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Chairman: Mr. Milton Fowler GREGG (Canada).

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE DRAFT RESOLUTION SUBMITTED BY THE FIRST COMMITTEE IN DOCUMENT A/5597 AND CORR.1 ON AGENDA ITEM 73\* (A/5609, A/C.5/992)

1. The CHAIRMAN invited the Committee to consider the financial implications of the draft resolution submitted by the First Committee in its report (A/5597 and Corr.1, para. 7). In his note (A/C.5/992), the Secretary-General stated that in the event of the adoption by the General Assembly of that draft resolution, he would request the inclusion in the 1964 budget estimates under section 2—Special meetings and conferences, of a provision of \$171,900 for the first month and \$144,000 for the subsequent months, for a total of six months. Accordingly, a total sum of \$891,900 would be required to cover the costs of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament in 1964.

2. In paragraph 6 of its report (A/5609), the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions concurred in the Secretary-General's estimates and recommended that the General Assembly be informed that adoption of the draft resolution proposed

by the First Committee would entail additional expenditures estimated at \$891,900 in 1964. He asked if there were any comments on those proposals.

3. Mr. KITTANI (Iraq) said that he would support the recommendation made by the Advisory Committee in paragraph 6 of its report, but he wished to take up two points in that report. First, the Secretariat should give due weight to the principles set out in paragraph 9. Secondly, in paragraph 10, the Advisory Committee pointed out that it would be possible to realize savings of approximately \$100,000 if there was a delay of 30 instead of 6 hours for the distribution of the provisional summary records. It was of course for the Eighteen-Nation Committee to decide that point; however, the Iraqi delegation wished to point out that the possibility of effecting savings deserved consideration, provided that it did not impede the work of the Conference.

4. The CHAIRMAN suggested that the Committee should ask the Rapporteur to inform the General Assembly that in the event of the adoption of the draft resolution proposed by the First Committee, additional expenditures estimated at \$891,000 would arise in 1964 and an additional appropriation in that amount would have to be included under section 2 of the budget for 1964.

*That proposal was adopted unanimously.*

5. Mr. KITTANI (Iraq) suggested that in his report to the General Assembly, the Rapporteur should mention the comments made by the Advisory Committee in paragraph 10 of its report.

6. The CHAIRMAN said that that would be done.

AGENDA ITEM 61

Appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly (continued):\*\*

(a) Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/C.5/L.808) (continued)\*\*\*

7. The CHAIRMAN invited the Committee to recommend a person for appointment, to serve until 31 December 1963, in order to fill the vacancy in the membership of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions created by the resignation of Mr. A. F. Sokirkin. Mr. V. F. Ulanchev had been proposed for the post.

*At the invitation of the Chairman, Mr. Turine (Belgium) and Mr. Gotzev (Bulgaria) acted as tellers.*

*A vote was taken by secret ballot.*

<i>Number of ballot papers:</i>	76
<i>Invalid ballots:</i>	0
<i>Number of valid ballots:</i>	76

\*\*Resumed from the 1031st meeting.

\*\*\*Resumed from the 1027th meeting.

\*Urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests.

<i>Abstentions:</i>	1
<i>Number of members voting:</i>	75
<i>Required majority:</i>	38

*Number of votes obtained:*

Mr. Ulanchev (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) . . . . .	74
One other person . . . . .	1

*Mr. V. F. Ulanchev (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) having obtained the required majority, the Committee recommended that he should be appointed to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for the unexpired portion of the term of office of Mr. A. F. Sokirkin.*

8. Mr. AGHNIDES (Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions) paid a tribute to Mr. Sokirkin, whose absence would be deeply regretted by the Advisory Committee, and welcomed Mr. Ulanchev.

9. Mr. ROSHCHIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) thanked the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on behalf of Mr. Sokirkin and Mr. Ulanchev.

