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Chairman: Mr. Najib BOUZIRI (Tunisia).

AGENDA ITEM 76

Budget estimates for the financial years 1965 and 1966 (continued) (A/5799 and Corr.1; A/5805, A/5807 and Corr.1; A/5940 and Corr.1; A/5969, A/5995, A/5996, A/6005, A/6007 and Corr.1; A/6050; A/C.5/1009 and Corr.1; A/C.5/1011, 1014, 1025 and Corr.1; A/C.5/1027, 1035, 1036, 1037, 1038; A/C.5/L.833, L.836)

Budget estimates for the financial year 1966 (continued) (A/5799 and Corr.1; A/5805, A/5807 and Corr.1; A/5940 and Corr.1; A/5996, A/6005, A/6007 and Corr.1; A/6050; A/C.5/1009 and Corr.1; A/C.5/1025 and Corr.1; A/C.5/1027, 1035, 1036, 1037, 1038; A/C.5/L.833, L.836)

General discussion (continued)

1. Mr. MORRIS (Liberia) said that an expanding United Nations inevitably required a growing financial commitment on the part of Member States. The budget estimates for 1966 (A/6005) showed an increase of over \$4 million in expenditure for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), which in his delegation's view was a most worthy cause. Further increases, according to the Secretary-General (A/5805, para. 3.4), were due to the need to provide some expansion of staff, in order to give greater emphasis, as called for by Member States, to certain important priority programmes in the economic and social field. Staff costs and UNCTAD together accounted for the total rise of some \$8 million in estimated expenditure for 1966. In his statement at the 1066th meeting (A/C.5/1038), Mr. Bannier, the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions had stated the Committee's view that increased activities made such a rise inevitable and that since the increase in activities was attributable in large part to decisions of the entire membership of the Organization, it was not to be seriously questioned. His delegation therefore saw no grounds for accusations of redundancy in the Secretariat. The Fifth Committee could scarcely criticize the Secretariat for the financial results of actions that Member States themselves

had taken in other Committees. The documents before the Committee showed clearly that one of the chief sources of increased expenditure was the Economic and Social Council, a body through which the community of nations sought to overcome its centrifugal tendencies and co-operate for the general good. That was a fundamental purpose of the United Nations, and it was therefore hardly fitting for the Committee to seek ways of making petty cuts in the relevant appropriations—for example, by economizing on travel.

2. Liberia, a country of limited means, had contributed \$8,000 towards peace-keeping operations. It had supported the United Nations bond issue, the Cyprus operation and the Middle East forces with sums it could ill afford. While reserving the right to draw attention to particular aspects of the budget estimates when they were discussed, it took the general position that increased expenditure was made necessary by the growth in United Nations activities. It urged all Member States, and particularly those with greater resources, to respond to the Organization's needs in such a way that it could fulfil its role as a catalyst in the process by which the developing countries were seeking to achieve economic viability.

3. Mr. NKWAIN (Cameroon) expressed his delegation's appreciation of the clear and precise presentation of the budget estimates for 1966. It had listened with great interest to the Secretary-General's statement at the 1066th meeting (A/C.5/1037), in which it found the following four points to be of particular importance: the Secretary-General's willingness to accept the Advisory Committee's recommendations, especially in the area of new posts for 1965 and 1966; his idea of establishing an order of priority for the expenses of the Organization; his reference to the need to check the proliferation of international conferences and meetings; and his reminder that the Organization's financial difficulties remained unsolved. Cameroon felt that the time was ripe for the Committee to give serious attention to those points. A thorough re-examination of the Organization's budgetary policy was inevitable, and it was to be hoped that the Committee's debates would result in recommendations which would not only affect the 1966 budget, but would also help to check the steep rise that had recurred in the budget year by year since 1961.

