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SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 20th MEETING

Chairman: Mr. PIRSON (Belgium)

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

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AGENDA ITEM 98: PROPOSED PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1980-1981 (continued)  
(A/34/6 and Add.1, A/34/7; A/C.5/34/12 and 13)

General debate (continued)

1. Mr. ABRASZEWSKI (Poland) said his delegation agreed with the Advisory Committee that the tabular and textual material in the proposed programme budget was generally satisfactory. While there had been some improvement over the last few years in the form of presentation of the budget, his delegation would welcome further efforts to ensure greater uniformity and comparability of textual material throughout the budget, especially in those sections relating to duty stations away from Headquarters.

2. There was no need at the current stage to re-examine the basic methodology of programme budgeting; what was needed was consolidation. However, the concept of the maintenance base, as used by the Secretariat, was misleading. The practice of disregarding non-recurrent items in the calculation of real growth resulted in distortions, and played into the hands of those who wished to carry over to the next biennium the existing level of appropriations for every object of expenditure without a proper and convincing justification. That was especially true in the case of such objects of expenditure as consultants, temporary assistance, and travel.

3. The late submission of budgetary documentation was a deplorable shortcoming which had to be rectified. Given the generally deteriorating situation with regard to documentation and the heavy agenda of the Fifth Committee, there was a constant and serious threat that the Committee would be unable to complete its work within the prescribed time-limits. Consideration might be given to so organizing the sessions of the General Assembly that such items as administrative and budgetary co-ordination could be discussed every second year, preferably in off-budget years. It was essential to ensure strict adherence to the time-table for the preparation of the budget and no excuse could justify failure to meet the deadline for submission.

4. The figures of 11.4 per cent and 0.8 per cent for the rates of nominal and real growth respectively were encouraging, and his delegation, which for years had advocated budgetary restraint, noted with satisfaction the efforts that had been made by the Secretariat to slow down the very high rate of budgetary growth in recent biennia. It was to be hoped that further efforts would be made in the future. In a note addressed to the Secretary-General on 11 May, the Polish delegation had emphasized that its primary concern was with the over-all rate of budgetary growth. When the time came for a State to pay its assessed contribution, what really counted was the over-all level of the budget, which was still high. His delegation therefore trusted that the current level of the initial budget estimates, and hence the rate of growth, would not be substantially altered as a result of the financial implications of decisions taken by United Nations organs in 1980 and 1981. His delegation would oppose any expansion of the budget by

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(lfr. Abraszewski, Poland)

voting against requests for unwarranted supplementary appropriations. Additional requirements arising from the adoption of new resolutions should be met by the redeployment of resources, the reordering of priorities, the elimination of programmes of lesser urgency, and the termination of activities which were obsolete, or marginal usefulness and ineffective. A good deal of additional work could and should be absorbed through better organization, increased productivity and greater discipline on the part of staff.

5. A lower rate of real growth than in the previous biennium did not necessarily mean lower programme delivery. On the contrary, it was even possible for the Secretariat to increase programme delivery without exceeding the level of resources proposed for 1980-1981. In the past the Secretariat had routinely requested additional resources to take into account the financial implications of resolutions, the underlying justification being that the staff was operating at full capacity. Obviously, that was not the case and the time had come for a critical internal evaluation of staff productivity.

6. In the recently concluded discussion of the scale of assessments, Member States from all regional groups had, for one reason or another, opposed substantial increases in their rates of assessment. It was hardly consistent, however, for States which advocated large increases in United Nations expenditure to be unwilling to meet them. The financial capacity of the United Nations was determined by the common will of its membership, and such hard facts should be borne in mind when assessing the level of the programme budget and its rate of growth.

7. His delegation had noted with satisfaction the references in the Secretary-General's report on the work of the Organization and in his opening statement to the Fifth Committee (A/34/12) to the importance of eliminating programmes and activities which were obsolete, or marginal usefulness or ineffective. The Secretary-General had stated that a sufficient number of new activities for the biennium 1980-1981 would be financed from the resources released as a result of the completion or termination of such activities. It was to be hoped that the programme monitoring system, to which the Secretary-General had referred, would lead to the identification of programme elements which could be terminated. The majority of the participants in the general debate had referred to the need to eliminate obsolete and marginal activities, and that was a clear indication that the time had come for the full and effective implementation of General Assembly resolutions on that subject.