## AGENDA ITEM 62

Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations: report of the Committee on Contributions (A/5510, A/C.5/985 and Add.1, A/C.5/L.806) (continued)

10. Mr. Mohamed RIAD (United Arab Republic) drew attention to the fact that the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.5/L.806 had left a blank in operative paragraph 1 (d) for the amount to be contributed by Burundi, Jamaica, Rwanda, Trinidad and Tobago, Algeria and Uganda for the year of their admission. It was for the Committee itself to decide what that amount should be. However, in the absence of any other proposals, the sponsors felt that the recommendation in paragraph 21 of the report of the Committee on Contributions (A/5510) might be adopted. In that case, the words "one-ninth" should be inserted in the sub-paragraph in question which would then read "an amount equal to one-ninth of their percentage assessment . . .".

11. The CHAIRMAN said that, in the absence of any objections, operative paragraph 1 (d) of the draft resolution (A/C.5/L.806) would be completed as proposed by the representative of the United Arab Republic.

*It was so decided.*

12. Mr. GOTZEV (Bulgaria) recalled (1030th meeting) that his delegation had already felt obliged to comment on the scale of assessments, for it felt that the Committee on Contributions had not yet done everything in its power to arrive at a more equitable apportionment of the expenses. Bulgaria would support the draft resolution, but that did not mean that it accepted its own assessment entirely. His delegation would therefore speak again on that point in due course.

13. Mr. VIAUD (France) thanked the Fifth Committee for the confidence it had shown in him by re-electing him to the Committee on Contributions for a further three-year period.

14. The French delegation felt that the assessments that the Committee on Contributions had decided to recommend for the new Member States were the best approximations that it had been able to arrive at, particularly for certain countries, for which the available statistics did not reflect the present situation.

15. The French delegation also endorsed the Committee's recommendation that the downward revisions in the assessments for Czechoslovakia and Hungary should apply also for 1962 and 1963. He expressed the hope that the proposed readjustment would remove any foundation for the criticisms which had been made in that regard at the seventeenth session of the General Assembly, and that the scale of assessments would no longer be regarded with suspicion.

16. As to the method of valuation used in national accounts, the Committee on Contributions was called upon to make increasingly detailed analyses of national income statistics, and its task was complicated by the very complexity of the concept of national accounts, which differed, not only between the countries using the United Nations System of National Accounts and those which used the Material Product System, but even between countries using the United Nations system. The latter countries did not always treat certain national income aggregates in the same way, e.g., indirect taxes were deducted in some countries.

17. Even the Committee on Contributions had not made a thorough and detailed study of the general problem of the method of valuation used in national accounts; as it stated in paragraph 17 of its report, it had left for future study the observations made by the consultants on the subject of the national accounts aggregate which would be most suitable for improving international comparability in that field.

18. The work of the Committee on Contributions would thus become increasingly technical, a factor which, in his opinion, would provide a further guarantee of reliability and objectivity. That was particularly important in view of the fact that in 1964 that Committee was to fix the scale of assessments for a new three-year period. In carrying out that task the Committee would have before it statistics on the national income of the different countries and the General Assembly's directives on the way to deal with and settle any special cases that might arise, for which exceptions would have to be made to the general rule, as the representative of Brazil had pointed out at the 1045th meeting.

19. The General Assembly's earlier directives, whether they related to special reductions for certain Member States or to the placing of a ceiling on the highest contribution, constituted a body of rules from which it was difficult to isolate any particular element. To modify one element could unbalance a system which, though perhaps not entirely satisfactory, could be regarded as providing the Committee on Contributions with a workable basis for fixing the scale of assessments. His delegation was willing to agree that those rules should continue to serve as the basis for the Committee's work in 1964, even though it was difficult for that Committee to adhere strictly to some of them.

20. In paragraph 2 of the draft resolution before the Fifth Committee, which his delegation was happy to support, the sponsors had included a directive which had appeared in previous General Assembly resolutions concerning the special reductions to be granted to the developing countries. The Committee on Contributions had always given due attention to those countries in view of their special economic and financial problems and it would continue to do so within the limits of its competence. He therefore considered that it would be more correct and more consistent with previous practice and previous resolutions of the Assembly to request the Committee on Contributions, in paragraph 2 of the draft resolution, to "continue" to give due attention to the developing countries.

