter up again in 1990.

21. Her delegation attached great importance to the Committee's work and would support the draft resolution contained in its report.

22. Mr. GREGG (Australia) acknowledged the progress made by the Committee on Conferences in 1988. Yet not all of the problems had been solved, and his delegation was far from satisfied that the present calendar had been drawn up in a manner consistent with the rational allocation of scarce resources.

23. In view of recommendation 2 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to the effect that the number of meetings could be significantly reduced and their duration shortened without affecting the Organization's substantive work, it was disappointing that the 1988 and 1989 calendars showed no overall reductions. Nor was there any evidence of progress towards the streamlined calendar for 1990-1991 required for full implementation of recommendation 15 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts. Unless remedial action was taken, the "talking-shop" image of the United Nations would increasingly detract from its recent impressive practical achievements.

24. It was hard to see how the fundamental criterion of cost-effectiveness could be applied to the calendar when individual bodies did not take a consistently rigorous approach to their real needs. There was little evidence of implementation of the recommendation of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts that the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council should request their subsidiary bodies to review their agendas and schedules of meetings. His delegation urged the Committee on Conferences to exercise its full responsibility in ensuring that resources were allocated in accordance with the Organization's overall priorities. The Committee must propose to the General Assembly a calendar which indicated that some discipline and sense of priority had been exercised.

25. His delegation was very seriously concerned about staffing and the financial implications of failure to reduce conference-servicing requirements. If the Fifth Committee was serious about efficiency and effectiveness, it could not allow the constant proliferation of meetings to thwart its wider reform objectives.

(Mr. Gregg, Australia)

26. The wording of paragraph 9 of the Committee's report was broadly acceptable to his delegation but it would have preferred more specific language. It interpreted the reference to the Secretary-General's budget proposals to mean that the Committee would propose a calendar within financial limits established by the Secretary-General.

27. His delegation would prefer to see equitable geographic balance achieved with the Committee's existing size, and the issue should be explored further in informal consultations. It would have no difficulty with the appointment of members by regional groups provided that there was regular rotation of members.

28. Many organs had significantly improved their utilization rate of conference-servicing resources, but some had not. Bodies which consistently underused the resources allocated to them should have those resources cut. The representative of Argentina had put forward some useful ideas in that respect. The report of the Secretary-General on control and limitation of documentation (A/43/628) indicated that the progress made in 1987 towards achievement of the 32-page limit had not been continued in 1988. That should be a source of concern to all.

29. Mr. ZHANG Wanhai (China) said that, as the role of the United Nations had increased and reform in the Organization had progressed, the Committee on Conferences had become increasingly important. Despite a heavy conference work-load and the financial crisis besetting the United Nations, the Committee and the Department of Conference Services had been outstandingly successful in rationalizing the conference-servicing resources of the Organization.

30. His delegation supported the proposal to retain the Committee on Conferences as a permanent subsidiary organ of the General Assembly. The current membership of the Committee was generally regarded as being unbalanced, and his delegation believed that the principle of equitable geographical distribution should be better reflected. If that was difficult to do with the Committee at its current size, his delegation would not oppose an appropriate expansion.

31. His delegation basically agreed with the recommendation by the Committee on Conferences regarding its terms of reference (A/43/32, chap. I, draft resolution B). In formulating the draft calendar of conferences and meetings, and in dealing with proposed departures from the approved calendar, the Committee should fully respect the mandates of other organs.

32. Despite a widespread improvement in the use of conference services by United Nations organs, there were still some organs which did not use the resources allocated to them efficiently. Letters from the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences to the chairmen of those organs, urging them to improve the use they made of conference resources, were very useful. Some organs, however, had to consider highly complicated and sensitive political questions, and they should be treated differently; the resources utilization rate should not be the sole standard for judging whether they had used their conference resources to the full.

