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Chairman: Mr. Milton Fowler GREGG (Canada).

AGENDA ITEM 58

Budget estimates for the financial year 1964 (A/5440, A/5505, A/5507, A/5529, 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/L.792) (continued)

General discussion (continued)

1. Mr. WEI (China) expressed his delegation's appreciation of the clear and detailed way in which the budget estimates for 1964 (A/5505) were presented and its gratitude to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for the helpful appraisal of those estimates contained in its main report (A/5507). The most striking feature of the initial estimates was the increase of \$2.7 million in the total despite a reduction of \$3.5 million under the heading of special meetings and conferences. In the past five years the Organization's budget had grown by 150 per cent, from \$60 million to almost \$100 million. That tendency was alarming, and some Members, particularly those trying to finance their own development programmes, might find it difficult to meet their increasing obligations. The biggest item in the budget was salaries and wages, and any increase in that section would lead to increases in other sections as well. For the sake of economy, it was essential that as the Organization expanded care should be taken to avoid duplication in the work of different staff members and different departments. China welcomed the Secretary-General's adoption of a policy of consolidation and containment, but viewed with misgivings his statement (A/C.5/988, para. 11) that it was to be of short duration and complementary to the earlier policy of controlled expansion. Expansion should not be made a policy, particularly as far as the staff was concerned, since it was liable to lead to an increase in the Organization's total expenditure. The Secretariat could in many cases meet its increasing responsibilities without an increase in staff or costs. The recent reclassification of posts in the Secretariat, although it did not mean any addition to the staff, tended to swell the budget. It was not so much the immediate cost that caused concern as the

general advisability of reclassifying posts in order to provide opportunities for promotion. Such regrading tended to overweight the Organization at the top and paved the way for a later increase in the number of junior officers. In that respect, his delegation agreed with the doubts expressed by the Advisory Committee in paragraph 127 of its main report.

2. He wished to repeat the request made by his delegation at the seventeenth session concerning the translation and printing of United Nations documents in Chinese and hoped that the Secretariat would take steps to clear up the remaining backlog and make the documents available in Chinese in good time.

3. As far as the Organization's economic and social activities were concerned, China would not wish to see the services provided to developing countries curtailed on budgetary grounds. It considered, however, that development in those areas required careful planning and orderly execution; there was no possibility of a simple leap forward. The same economic and social goals, as envisaged by the Economic and Social Council could be achieved by rationalizing the over-all programme of conferences and meetings. Too great a number of meetings combined with too great a volume of documentation made it impossible for many developing countries to derive much benefit from them. Moreover, since more conferences meant more expenditure, his delegation would favour limitation of the total number of conferences and meetings in a year. The organs concerned would then be able to adjust their schedule and make an annual choice of conferences in accordance with their priorities. Full use should also be made of specialized facilities, where they were available. His delegation would also support the New Zealand representative's proposal (1021st meeting) that the third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy should be postponed until 1965.

4. More assistance should be given to the developing countries in publicizing the work of the United Nations and its subsidiary organs. In particular, serious consideration should be given to the possibility of re-establishing the Information Centre in China in 1964. His Government would gladly comply with the Advisory Committee's suggestions (A/5507, para. 229) that it should provide rent-free premises for the Centre and co-operate with OPI.

5. If the work programme and staff resources were reviewed regularly, administrative expenditure might be stabilized at a certain level and it would then be much easier for Member States to deal with their own national budgets. He wished to congratulate the Secretary-General on his efforts to make the Organization more efficient and was confident that, guided by the Advisory Committee's call for austerity, he would be successful in his attempts to follow a policy of retrenchment.

6. Mr. SANU (Nigeria) said that his delegation had no quarrel with the Secretary-General's current budgetary policy of consolidation and containment. It would be profitable to pause and consider the Organization's position, examining the administrative machinery and the way in which the available resources were used. But there was a certain conflict between that policy and the aims of the United Nations Development Decade inaugurated one year previously. The Secretary-General had given an assurance that the policy of containment would be of short duration, and it was only on that basis that it could be accepted. While Nigeria sympathized with those who held that most appropriations under the budget should be for economic and social aid to the developing countries and that every effort should be made to avoid waste and duplication, it had no sympathy for those who opposed any provision for an expansion of the Organization's activities. The United Nations could not stagnate.

7. The main administrative problem facing the Organization was the need to rationalize its programmes and curtail the meetings schedule of its principal organs. As the number of conferences and meetings increased, they became less and less fruitful in many cases, because the Secretariat did not have time to make adequate preparation for them and because the smaller countries were unable to handle the growing volume of documentation. Nigeria therefore wholeheartedly supported the views expressed in paragraph 72 of the Advisory Committee's main report. As the Canadian representative had said at the 1026th meeting, the problem could only be solved if Member States themselves exercised restraint in asking for meetings. In that connexion, his delegation welcomed the Economic and Social Council's curtailment of its schedule for 1964.

8. There must also be a strict system of priorities. The problem facing the Organization in that respect was complicated by the fact that the decision-making organ was separate from the organ having ultimate financial responsibility. Unfortunately, the Economic and Social Council still ratified decisions made by its subsidiary bodies and regional economic commissions without going into their financial implications. Many programmes, moreover, were decided on by the Council far too late for the Secretary-General to make provision for them in his budget estimates, with the result that the final budget bore little resemblance to that initially approved by the Committee. His delegation accordingly agreed with the views expressed by the Advisory Committee in paragraph 51 of its report and hoped that in its report the Fifth Committee would emphasize its desire to consider the budget as a co-ordinated whole.