21. Mr. Mohamed RIAD (United Arab Republic) welcomed the French representative's support for the draft resolution, but hoped that he would not press his suggestion to amend paragraph 2. The sponsors of the draft resolution knew very well that the Committee on Contributions had always borne the situation of the developing countries in mind when drawing up the scale of assessments, but there were, nevertheless, certain other elements in those countries' situation which should be brought to the attention of the Committee on Contributions, certain other factors which could be given full weight in 1964 after an international conference. The present text was the result of repeated consultations between the sponsors and the greatest possible number of delegations. Certain delegations had proposed a much longer and more explicit text for paragraph 2. The present text was thus already a compromise, and he would be grateful if the French delegation would not press its amendment.

22. Mr. VIAUD (France) said that he would not make his suggestion a formal amendment. Since, however, the Committee on Contributions could only work on the basis of precisely spelled out directives, he considered that the paragraph in question could not be interpreted otherwise than as a request to the Committee on Contributions to continue to give due attention to the developing countries in view of their special economic and financial problems within the context of the earlier General Assembly resolutions. If the Assembly's directives were not considered sufficient, one might ask why certain countries gave special treatment to the Assembly's decisions concerning the developing countries and said nothing about the other directives governing the fixing of the scale of assessments. He considered that paragraph 2 in no way altered the legal and practical implications of the directives given by the General Assembly.

23. Mr. WEI (China) said that he wished to pay a tribute to the Committee on Contributions, a body which carried out one of the most difficult tasks confronting the Organization and which could not avoid criticism from one side or another, despite its impartiality and the care with which it studied the most detailed statistics.

24. His delegation was glad that the Committee on Contributions took into account the low income of the developing countries and the new Member States. It hoped, however, that the Committee would give a little more attention to the practical problems with which certain Member States might be faced. Some countries were the victims of natural calamities, others of calamities which were man-made. The Second World War during which China had fought for a period of eight years, had caused incalculable damage to its economy. Since the War, Mao Tse Tung's rebellion had hindered any efforts it had been able to make to rebuild its economy. Even now China suffered a communist bombardment every other day. The constant damage done to China's economy had heavy repercussions on its national income. He therefore hoped that the Committee on Contributions would consider the possibility of reducing China's assessment when it reviewed the scale of assessments in 1964.

25. Mr. ALLENDE (Chile) congratulated the Committee on Contributions on its excellent report.

26. His delegation, which would support the draft resolution, hoped nevertheless that when the Committee on Contribution drew up the new scale of assessments it would take into account the progressive de-

terioration in Chile's economy since 1955, which was attributable basically to the unfavourable balance-of-payments situation, although there were other factors which must also be taken into account.

27. Mr. ROSHCHIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that he had already had occasion in his statement during the general discussion on the budget estimates (1022nd meeting) to explain his delegation's position concerning the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations, to point out the imperfections in the scale of assessments and to urge that the Committee on Contributions, in fixing the scale, should adhere strictly to General Assembly resolution 14 A (I), which established in operative paragraph 3, the main factors to be taken into account, namely comparative income per head, temporary dislocation of national economies arising out of the Second World War and the ability of Members to secure foreign currency.

28. It was essential that the Committee on Contributions should allow for the fact that a certain proportion of the national income was still used in some countries to cover expenditure arising out of the Second World War, such as the payment of pensions to ex-service-men and their families, the financing of medical services for them, the maintenance of homes for the disabled, the rebuilding of housing, roads and bridges and industrial and agricultural reconstruction. In calculating the scale of assessments, therefore, the Committee on Contributions should grant reductions to Member States whose economies had suffered particularly in the Second World War.

29. The ability of Members to secure foreign currency was a particularly important factor, as the representatives of Hungary and Brazil had pointed out at the 1045th meeting. It was no problem for the United States of America and it was scarcely any problem for the other Western countries, whose dollar earnings were generally considerable. For States whose currency was not convertible or whose foreign earnings were small, on the other hand, the situation was much more difficult.

30. On the basis of the General Assembly resolution concerning the main factors to be taken into account in order to prevent anomalies in the apportionment of expenditure, the Committee on Contributions should establish an assessment reduction coefficient based on the difficulty encountered by Members in securing foreign currency. In calculating that coefficient the Committee should pay due regard to the relationship between foreign earnings and total national income.

31. The Committee on Contributions should also review the question of the ceiling on the highest contribution, since the criteria currently applied were not consistent with those adopted by the Assembly at its first session.