(Mr. Zhang Wanhai, China)

33. His delegation supported the appeal to Member States for restraint in requesting the circulation of communications as documents of the General Assembly. It supported the draft revised calendar of conferences and meetings for 1989.
34. His delegation shared the concerns expressed by the Under-Secretary-General for Conference Services and Special Assignments about the possible impact of staff cuts on the ability of the Department of Conference Services to provide such services, and on the need to respect the equal status of all the official languages of the Organization.
35. Ms. HAGA (Norway), speaking on behalf of the five Nordic countries (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Sweden and Norway), said that the report of the Committee on Conferences seemed to reflect the thrust of resolution 41/213, showing that appeals to improve the use of conference-servicing resources were being taken seriously by both the Secretariat and Member States. At the same time, there was ample room for improvement, especially with regard to the frequency and duration of meetings and the length of reports. Reductions would help to focus attention on substantive work and at the same time reduce conference costs.
36. The Nordic countries welcomed and supported the agreement in the Committee on Conferences on its terms of reference and status. A permanent organ with geographically equitable membership would better ensure the optimum use of conference-servicing resources. The Nordic countries considered that a body of the present size, or close to it, was large enough; minor changes in the geographical distribution of the membership might, however, be needed.
37. It was the responsibility of Member States to ensure that the time and resources allocated to meetings were used as efficiently and economically as possible, with a view to creating good working conditions for all. Equal treatment of official languages was a part of that, and the Nordic countries did not question efforts to achieve that goal. A great many delegations, however, did not have the privilege of using their mother tongue in the United Nations, and the Nordic delegations considered it reasonable to expect some flexibility from those who did have the privilege of speaking their own language.
38. While welcoming the improvement in the average utilization of conference-servicing resources, the Nordic countries remained convinced that 75 per cent was a possible and necessary target for each and every United Nations organ. There were bodies which consistently performed poorly, and the Committee on Conferences should monitor them thoroughly and, when necessary, request them to review their meeting patterns.
39. The statistics on the use of conference-servicing resources by "core" organs were extremely useful; it would be valuable to have similar statistics on as many United Nations bodies as possible. With such information, it would be easier to put pressure on bodies which conspicuously under-utilized their allotted resources, and Member States could instruct their representatives on those bodies to help to improve the record.

(Ms. Haga, Norway)

40. The Nordic delegations were concerned at the departure in 1987 from the recent encouraging trend towards compliance with the limits on document length. They suggested that the Committee on Conferences should not only compile statistics on the subject, but also try to discover the reasons for failure to comply with the limits. It might then be able to recommend variations in the limits, or devise other measures to improve performance. The Committee should encourage brevity to the maximum extent possible, and all organs should abide by the limits which were decided upon.

41. The Nordic delegations supported the recommendation by the Committee on Conferences that Member States should be asked to exercise restraint in their requests for the circulation of communications as United Nations documents. They favoured the circulation of lengthy documents in the form of summaries, thus saving money without, in their view, infringing the sovereign right of States to express their views.

42. Synoptic tables showing when meetings in the same field of activities would take place simultaneously were useful tools, and should be an integral part of the documentation used by the Committee on Conferences. Such tables would also be very useful to Member States for planning purposes. The Nordic countries saw no problem with the provision of interpretation services on an "as available" basis. They welcomed the decision by the Economic and Social Council to invite the Committee on Conferences to review its draft calendar of conferences and meetings and submit recommendations thereon. Finally, they supported the introduction of technical innovations in the area of conference servicing and documentation, which would undoubtedly enhance the speed and efficiency of the Department of Conference Services.

43. Mr. JEMAIL (Tunisia) said that the report of the Committee on Conferences showed that United Nations bodies had made progress towards the more efficient use of conference services. Efforts by the Department of Conference Services had done much to bring about that result. The task of the Department had been made more difficult by a recent marked decline in its financial resources and staff. The decline should be compensated for by making increased use of technology, especially in word processing. Such improvements would enable the Secretariat to maintain the required standard of output. As his delegation saw it, the quest for financial efficiency should be not an end in itself but a means of procuring the execution of General Assembly mandates at the least possible cost. The Committee's decision to invite its Chairman to send letters to his counterparts, reminding them of the need for more efficient use of resources, was the best approach to take. Any attempt by the Committee on Conferences to oblige other bodies to take any kind of action would run the risk of creating needless tension within the Organization.

44. Flexibility must remain paramount in efforts to keep an organization as complex as the United Nations running smoothly. Member States must continue to be able to rely to the greatest possible extent on the facilities afforded by the Organization. In the specific case of communications from Member States which were circulated as United Nations documents, statistics supplied to the Committee on

(Mr. Jemail, Tunisia)

Conferences had shown that the vast majority were less than three pages long. Contrary to the fears expressed in the Committee on Conferences, therefore, it was evident that Member States were aware of the financial constraints facing the Organization and did exercise restraint in their communications; and such communications were all the more important because they often served the interests of peace and security, areas to which the United Nations attached the highest priority.