8. With regard to the 73 new posts requested, his delegation would judge each case on its merits. It had also been proposed that 14 posts currently financed from extrabudgetary resources should be transferred to the regular budget, a practice to which his delegation was opposed in principle. He was seriously concerned over the proposal to convert 158 temporary posts to established posts, as his delegation had in the past repeatedly warned that estimates for temporary

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(Mr. Abraszewski, Poland)

assistance were often submitted with the aim of converting such posts into established posts at a later stage. He would welcome a careful study by the Advisory Committee of the entire issue of the utilization of funds for temporary assistance with a view to recommending corrective action. With regard to the request for the reclassification of 71 posts, the Advisory Committee had experienced difficulties in reaching a rational conclusion in each case. It seemed that reclassification in the United Nations was all too often used for promotion purposes, whereas his delegation believed that the need to upgrade posts should be met in the first instance through redeployment, and it hoped that the Advisory Committee would be able to define clear and rational criteria for assessing future reclassification requests. There was need for a more orderly procedure for establishing and grading extrabudgetary posts and greater control over those posts by intergovernmental bodies; accordingly, his delegation welcomed the Advisory Committee's intention to devote more attention to those matters in its future work.

9. The use of experts and consultants remained an issue of considerable interest to his delegation, which was committed to scrutinizing the budget proposals closely to determine whether the rules and procedures established by the General Assembly in 1975 were being followed. There was a positive trend in the budget towards greater reliance on permanent staff and, as a result, the estimates for consultancy for the new biennium were 5.7 per cent lower than for the biennium 1978-1979. There was, however, much room for improvement, as certain units of the Secretariat still made unjustified and disproportionate use of outside expertise. His delegation would like to receive from the Secretariat lists of consultants when specific sections of the budget were discussed.

10. He expressed satisfaction at the thoroughness with which the Advisory Committee had examined the programme budget, but would have preferred a more critical approach to some of the Secretariat's requests, especially those relating to new posts, temporary assistance, reclassification and experts and consultants.

11. Mr. OKEYO (Kenya) said that his delegation appreciated the political sensitivity shown by the Secretary-General in formulating his budget proposals for the biennium 1980-1981. It was true that the international community was passing through a period of economic instability, and circumstances called for a degree of budgetary restraint. At the same time, it was important to remember that one of the major purposes of the United Nations was to carry out programmes to assist third-world efforts to eliminate poverty, disease and the problems of underdevelopment. It was essential, therefore, that the budget should be both programmatic and financial in content. His delegation was disappointed that most of the major contributors were inordinately preoccupied with budgetary restraint and seemed to have ignored almost entirely the programme element. The international community had an obligation to improve the lot of the poor, and for that reason, his delegation would have preferred greater emphasis to have been placed on the programme delivery aspect of the budget.

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(Mr. Okeyo, Kenya)

12. Programme budgeting had been adopted to improve programme delivery, and there was no reason to give up what could be a useful tool of modern management if properly used. The Secretary-General's budget proposals did not seem to have been based on a programme budgeting approach; rather it seemed that the Secretariat had first determined an over-all level of resources and then had thinned out programmes in order to keep the budget within those predetermined limits. Accordingly, delegations from developing countries should scrutinize the budget proposals closely in order to ensure that programmes of benefit to their peoples had not been excluded.

13. He acknowledged the difficulties which the Secretariat must have encountered in preparing the budget proposals, owing primarily to the fact that the medium-term plan had not been adopted by the General Assembly because of political differences over the character, or the absence, of programmes of importance to developing countries. A major point of concern to his delegation was the fact that the Secretariat had been guided by the growth rates recommended by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, which had been controversial both in that Committee and in the Fifth Committee and should not have been applied without due regard for the political concerns of the Group of 77. Developing countries were therefore disappointed and considered that the programme priorities in the budget proposals were not an honest reflection of the wishes of the General Assembly.