4. It was unfortunate that, at a time when the United Nations was facing a financial crisis, it also had to handle an expanded programme of meetings and conferences. The expansion was especially noticeable in the fields of trade, industrialization and economic

activities designed to assist the developing countries. His delegation would welcome such expansion if it brought greater efficiency; but experience showed that a mere increase in the number of meetings did not necessarily have that result. The implementation of UNCTAD recommendations, for example, was still subject to the willingness of Member States. His delegation was in favour of the proposal to merge the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund, and it hoped that the possibility of other mergers would be investigated. The proliferation of conferences and meetings placed a burden not only on the United Nations, but on developing countries with a limited number of experts. If experts had to rush from one conference to another without time to prepare themselves properly, their participation would not yield much benefit, so that such conferences would be self-defeating. The Cameroon delegation therefore shared the Secretary-General's hope that the Committee would consider the report on the pattern and programme of meetings (A/5867 and Corr.1) which he had submitted to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session and which was still before it.

5. In general, he welcomed the recommendations made by the Advisory Committee in its main report (A/6007 and Corr.1). He hoped, however, that further economies could be achieved without hindering high priority activities. The Committee's aim should be to establish a new budget format and an order of priority for United Nations expenditure.

6. Finally, his delegation accepted the consensus^{1/} reported to the General Assembly at its 1331st plenary meeting on 1 September 1965 by the Chairman of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations, regarding it as the best basis for negotiations. The Organization's deficit should take priority over any other concern and he hoped that the consensus would be used for the sole purpose of strengthening the United Nations.

Mr. Olarte (Colombia), Vice-Chairman, took the Chair.

7. Mr. SILVEIRA DA MOTA (Brazil) said that the budget estimates for 1966 had been drawn up on the assumption that there must be a clear distinction between budgetary policy and the current financial crisis. He welcomed that approach, believing that the work of the United Nations should not come to a standstill while efforts were made to solve the financial problems connected with peace-keeping operations. He shared the Secretary-General's concern over the Organization's precarious cash position and appreciated the efforts made to find a satisfactory solution. The 1966 estimates would enable the United Nations to remain active, thus forestalling the possibility of paralysis. They showed an increase of some \$7 million, which would be reduced to about \$5 million if the cuts recommended by the Advisory Committee were approved. Such increases had been an unvarying feature of the budget for twenty years and were a natural response to the increase in the Organization's responsibilities. They should be seen in the context

of the endeavour to create an international community capable of assuring each nation an equal opportunity for economic and social development. Since tangible progress in that area had been slight and the gap between rich and poor was growing, it was to be expected that the developing nations would more and more turn to the United Nations for help, and that the financial obligations of Member States would be correspondingly heavier. The result might be rates of assessment that would overtax precisely those Member States which needed the United Nations most. The growth in expenditure, moreover, was not confined to the United Nations, but affected the whole family of organizations, whose regular budgets would total more than \$250 million in 1966. Good judgement would have to be exercised in weighing the benefits of expansion in relation to its cost and efficiency would have to be combined with budgetary discipline. In that connexion, he paid a tribute to the work of the Secretary-General and of the Advisory Committee in guiding the Organization's financial affairs. It would be unrealistic, however, to expect that budgetary discipline, co-ordination, long-term planning, establishment of priorities, a selective approach to programme building and the exercise of moderation would in themselves ensure an enduring balance between Members' needs and their capacity to pay. Other solutions would ultimately have to be devised, and they should focus on the weakest spot in the Organization's financial system, namely, the developing countries. It would be both fair and practical to make their budgetary obligations less burdensome. In that connexion, it would be worth while to undertake a comprehensive review in the near future of the present methods of financing and budgetary procedures. His delegation had noted with interest the suggestion made on that subject on 29 September 1965 by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of France in the general debate at the 1341st plenary meeting of the General Assembly. A clear distinction between the regular and operational activities of the United Nations could be established. The former would continue to be financed according to the scale of contributions to the regular budget, while the latter would be financed by contributions assessed on the basis of special criteria, which would take into account the needs of the developing countries. That distinction would not invalidate the principle of collective responsibility; the Organization's work would still be financed by its Members, but the method of assessment would be closer to economic reality.