32. His delegation would support the draft resolution before the Committee, since it concerned only the reductions made in the assessments of Czechoslovakia and Hungary and the assessments of the new Member States and did not affect the present scale. Its support for the draft resolution did not, of course, indicate that it approved of the present scale.

33. Mr. KOLBASIN (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic) recalled that he had already expressed his delegation's views on the scale of assessments during the general discussion on the budget estimates (1028th meeting). He hoped that those views would be brought to the attention of the Committee on Contributions.

34. Mr. MAILLIARD (United States of America) said that his delegation would support the draft resolution submitted by the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia, but that did not imply the slightest criticism of the draft resolution which the Committee on Contributions had included in paragraph 30 of its report. In fact, the two-Power draft resolution did not cast any doubt whatsoever on the substance of the recommendations of the Committee on Contributions. The only comment which his delegation wished to make related to paragraph 2 of the draft resolution, which requested the Committee on Contributions, in calculating rates of assessment, to give due attention to the developing countries in view of their special economic and financial problems. His delegation believed that the Committee on Contributions had always given the most careful consideration to the impact of its decisions on the countries which were experiencing economic difficulties. He wished to assure the Committee on Contributions that his delegation had the utmost confidence in it. However, he was not opposed to paragraph 2 of the draft resolution, which accurately reflected the special concerns of the developing countries.

35. The CHAIRMAN recalled that operative paragraph 1 (d) of the draft resolution had been completed at the previous meeting by the insertion of the words "one-ninth" in the space left blank by the sponsors, and he put the draft resolution, as thus completed, to the vote.

*The draft resolution (A/C.5/L.806) was adopted unanimously.*

36. Mr. CHAKRAVARTY (Chairman of the Committee on Contributions) thanked the Fifth Committee, on behalf of the Committee on Contributions, for its expression of confidence. The Committee on Contributions would spare no effort to show itself worthy of that confidence and would take careful note of the observations made during the debate.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF DRAFT RESOLUTION VIII SUBMITTED BY THE THIRD COMMITTEE IN DOCUMENT A/5606 ON AGENDA ITEM 12\* (A/5611, A/C.5/994) (continued)

37. The CHAIRMAN recalled that at the 1045th meeting the Argentine representative had made a proposal which, in the view of the Chair, called for a twofold decision by the Committee.

38. The first part of the proposal was that the General Assembly should be informed on the one hand, that, should it adopt the draft resolution submitted by the Third Committee and should the Economic and Social Council reconsider its calendar of conferences for 1964 in order to provide for a session of the Commission on Human Rights prior to 15 March of that year, additional expenditure of up to \$26,000 would have to be authorized under section 1—Travel and other expenses of representatives, members of Commissions, Committees and other subsidiary bodies, of the 1964 budget; and, on the other hand, that the necessary provision would not be included in the 1964 budget appropriations at the present stage, instead, the Secretary-General would be authorized, under the procedure envisaged in paragraph 1 of the General Assembly resolution relating to unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for 1964, to incur such expenditure as might be necessary if and when the Economic and Social Council reinstated the session of the Commission on Human Rights. That first part of the Argentine proposal would be put to the vote.

\*Report of the Economic and Social Council.

39. The second part of the Argentine proposal did not require a formal decision by the Fifth Committee, as it consisted simply of a proposal that the Fifth Committee's report to the General Assembly should contain a summary of the views expressed by the Advisory Committee on certain questions of principle in paragraphs 4 to 6 of its report (A/5611), as well as the views expressed by members of the Fifth Committee on that subject.

40. Mr. KITTANI (Iraq) considered that the Argentine representative's proposal, as put by the Chairman, should be acceptable to all members of the Committee; it was therefore perhaps unnecessary to put it to the vote.

41. Mr. ROSHCHIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) recalled that his delegation endorsed the Advisory Committee's observations in paragraph 3 of its report on the financial implications of the Third Committee's draft resolution. It could not, however, approve the position taken by the Advisory Committee in paragraph 6 of its report. It could nevertheless agree to having the Fifth Committee's report reflect the various points of view expressed during the debate.