14. He asked for clarification regarding the basis on which the 0.8 per cent of real growth had been calculated. Neither CPC nor the General Assembly had agreed on any fixed percentage of real budgetary growth. It was to be hoped that programmes of interest to the developing countries would not be arbitrarily cut simply to fit the lean no-growth budget. It was necessary to strike a balance between meeting the development requirements of the developing countries and the concerns of other States over budgetary growth. His delegation recognized that the available resources were limited and that, in consequence, sound management was necessary.

15. He commended the Secretariat for the improved presentation of the programme budget, which allowed Member States to see clearly the relationship between financial resources and the programme element.

#### First reading

16. The CHAIRMAN said that, in addition to the proposed programme budget and the report of the Advisory Committee, delegations should be guided during the first reading of the budget by the medium-term plan for 1980-1983 (A/33/6/Rev.1) and by the report of CPC. He deplored the fact that CPC had been unable to give serious consideration to the Secretary-General's budget proposals. At a meeting of the President of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General and the Chairman of the Main Committee, he had pressed for steps to be taken so that the situation never occurred again.

17. He had been informed that the report of CPC would be available for distribution

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(The Chairman)

the following day, and the report of the Economic and Social Council by the end of the following week; consideration of the economic and social sections of the budget would be delayed, if necessary.

18. He suggested that the Committee should undertake the first reading of the proposed programme budget section by section, with delegations making separate statements on each item within the section that they wanted to discuss. The Committee would then vote on the section as a whole, except where the changes proposed made it necessary to vote on an individual item.

Section 1. Over-all policy-making, direction and co-ordination

19. Mr. MSELLE (Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions) said that the Secretary-General had requested \$24,506,800 under section 1, and the Advisory Committee recommended a reduction of \$193,600.

20. The Advisory Committee (A/34/7, paras. 1-8) had taken a slightly conservative view of the Secretary-General's request for \$1,061,900 for the external printing and binding of records and supplements of the General Assembly. An amount of \$700,000 had been appropriated for the current biennium. The Committee had been informed that that amount might prove insufficient by the end of 1979. It felt however that, if the current concern to impose stricter limitation on documentation was translated into monetary terms, it would certainly have an impact on expenditure on external printing during the coming biennium; it had therefore recommended a reduction of \$100,000 in the Secretary-General's request.

21. He drew attention to the fact that the estimate relating to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board was preliminary, pending a review by the Board of the budget requirements for 1980 and 1981. After that review, the estimate would then be submitted to the Advisory Committee and to the Fifth Committee for consideration at the current session.

22. The Advisory Committee recommended (para. 1.21) a reduction of \$49,200 in the Secretary-General's request for official travel by staff of the World Food Council. The Committee had disagreed with the Secretariat over the way the estimate for travel had been computed. The Secretariat had assumed that the additional appropriation of \$40,000 approved by the General Assembly at its thirty-third session for such travel costs related to only one year and had therefore included an additional \$40,000 in the estimate for 1980-1981. But the Committee had indicated in its report (A/33/7/Add.9) that the amount was intended to cover the biennium 1978-1979. It had therefore recommended that the additional \$40,000 should be deleted from the Secretary-General's estimate, together with the related amounts for inflation in 1979 and projected inflation in 1980-1981. The resultant reduction it recommended thus became \$49,200.

23. The Advisory Committee recommended a reduction of \$10,000 in the

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Secretary-General's request for consultants and experts (para. 1.22), and the deletion of the \$11,500 requested for public information activities for the World Food Council.

24. He drew attention to the Committee's reasoning (para. 1.32) for not recommending acceptance of the proposed reclassification of one P-4 post to P-5 in the Office of the Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs, and pointed out that ACABQ also recommended a reduction in the estimate for official travel for the Office of the Under-Secretaries-General for Special Political Affairs (para. 1.35).

25. As stated in paragraph 1.40 of its report, the Advisory Committee recommended acceptance of the Secretary-General's proposal to reclassify the post of Deputy-Director-General at United Nations Office at Geneva from D-2 to the Assistant Secretary-General level.