8. Turning to specific aspects of the budget estimates for 1966, he stated that his delegation had no objection to the Advisory Committee's recommendation (see A/6007 and Corr.1, paras. 140 and 216) regarding the adoption of the economy-class air fare as the ceiling for the reimbursement under section 1 of travel expenses of representatives and the extension of that standard under section 5 of all members of the Secretariat except the Secretary-General. It considered that the Secretary-General should remain authorized to decide at his discretion what special cases within the staff should be excepted from the rule. It wished to suggest, however, that reimbursement for the travel of one or two of the five Government representatives or alternate representatives to regular

^{1/} See Official Records of the General Assembly, Nineteenth Session, Annexes, annex No. 21, document A/5916.

sessions of the General Assembly should be maintained at the present first-class level. His delegation noted the Advisory Committee's comment (*ibid.*, para. 211) that it was not convinced that all the proposed travel under section 5, chapter I (Travel of staff to meetings) could be considered essential and that savings should be possible under that heading in 1966.

9. Where the increase in staff costs and related expenses was concerned, his delegation was aware that in efforts to reduce such expenditure the greatest caution should be exercised, in order not to impair efficiency. The work done on that part of the budget by the Advisory Committee was highly commendable, and in particular his delegation shared the doubt expressed by the Advisory Committee in its report (*ibid.*, para. 43) as to the advisability of adding so many posts to the Secretariat in 1966 when the 1965 increases had not yet been fully absorbed. The recruitment difficulties to which the Advisory Committee had drawn attention deserved serious consideration and Members should do what they could to help. Regarding the Advisory Committee's comments on post reclassification (*ibid.*, para. 180), his delegation agreed that no such reclassification should be undertaken for the sole purpose of promoting staff members.

10. With regard to the appropriation under Chapter V (United Nations bond issue) of section 12 (Special expenses), to cover the payments due on those bonds, he recalled that his delegation had abstained in the vote on General Assembly resolution 1739 (XVI). It had refrained from voting against the bond issue because it had not wanted to increase the considerable financial difficulties faced by the Organization. It had always considered, however, that expenditure relating to the bond issue and to peace-keeping operations should be subject to a scale of assessments different from that for the regular budget. General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) stated the criteria which should apply in the preparation of such a scale. It was illogical that contributions to peace-keeping operations should be based on special criteria when the financing of the bond issue made necessary by those same operations was part of the regular budget. Similar reasoning applied to the special missions listed under section 16, which were essentially peace-keeping operations.

11. With regard to the increasing programme of conferences and meetings, his delegation shared the concern expressed by the Secretary-General in the Advisory Committee and endorsed their recommendation that the heavy programme envisaged for 1966 should be reconsidered (A/6007 and Corr.1, para. 89).

12. On the format of the budget, his delegation was pleased to note the Advisory Committee's suggestion (*ibid.*, para. 79) that a study should be made of the question, in the light of doubts as to whether the current system clearly revealed the relationship between programmes and costs. A change in the presentation of the programme and the budget would make it easier to compare the budgets of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, for the purpose of better co-ordination. Lastly, since many of the questions raised by delegations seemed to arise out

of omissions or ambiguities in the documents submitted to the Committee, it was to be hoped that in future the budget would be even more informative than it was at present.

13. Mr. FEKKES (Netherlands) said that, although the Committee would have to rely on the judgement of the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee in respect of the budget estimates for 1966, it should give some consideration to the general problem of imperfections in the budgetary process. The budget could not be separated from the programme of activities it represented, and Governments had the right and the duty to ensure that their contributions were used to achieve appropriate ends. The present procedures for governmental control were, however, not fully adequate. The process for establishing the yearly programme and budget should be improved and the activities undertaken should be the subject of constant review.

14. The basic instrument for progress in that direction would be a consolidated programme and budget document to be drawn up annually by the Secretary-General. In order to do that, the budget presentation would have to be transformed and related more closely to functions and activities. The Economic and Social Council was now making an effort to integrate programme and budget policy and, for the first time, had before it a tentative presentation of the work programme of the United Nations in the economic and social fields together with a more or less functional description of the budgetary requirements for that programme. That was a very important development, which should be encouraged, but there was still no clear and direct relationship with the budgetary process. That essential link could be made if the Council, as preparatory body for the General Assembly, established the work programme in the economic and social fields on the basis of the same consolidated programme and budget document as would eventually be discussed by the Assembly.