45. His delegation was glad that the Committee had finally reached agreement on its future terms of reference. The wording of the draft resolution on the subject was not ideal, but represented the outcome of a consensus. It would not, therefore, be desirable for the paragraph to be wrongly interpreted; using narrow budgetary considerations to restrict the scope of the Committee to consider the calendar of conferences would be unacceptable to his delegation. The Committee must remain able to authorize departures from the approved calendar whenever necessary, particularly for subsidiary bodies concerned with questions of decolonization and self-determination.

46. Past experience had shown that, with its present composition, the Committee could not make full use of its potential. It should arrive at a formula for promoting better geographical balance within its membership as soon as possible. On the other hand, an excessive increase in the membership of the Committee might produce quite the opposite effect from the intended one of greater efficiency.

47. Despite its political nature, the Committee on Conferences was also a technical body. It was in the interests of both the United Nations and its Member States that Committee members should possess a high level of expertise. Representatives on the Committee should therefore be chosen on the basis of their knowledge of the administrative and financial workings of the Organization.

48. The transformation of the Committee on Conferences into a permanent subsidiary organ of the General Assembly showed that the Committee had proved its value. The Committee should continue to work to streamline conference and documentation services in the United Nations system. Efforts to confine it to a strictly budgetary role were likely to divert it from its true mandate.

49. Mr. PRODJOWARSITO (Indonesia) welcomed the recent consensus in the Committee on Conferences on its new terms of reference. At the forty-first session, his delegation had suggested that the Committee should become a subsidiary body of both the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, as CPC was. His delegation was glad that the Council had agreed to invite the Committee to review its draft calendar of conferences. It still believed, however, that the possibility of making the Committee on Conferences a permanent body of both the Assembly and the Council must be addressed again.

50. His delegation would prefer a more geographically equitable composition for the Committee on Conferences; as long, however, as the Committee continued its practice of taking decisions by consensus, the problem should not be blown up out

(Mr. Prodjowarsito, Indonesia)

of proportion. The Committee should be kept as small as possible in order to ensure that it worked efficiently and effectively. If inequitable composition was a concern, it should be addressed within the current size of the Committee. An increase in the size was likely to harm the interests of the Asian Group, as the increase in the membership of CPC the previous year had done. His delegation wanted no repetition of that experience, but was open to any positive proposal and would go along with whatever consensus emerged.

51. He had been very concerned at the remark by the Under-Secretary-General for Conference Services and Special Assignments that, with a reduction of 10 per cent in its staff, the Department of Conference Services could not guarantee that it could continue with business as usual. He would like some further clarification of the point. The United Nations was an international forum for negotiation, debate and discussion to resolve international problems. That function must not be hampered by inadequate conference services resulting from staff cuts.

52. His delegation was very much encouraged by the continuing trend towards the better use of conference-servicing resources. It would intensify its participation in any effort to ensure that that positive trend continued. It would also fully endorse the draft resolution recommended by the Committee on Conferences for approval by the Fifth Committee.

AGENDA ITEM 118: JOINT INSPECTION UNIT (A/42/540; A/43/16 and Corr.1 (Part I), A/43/34, 161, 397 and 556)

53. Mr. MARTOHADINEGORO (Chairman of the Joint Inspection Unit) said that the central feature of the Joint Inspection Unit's report to the current session of the Assembly (A/43/34) was its response to resolution 42/218, which had been adopted on the Fifth Committee's recommendation. The comments made by delegations at the previous session had been taken into account, and he believed that the report faithfully reflected the Committee's wishes as outlined in the resolution.

54. The Unit had made a particular effort to improve its working methods in three areas: the development of its work programme, a more collective approach to the preparation of reports, and improved procedures for reporting on the implementation and follow-up of its recommendations. For the first time, the guidelines of the Joint Inspection Unit were annexed to its report. Several criteria had been established to govern the content of the work programme, including topicality and the relevance of proposed studies to making the work of the United Nations more efficient and effective. In future, proposals for studies would be required to be provided in a form that would allow the inspectors to determine their relative importance. As far as the preparation of reports was concerned, steps had been taken to improve the collection of data and the consideration of reports within the Unit. The Unit's Chairman had been made the focal point for such internal consideration, which would ensure that agreement was collective. Provision would be made for dissenting views. The responsibility of the authors for following up reports had been reaffirmed. Follow-up had been recognized as a continuous undertaking that required close consultation with the various secretariats of the

(Mr. Martohadinegoro)

United Nations system. The Secretary-General's detailed report on that matter showed that a start had been made.