A. Policy-making organs

General Assembly

26. Mr. AYADHI (Tunisia) said that the printing and production of documents offered great potential for savings, principally through the introduction of modern machinery. His delegation could see no justification for the large increase of 51.7 per cent in the Secretary-General's estimate for external printing and believed that the reduction of \$100,000 recommended by the Advisory Committee was too moderate.

27. Mr. SADDLER (United States of America) observed that, in general, larger economies in documentation could be made through the elimination of verbatim records for such bodies as the Committee on Disarmament and the introduction of word-processing equipment. He endorsed the views expressed by the representative of Tunisia and said that his delegation would support a proposal for a larger reduction in the estimate for General Assembly documentation than that recommended by ACABQ.

United Nations Board of Auditors (including its secretariat)

28. Mr. GARRIDO (Philippines) asked for an explanation of the apportionment of external audit costs as presented in the table in paragraph 1.15 of the first report of the Advisory Committee.

29. Mr. BEGIN (Director, Budget Division) stated that the Advisory Committee had received the information from the Secretariat and that the distribution of the costs concerned was decided by the panel of external auditors in the light of its programme of work. Further information concerning the distribution of the costs could be sought from the Chairman of the Panel.

30. The CHAIRMAN drew attention to paragraph 1.19 of the proposed programme budget, which stated that the Secretary-General was reviewing the distribution of external

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audit costs, and would present his findings in a general report on services provided by the United Nations to activities funded from extrabudgetary resources, to be submitted to the Assembly at the current session.

United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board (including United Nations participation in the costs of the secretariat of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund)

31. The CHAIRMAN noted that paragraph 1.23 of the proposed programme budget referred to the cost of travel of members to attend six sessions of the Standing Committee of the Pension Board during the biennium, whereas paragraph 1.22 stated that the Standing Committee normally met only twice a year. He requested clarification of the matter and a correction of the estimates, if necessary.

World Food Council

32. The CHAIRMAN drew the Committee's attention to the statement in paragraph 1.37 of the proposed programme budget to the effect that no appropriation relating to the rental of office space and related costs was being requested at the current time.

33. Mr. KHAMIS (Algeria) suggested that, in view of the Advisory Committee's opposition, the Secretariat should explain the request for \$10,000 for public information activities in paragraph 1.33 of the proposed programme budget. His delegation considered that the activities of the Council were of great importance, and felt that the Council's ability to give the widest possible publicity to its actions should not be restricted for the sake of \$10,000.

34. Mr. BEGIN (Director, Budget Division) said that the point at issue was whether the amount requested should come under section 1 or be charged to section 27, Department of Public Information. The Advisory Committee had concluded that the latter was the appropriate solution. Accordingly, DPI had been notified that all estimates for information activities should be listed together under section 27.

35. Mr. MAJOLI (Italy) concurred with the views expressed by the representative of Algeria on the importance of the activities of the World Food Council. Out of concern to avoid duplication, he would prefer to see the United Nations Information Centre in Rome handle publicity for the Council, rather than the establishment of a new information unit. His delegation would have no objection to the appropriation of \$10,000 for the Centre to enable it to carry out work on behalf of the World Food Council.

36. Mrs. DERRE (France) said that there was a danger of doubling the budget for information activities if various separate information units were set up. The Department of Public Information was already extremely costly and much of the material it produced was not worth while. Her delegation would support the recommendation of the Advisory Committee, since it would be in no way detrimental to the work of the World Food Council.

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37. Mr. GARRIDO (Philippines) said that, although his delegation strongly supported the activities of the World Food Council, it agreed to the reduction being recommended by the Advisory Committee in respect of information activities.

Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People

38. Mr. HILLEL (Israel) reiterated his delegation's firm opposition to any budget appropriation for the so-called Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People. He said that 19 of its 23 members had no diplomatic relations with his country and several of them denied its right to exist. The Committee was considered to be so biased that no State which had relations with both sides in the Arab-Israeli conflict could be persuaded to appear before it. The Committee's efforts were mostly directed towards its self-perpetuation and expansion, and the submission of repetitive statements to the General Assembly. It was its own master and decided on the travel assignments of its members, for which large appropriations were being requested. The purpose of much of that travel was open to question, and he shared the widespread view that international funds were being wasted. For those and other reasons, his delegation opposed the inclusion of that item in the proposed programme budget.