15. If a new consolidated programme and budget was to be effective, certain innovations would clearly be required, such as the revision or introduction of expert and advisory bodies to the Council and to the Assembly, and possibly procedural changes in both the Assembly and the Council. In addition to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, an advisory committee for programme affairs, or a combination of the two, might be useful. A logical first step would be to undertake a study of the budget presentation evolving from the programme and budget policy, in the light of recent requirements, and his delegation would be willing to join other delegations in presenting a draft resolution on the subject. The Advisory Committee would be the appropriate body to undertake such a study, which should not be restricted to budget presentation alone, but should also take into account the procedures required to make effective use of the proposed new presentation. Such a study would also be of significance in relation to Assembly agenda item 96 concerning the review and reappraisal of the role and functions of the Economic and Social Council, to item 100, which called for a general review of the programmes and activities of the United Nations

system and their financing, and to the reappraisal of financial methods applied in the United Nations and related agencies, advocated by the French delegation at the 1341st plenary meeting of the General Assembly on 29 September 1965. Consideration of all those questions should be both consistent and co-ordinated. Within the United Nations and within the United Nations system as a whole, co-ordination in all its aspects was an inevitable adjunct to programme building and budget examination could be a fully meaningful exercise only against the background of work programmes.

16. He shared the Secretary-General's concern at the anticipated increase in the number of meetings and documents in 1966. The decisions on the number of meetings were, however, made by the policy-making organs, and the Fifth Committee had no way of influencing such decisions. Another attempt could perhaps be made to persuade the General Assembly to adopt a series of strict rules on the question of meetings, to be applied by all United Nations organs.

17. His delegation was also concerned at the increase in the number of personnel. Even under the Advisory Committee's proposal (A/6007 and Corr.1, para. 175), there would be 699 more staff members on the manning table in 1966 than in 1964. That alarming rate of growth would, if continued, make the United Nations unmanageable in a few years' time. In the absence of any evaluation procedure, reliance would have to be placed on the judgement of the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee, but he hoped that the Secretariat would take all possible measures to use present personnel for new and unavoidable tasks.

18. Mr. ABDI (Ethiopia) recalled that at the eighteenth session (1028th meeting) his delegation had expressed its concern at the steady expansion of the Organization's budget. At that time, the Advisory Committee had recommended a reduction of over \$1 million in the initial estimates and the Secretary-General had accepted that recommendation and had indicated that his policy was one of consolidation and containment.^{2/} The policy underlying the 1966 budget estimates, on the other hand, was one of expansion and the Advisory Committee had now come to the conclusion that that was the only way open to the Secretary-General.

19. While his delegation did not wish to question that judgement, it felt duty bound to express once again its concern at the sizable increase in the budget estimates for 1966 over the estimates for 1964 and 1965. In his statement to the Committee (A/C.5/1037), the Secretary-General had described the continued expansion of the budget as not only desirable but also inescapable if the Organization was to fulfil its responsibilities, and the Advisory Committee had endorsed that view. His delegation agreed that a certain amount of growth was both inevitable and desirable, but it wished to sound a note of caution against a rate of growth which might not only put further financial strain on the United Nations, but might also cause the peace-keeping machinery to collapse under its own weight. The activities of the United Nations should

be kept within its administrative and financial possibilities consistent with a policy of maximum economy and efficiency.

20. He endorsed the view of the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee that there was an urgent need to keep the programme of conferences under constant control. The number of meetings had reached such proportions that the quality and timing of the documentation had been affected, so that the meetings themselves were not as successful as they might be. It was becoming increasingly difficult, particularly for smaller delegations, to handle the growing volume of documentation and the Secretariat should consider ways of reducing it with a view to improving the quality and facilitating the work of representatives.

21. He agreed there was a need to reinforce the staff if the United Nations was to meet its increased responsibilities. There should, however, be a constant review of available resources to ensure that they were being fully utilized and that duplication and waste were being avoided. He was gratified that the Secretary-General had accepted the reductions recommended by the Advisory Committee and he hoped that the reinforcements recommended would be sufficient to enable the United Nations to carry out its programmes.

22. His delegation shared the views of the Advisory Committee on inter-agency co-ordination and supported the suggestion (A/6007 and Corr.1, para. 79) that a study should be made of the possibility of presenting the programme and budget in a consolidated manner. The resources of the United Nations were obviously too limited to meet all demands for new programmes and for the extension of existing programmes and it was therefore imperative to establish an order of priorities.