42. Mr. SOW (Mali) associated himself with the USSR representative's remarks. It appeared appropriate to put the first part of the Argentine proposal to the vote. With regard to the second part, his delegation had no objection to having the Fifth Committee's report reflect the opinion of the Advisory Committee, as expressed in paragraph 6 of its report, and the views of delegations.

43. The CHAIRMAN said that, as the USSR representative had pointed out, the second part of the Argentine proposal did not call for a formal decision by the Committee as it would simply leave to the Rapporteur the task of summarizing, in the Fifth Committee's report, the views which had been expressed during the debate. He therefore invited the Committee to vote on the first part of the Argentine proposal, as he had just put it to the Committee.

*That part of the Argentine proposal was adopted unanimously.*

AGENDA ITEM 58

Budget estimates for the financial year 1964 (A/5440, A/5505, A/5507, A/5529, A/5600, A/5604 and Corr.1, A/5610, A/5612, A/5613, A/5615, A/C.5/973, A/C.5/978, A/C.5/982, A/C.5/988, A/C.5/989, A/C.5/990, A/C.5/991, A/C.5/993, A/C.5/995, A/C.5/996, A/C.5/997 and Corr.1, A/C.5/998, A/C.5/L.792) (continued) \*\*

Salary scales for General Service and manual worker staff at Geneva (A/5610, A/C.5/995)

44. The CHAIRMAN said that in order to give effect to the salary and wage increases recently granted to General Service and manual worker staff at Geneva, the Secretary-General in his report (A/C.5/995) was requesting an additional appropriation for 1964 of \$185,000, to be distributed as follows: \$150,000 under section 3—Salaries and wages; \$16,500 under section 4—(Common staff costs); and \$18,500 under section 20—Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. There would be an increase of \$33,400 in income section 1—Staff assessment income. The Advisory Committee in its report (A/5610, para. 5)

\*\*Resumed from the 104th meeting.

recommended approval of the Secretary-General's request.

*The Advisory Committee's recommendation (A/5610, para. 5) was approved unanimously.*

Revised estimates under section 8 arising from the requirements of ECAFE in connexion with the occupation of the new annex building at Bangkok (A/5612, A/C.5/996)

45. Mr. JAYASINHA (Ceylon) noted that it was stated, in paragraph 10 of the Secretary-General's report (A/C.5/996) that the air-conditioning units in the ECAFE conference room and the delegates' lounge in Sala Santitham had ceased to function satisfactorily. He wished to know whether that conclusion was the result of a technical study and whether the text of such a study had been published.

46. Mr. KIRKBRIDE (Secretariat) said that the Thai authorities and the ECAFE services had together undertaken a technical study of the air-conditioning units and had informed Headquarters that they were beyond repair. However, the document containing the conclusions of the study had not been sent to Headquarters.

47. Mr. JAYASINHA (Ceylon) expressed the hope that in future all documents enabling representatives to form an authoritative opinion would be sent to them.

48. Mr. TEMPLETON (New Zealand) expressed appreciation on behalf of the delegations of Australia, Malaysia and New Zealand of the efforts of the Government of Thailand to ensure that ECAFE was adequately

housed. The goodwill of the Thai Government had been most helpful to States members of ECAFE and to the Commission itself. The three delegations for whom he spoke would therefore support the appropriations for the purchase and installation of telephone equipment and air-conditioning units, which were essential for the efficient working of ECAFE. Since the Government of Thailand had taken up the United Nations responsibility for the air-conditioning of the annex, it seemed eminently sensible for the United Nations to provide the equivalent in the conference room and the delegates' lounge.

49. Mr. S. K. SINGH (India) also paid tribute to the co-operation and generosity of the Thai Government.

50. Mr. TURNER (Controller) thanked the Thai Government on behalf of the Secretary-General and recalled that it had always given the most generous assistance in all matters relating to the construction and equipment of the ECAFE premises at Bangkok.

51. The CHAIRMAN invited the Committee to vote on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee (A/5612, para. 5) for an additional provision of \$46,200 for 1964 under section 8—Permanent equipment. The appropriation would be distributed as follows: \$21,000 for the purchase and installation of air-conditioning units, and \$25,200 for the purchase and installation of telephone equipment.

*The Advisory Committee's recommendation (A/5612, para. 5) was approved by 74 votes to none, with 1 abstention.*

The meeting rose at 5 p.m.