39. Mr. BUJ-FLORES (Mexico) said that his delegation would confine its remarks to the budgetary aspects of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People. While it agreed in principle to the appropriation requested, it was a little concerned that, under paragraph 1.39 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1980-1981, that Committee seemed to have been given a blank cheque to cover the travel of representatives. Since it was impossible to predict the number of meetings and the number of representatives appointed to attend them, he wondered what basis had been used for the calculation of the resource requirement.

40. Mr. SADDLER (United States of America) said that his delegation's position with regard to the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People was well known; it opposed the use of United Nations funds for the Committee's activities. At a time when the Organization was experiencing financial difficulties, that was a waste of limited resources, especially since the work of the Committee in question made no contribution to the peace-making process in the Middle East.

41. Mr. P. L. FALL (Senegal) reminded members that the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People had been set up pursuant to General Assembly resolution 3376 (XXX). In accordance with its mandate, it had made recommendations based on numerous resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council. It derived its existence from the Charter and was not aimed at the destruction of any country. If its recommendations had not been implemented, that was because of the well-known positions of certain members of the Security Council. The Committee would continue to exist so long as those recommendations had not been adopted and its mandate remained unfulfilled. Any subsidiary body was entitled to funds to cover travel costs and, in his delegation's opinion, the appropriation being requested was modest. He therefore fully supported the Secretary-General's proposal and the recommendation contained in paragraph 1.25 of the first report of the Advisory Committee.

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42. Mr. EL-HOUDERI (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya), supported by Mr. S. MOHAMUD (Somalia), Mr. AKSOY (Turkey), Mr. OULD MALLOUM (Mauritania), Mr. HAMZAH (Syrian Arab Republic), Mr. ISLAM (Bangladesh), Mr. NAVAII (Iran), Mr. RAOELISOLOFOMANANA (Madagascar), Mr. MORET ECHEVARRIA (Cuba) and, Mr. OKEYO (Kenya), concurred with the views expressed by the representative of Senegal.

43. Mr. KHAMIS (Algeria) said that his delegation believed that, like other committees, the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People should be enabled to participate in various meetings and conferences. Exercising on its own political discretion, that Committee generally sent delegations of only one or two members to represent it.

44. Mr. KEMAL (Pakistan) said he agreed with the representative of Mexico that the subject should be considered strictly from the budgetary point of view. His delegation found the estimates to be extremely modest as compared with the travel costs incurred by some other intergovernmental bodies. It had to be remembered that the Committee in question sent representatives to meetings and conferences only when it was invited to do so. His delegation therefore supported the recommendation of the Advisory Committee.

45. Mr. RAMZY (Egypt) reiterated the view of his delegation that the activities of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People were fully in conformity with the role of the Organization as envisaged under the Charter. He therefore supported the Secretary-General's proposal contained in paragraph 1.39 of the proposed programme budget.

46. Mr. AYADHI (Tunisia) said it was regrettable that once again a Member State had taken the liberty to display arrogance towards the General Assembly and a Committee set up by it to carry out activities based on the fundamental principles of the Charter. His delegation supported the activities of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and also the recommendations contained in paragraph 1.25 of the first report of the Advisory Committee.

47. Mr. GHAFORZAI (Afghanistan) associated his delegation with the remarks that had been made in support of the Secretary-General's proposal and of the work of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People. He commented that there might be some justification in the costs incurred by the Committee being borne by those whose attitude and votes in the Security Council had necessitated its establishment.

48. Mr. JAWAD (Iraq) said it was natural that the delegations from the racist zionist entity and the United States should oppose the appropriation, since it was their policies which were the root cause of the Palestinian people's plight. His delegation supported the recommendations of the Advisory Committee.

49. Mr. BA-SALEH (Democratic Yemen) said that the international community could not begrudge the very modest funds proposed by the Secretary-General to assist the Palestinian people, who had been deprived of their rights and chased from their homeland. His delegation supported the views expressed by the representative of Senegal and by a number of Arab delegations. The estimate of the Secretary-General should be approved, as recommended by the Advisory Committee.