23. Mr. YORUKOGLU (Turkey) hoped that at the present session it would be possible to find a satisfactory solution to the financial problems that had threatened the very existence of the United Nations over the past two years. Increased contributions from Members, and particularly from the industrialized States, would be one of the most effective ways of overcoming those problems.

24. Discounting a number of major expenditures of a non-recurring nature included in the 1965 budget, such as the replacement of the central telephone exchange at Geneva, the recommended increase for 1966 was approximately \$10.2 million, although possible additional requirements might arise, as was indicated in paragraph 27 of the Advisory Committee's report (A/6007 and Corr.1). As the continued expansion of United Nations activities was solely in the interests of world peace and security, the resulting increase in expenditure had to be accepted. The view expressed by the Advisory Committee in paragraph 40 of its report was both constructive and realistic. Expansion was inevitable but, for all that, the Secretary-General still had the responsibility of keeping expenses to a minimum consistent with efficiency.

25. In conclusion, he said that his delegation wished to contribute fully to the Committee's work, and that

^{2/} *Ibid.*, Eighteenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 58, document A/C.5/988.

Turkey, despite its own economic and financial difficulties, had always met its obligations to the United Nations in full.

26. Mr. RAHAL (Algeria) remarked that the budget estimates for 1966 were the largest in the Organization's history. The main reason for the constant increase in the budget was the natural and inevitable growth of United Nations responsibilities in conformity with the requests of the membership.

27. The principal causes of the increase in the 1966 budget were the need to recruit more staff and the requirements of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. The recommendations of the Trade and Development Board, which was to meet in New York towards the end of October, would have considerable impact on the present budget estimates.

28. The 1966 estimates already showed an \$8.4 million increase over the sum recommended by the Advisory Committee for 1965. There was reason for legitimate concern at the progressive rise in expenditure, the more so as the total amount would have to be further increased to cover unforeseen and extraordinary expenses. But there was a natural limit to the extra financial burden which could be accepted by the membership as a whole at one time. The budget must therefore be kept at a level compatible with Member States' capacity to pay. As the Chairman of the Advisory Committee had said, there was no conflict between a policy of maximum economy and the desires of Member States for increased emphasis on new and current work (A/C.5/1038, para. 9). That was why there was urgent need to rationalize existing programmes and to prepare long-term plans based on well-considered and well-balanced priorities. Initiatives must remain within the practical and budgetary possibilities. Otherwise the available funds would be spread too thin and the law of diminishing returns would begin to operate.

29. In the light of the above considerations, his delegation supported the Advisory Committee's report (A/6007 and Corr.1).

30. Mr. PEDANYUK (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic) said that the United Nations was just emerging from a very difficult financial situation resulting from the financing of a series of activities in systematic violation of the Charter, above all the United Nations operations in the Congo and the Middle East. The United Nations had been forced into debt, the special accounts had been exhausted, and normal activity had been greatly impaired. There had been some improvement—indebtedness had fallen from \$108.4 million to \$65 million since the beginning of the current year—but the situation was not yet such as to inspire full optimism. The Organization's financial difficulties persisted, and there was need for a serious re-examination of its entire budgetary policy.

31. Some delegations had maintained that the financial difficulties of the United Nations had no connexion with its budgetary policies, and should be dealt with independently. It was true that the difficulties had in essence been artificially created by certain

Western countries, in violation of the Charter. In practice, however, there was a connexion. As a result of the illegal decisions forced on the Organization by the Western countries, for example, the 1965 budget had included an appropriation of over \$8.3 million for the servicing of the bonds issued to help to finance the United Nations operations in the Congo and the Middle East. A considerable part of the Working Capital Fund had also been spent in financing those operations. It was thus clear that the Organization's financial difficulties were indeed connected with budgetary policy as a whole.

32. The management of the Organization's finances, then, gave rise to serious concern. Funds were used extravagantly, and sometimes in violation of the Charter. As a result, the budget continued to grow. Since 1946, it had grown to six times its original size, increasing by an average of \$5 million a year. No other international organization showed a comparable rate of budgetary growth. More particularly, staff costs had increased tenfold over the same period.