55. The Unit was taking steps to build a more co-operative relationship with the secretariats and bodies of the United Nations system which were concerned with budgetary control, co-ordination and evaluation. In that connection, he expressed appreciation of the support and co-operation given to the Unit by the United Nations Secretariat, which had recently provided valuable information on the implementation of the recommendations of nine JIU reports (A/43/556). The Unit was also maintaining useful contacts with the International Civil Service Commission, the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, the Panel of External Auditors and the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions. Such contacts not only provided the Unit with opportunities for the discussion and exchange of information and plans for individual studies but also helped it to identify areas of overlap and propose their elimination. The Unit looked forward to similar co-operation with other participating organizations.

56. The Unit's work programme for 1988 (A/43/161), the first to be prepared in the context of resolution 42/218, had been formulated only one month after the adoption of that resolution. It did not, therefore, fully reflect the improved procedures and practices subsequently brought into effect. It should be viewed as a transitional programme indicating the direction that the Unit intended to follow in future years.

57. The Unit's most important step had been to adopt a more collective approach to the conduct of its business. The existing system whereby reports were circulated within the Unit for comment had been reinforced and improved, leading to a more open approach for the planning of studies, the collection of data and the preparation of reports. It was hoped that the practice would become the norm in the Unit, helping to enhance the quality of the final product and to encourage comment from the Fifth Committee and the participating organizations. The transition to a more collective approach had meant that the process of preparing reports took rather more time.

58. The Unit had adopted a number of principles designed to help to keep track of the implementation of its recommendations. The first follow-up review was already in progress. The next stage would be to review JIU's recommendations in the area of development co-operation and the follow-up activities of its other participating organizations.

59. Thus, the Joint Inspection Unit had made extensive efforts during 1988 to improve its operations and effectiveness. The inspectors were, however, concerned that the progress made and the improvements envisaged for the future might be seriously jeopardized if current proposals to reduce substantially the Unit's research staff, as part of the post-reduction exercise, were put into effect. Any reduction in the already small JIU research staff would seriously hamper the Unit's ability to carry out the functions entrusted to it by the General Assembly and

(Mr. Martohadinegoro)

other legislative bodies. The Unit was endeavouring to take up the issue with the Secretary-General and would keep the Fifth Committee informed.

60. He hoped that the Committee would find time to discuss the individual reports before it, as summarized in chapter IX of document A/43/34. Only through a thorough and frank discussion of its reports could the Unit receive the kind of guidance that could lead to an improvement in their quality. The Unit could derive great benefit from the views of members of the Fifth and other Committees who had been dealing at a national level with the kinds of issue with which it had to grapple. He and his colleagues in the Joint Inspection Unit would therefore welcome any comments on the annual report indicating the direction the Committee would like the Unit to take and specifying particular studies to be undertaken in subsequent years.

61. Mr. SILALAH (Indonesia) said that the new approach adopted by the Joint Inspection Unit with a view to enhancing the quality and effectiveness of its reports would be a valuable contribution towards the solution of the many complex problems facing the United Nations. He had noted with interest the progress already made and the deep desire to improve the Unit's performance. He also welcomed the inclusion in the report of the guidelines of the Joint Inspection Unit for the development of its work programme and the description of the follow-up procedure.

62. In his delegation's view, Member States had often paid insufficient attention to JIU reports and recommendations in the legislative bodies of the United Nations and the governing bodies of the specialized agencies. He hoped that the current General Assembly would adopt a more favourable attitude. It was particularly important that paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 42/218 should be strictly implemented, in order to avoid duplication. Also, the Unit's annual report should not exceed 32 pages, including annexes.

63. Given the positive steps taken by JIU, the General Assembly should make a positive response in the form of a substantive discussion of the report and the adoption of relevant decisions on behalf of the international community. In his delegation's view, JIU was still necessary and no drastic reduction should be made in the number of its staff. Instead, the Unit should be endowed with enough resources to enable it to meet its goals.

64. Mr. GARRIDO (Philippines) said that, over the years, the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit had not been as consistent in quality or as productive of effect as the General Assembly could have wished. He felt that, given the Organization's financial difficulties, the Unit's recommendations and reports should be directed towards achieving economies. He noted that there was only one item of that kind in the 1989 work programme and felt that the Unit should concentrate more on economy measures. He also considered that the Unit's guidelines should include deadlines for the completion of studies. The imposition of a time-limit would allow the Unit to take up more topics.

The meeting rose at 11.50 a.m.