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50. Mr. HILLEL (Israel) requested that a separate vote should be taken on the proposed appropriation for the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People before section 1 as a whole was put to the vote.

B. Executive direction and management

Office of the Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs

51. Mr. SWEGER (Sweden) referred to the request made in paragraph 1.53 of the proposed programme budget for the reclassification of a P-4 post to the P-5 level in the Division of General Assembly Affairs. He said that his delegation was somewhat concerned at the recommendation contained in paragraph 1.32 of the Advisory Committee's first report recommending against acceptance of that request for reclassification. In view of the problems with the late distribution of documentation, and having looked into the organization of the Division of General Assembly Affairs, he believed that acceptance of the Secretary-General's proposal would facilitate the timely distribution of documentation. He would therefore appreciate hearing the comments of the Secretariat on the Advisory Committee's recommendation before any decision was taken.

52. Mr. HILLEL (Israel) said that the Special Unit on Palestinian Rights, for which an appropriation of almost \$500,000 was being requested, was producing pamphlets, pseudo-scientific studies and other materials to conduct political warfare against the existence of a Member State, in violation of the Charter. Such a misuse of taxpayers' money could never be justified. For those and other reasons, his delegation was opposed to the estimate for the Special Unit in the proposed programme budget.

53. Mr. SADDLER (United States of America) said that his Government's well-known position with regard to expenditure in connexion with the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People also applied to the Special Unit on Palestinian Rights, and it therefore opposed the use of United Nations funds to finance the activities of that Unit.

54. Mr. KEMAL (Pakistan) requested clarification from the Director of the Budget Division on the status of the consultations mentioned in paragraph 1.59 of the proposed programme budget and asked whether it would indeed be necessary to submit revised estimates at a later date.

55. Mr. RAMZY (Egypt) said that his delegation categorically rejected the statement made by the representative of Israel and reiterated its position that the activities of the Special Unit were fully in accord with the Organization's role. It was regrettable that some delegations were endeavouring to politicize the issue.

56. Mr. LAHLOU (Morocco) said that one of the purposes of the Charter was surely to restore the rights of a victimized people. The majority of States Members of the Organization fully supported that purpose, and the aim of the Special Unit was to heighten public awareness of the martyrdom of the Palestinian people by providing objective information. His delegation supported the appropriation requested.

57. Mr. KHAMIS (Algeria) said it was very difficult to accept the interpretation that 95 Member States, by voting in favour of General Assembly resolution 32/40 by which the Special Unit had been set up, had violated the Charter.

58. Mr. HAMZAH (Syrian Arab Republic) said he had hoped that the representative of the United States would have been more objective about conserving the funds of the United Nations, particularly in the light of the long statement which that representative had made in the course of the general debate on the proposed programme budget. The arrogance of the representative of Israel was familiar; it had already been displayed in its refusal to implement General Assembly resolutions, to withdraw from the occupied Arab territories and to allow the Palestinian people to return to their homeland and exercise their inalienable rights. The Zionist representative would have done better to make his remarks in the Special Political Committee, which was discussing the essence of the political conflict in the Middle East.

59. Mr. EL-HOUDERI (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) said that his delegation very much regretted the statement that had been made by the representatives of the United States and of the Zionist entity with regard to the Special Unit on Palestinian Rights. He concurred with the views expressed by other speakers and believed that the appropriation requested by the Secretary-General should be approved.

60. Mr. JAWAD (Iraq) rejected the statement made by the representative of the Zionist entity with regard to the modest help being given to the Palestinian people. Not only did the Zionist entity flout the pertinent resolutions of the Organization, but it sent its representatives to the United Nations to pursue its policy of persecution of the Palestinian people and to deny them their rights.

61. Mr. ISLAM (Bangladesh) said that it was the stated policy of his country to condemn Zionism in all its forms and manifestations, but the Fifth Committee was not the right forum in which to do that. His delegation endorsed the appropriation requested by the Secretary-General for the Special Unit.

The meeting rose at 1 p.m.