33. The staff problem could be solved by the correct choice of priorities and the concentration of existing Secretariat resources on priority projects. Instead, however, the Secretariat simply went on recruiting. His delegation was not convinced by the Secretary-General's arguments in favour of such expansion, and fully supported the opinion of the Advisory Committee (A/6007 and Corr.1, para. 50) that there was no justification for the projected increase of 455 new posts for 1966 at a time when the 1965 increases had not yet been fully absorbed.

34. Increased appropriations were also requested under Part III of the budget (Premises, equipment, supplies and services). The Secretariat had not kept its repeated promises to achieve economies under the pertinent sections.

35. A further burden was laid on the budget by expenditure on measures contrary to the Charter and undertaken in circumvention of the Security Council. That applied, *inter alia*, to the special missions and the so-called United Nations Field Service. It was intolerable that the Security Council should, contrary to the Charter, be prevented from settling questions relating to the financing and composition of the political missions sent out to various countries on behalf of the United Nations. A number of such missions, created many years previously, continued to expend substantial sums appropriated under the regular budget in pursuit of activities having nothing in common with the purposes and principles of the United Nations. His delegation had repeatedly called for the exclusion of those items from the budget, but as a result of the insistence of the Western Powers the practice was being continued.

36. Basing itself on the provisions of the Charter, the Ukrainian Government had declined to make that part of its contribution to the regular budget which was intended to finance the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea, the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine, the United Nations Memorial Cemetery

in Korea, the United Nations Field Service, and payments in respect of the United Nations bonds issued to cover the costs of the operations in the Congo and the Middle East. The exclusion of those expenses from the regular budget, of which they constituted almost 10 per cent, would greatly further that removal of dead wood for which the United States representative had called at the nineteenth session.

37. Another abnormal feature of United Nations budgetary practice was the financing of technical assistance under the regular budget, for which there was no justification in the Charter. All technical assistance should be financed by means of voluntary contributions made in the national currency of each Member. Not wishing to reduce its participation in technical assistance, his country had made its contribution for that purpose to the regular budget in its national currency.

38. The programme of meetings and conferences financed under the regular budget continued to grow apace, despite the emphasis placed by delegations at past sessions on the importance of adherence to a system of priorities in drawing up that programme. The trouble was that there was no connexion between a body deciding that a conference should be convened and the body bearing financial responsibility. It was of course impracticable for the Fifth Committee to be in direct contact with other United Nations organs when they were taking such decisions. However, under Regulation 13.1 of the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, concerning "Resolutions involving expenditures", the necessary connexion could be established directly, through the Secretariat. Such a procedure would give the Secretary-General an opportunity to present his views and make recommendations on the desirability and financial feasibility of any particular conference. Since the Secretariat was in a position to exercise a direct influence on expenditure, the Fifth Committee should address its appeal for economy not only to decision-making organs, but to the Secretariat as well.

39. In order to check the growth in the number of meetings and conferences, it was necessary to decide on priority areas and abide by the decision. When it was apparent that one conference should be given priority over another, the Secretariat should take steps to redistribute funds under the budget and possibly suggest the postponement of the less important conference. What it should not do was constantly ask for more money.

40. His delegation fully understood that the constant growth of the Organization's responsibilities presented the problem of how to increase the Secretariat's efficiency. But increased efficiency should not be sought in a mere multiplication of staff, meetings and activities, for that could only inflate expenses and lay a heavy burden on Member States to no good purpose. An annual increase in the budget could not in itself do anything to solve the problems facing the developing countries; the only effective approach was the correct planning and concentration of the efforts and resources of the United Nations in the areas of highest priority.

41. There were already sufficient reserves within the Secretariat which, given a policy of strict economy, could be used to improve its work. His delegation could not but endorse the appeal made by the Chairman of the Advisory Committee (see A/C.5/1038) for the rationalization of Secretariat activities and the more effective expenditure of funds. The Advisory Committee's views on possible ways of saving money under the regular budget deserved careful study. The Secretariat's work could be improved by applying the principles of sound management, without recourse to ever larger budgetary appropriations. Economies must be achieved wherever possible, waste must be eliminated, and all unjustified and illegal expenses must be done away with.

The meeting rose at 5.5 p.m.