9. Lastly, there should be co-ordination between the United Nations and the specialized agencies in order to avoid duplication. Some conferences which were of a technical nature could be handled better by the specialized agencies. For example, the forthcoming International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy could be entrusted to the International Atomic Energy Agency. It might also be postponed until 1965, as suggested by the representative of New Zealand; due heed should be paid to the Secretary-General's doubts regarding the advisability of holding a major special conference so soon after the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (A/5505, foreword, para. 28).

10. In section 3 of the estimates—Salaries and wages, the Secretary-General was asking for the same number of established posts as in the previous year, for the reasons indicated in that section. There were, however, two significant differences between the 1963 and 1964 establishments. Firstly, the Secretary-General was proposing the reclassification of various posts in the professional and higher level to reflect increased responsibility and of a number of other posts at various grades to provide promotion opportunities, and secondly, he was proposing the conversion of ten general service posts into professional posts. There was considerable doubt as to the propriety of reclassifying posts for the sake of providing promotion opportunities. His delegation agreed with the Advisory Committee's view that the grading structure of the Organization should be determined primarily by the requirements of its programme of work (A/5507, para. 128) and that sporadic reclassification of posts at higher levels was not an appropriate solution to the promotion problem. Although the reasons for reclassification given by the Chief of the Budget Division at the 1025th meeting might be acceptable for the time being, there should be an established policy on promotions. He therefore hoped that the Secretary-General would make a thorough study of the opportunities open to the staff and submit a well-thought-out policy to the Advisory Committee for its consideration.

11. His delegation was concerned about the effect that the conversion of General Service into professional posts might have on geographical distribution. The junior Professional grades were reserved in the main for young graduates recruited on as wide a geographical basis as possible, whereas the principle of equitable geographical distribution had deliberately not been applied to the General Service category of staff, most of whom were locally recruited. The result of such a conversion would thus be to perpetuate the geographical imbalance in the Professional category. While his delegation sympathized with the aspirations of General Service staff, it considered that a more appropriate solution would be to apply a different policy within that category. In paragraphs 138 and 139 of its main report, the Advisory Committee referred to the conclusion reached by the Committee of Experts on Salary Allowance and Leave Systems in 1949 and the Salary Review Committee in 1956, that since not all General Service staff were likely to have the potential for advancement the situation should be rectified by the addition of such grades as were necessary above the top level of the General Service category. His delegation hoped that the Secretary-General would review the existing grade structure of the General Service category of staff in the light of the Advisory Committee's observations in paragraphs 137-144 of its report.

12. Nigeria had repeatedly raised the question of the status of African languages in the Office of Public Information, but had never received a satisfactory answer from the Under-Secretary in charge. Why was there not a fully-fledged "African Language Service" already in operation? At present the proceedings of the General Assembly were broadcast to Africa in English and French, and since September, in Swahili. Was there any reason why other African languages should not be added? The "Voice of America" had no difficulty in recruiting staff for African broadcasting and the United Nations could surely do the same. Africa needed the services of the United Nations

most, since its communications media were still poor compared with those of more advanced countries. Nigeria was glad to note that there were plans to open up information centres in all parts of Africa. It was anxious to know whether any Africans, particularly from south of the Sahara, had been appointed to work in any United Nations centres and would be grateful for a breakdown of the staff of the various centres by nationality. It supported the Advisory Committee's view (A/5507, para. 83) that expenditure for OPI should not exceed the sum of \$6 million stipulated in resolutions 1335 (XIII) and 1405 (XIV). There was a tendency on the part of OPI to introduce improvements which, though beneficial in the long run, were not consistent with the budgetary principles laid down by the Organization.

13. Nigeria supported the continued inclusion of an estimate of \$6.4 million in part V of the budget—Technical programmes. The United Nations had an obligation to mobilize all possible resources for assistance to the developing countries and the Secretary-General had referred to the flexibility with which funds appropriated under the regular budget could be used. It had been decided, moreover, to refer the question of the amount appropriated under part V to the Technical Assistance Committee (see A/5505, para. 100). At its meeting in June 1963 TAC had decided, as an interim measure, to propose to the Economic and Social Council that the Secretary-General should again include the sum of \$6.4 million in the 1964 estimates, a proposal adopted by 25 votes to none, with 2 abstentions. At its thirty-sixth session, the Council had endorsed that proposal (resolution 953 (XXXVI)). The Advisory Committee and the Fifth Committee had no choice but to abide by that decision until TAC produced a final report.

14. In paragraph 46 of his foreword to the budget estimates, the Secretary-General suggested a long-term approach to the Organization's building programme and the creation of a buildings fund which could be used for major maintenance work and expansion of facilities. While the idea was attractive, his delegation could not take a definite position until a formal proposal was put forward. It would wish to know how the fund would be administered and controlled and whether it would be a substitute for or would complement the items already provided for in sections 7—Buildings and improvements to premises, 8—Permanent equipment, and 10—General expenses.

15. His delegation had stated its views on the problem of arrears owed by Member States at the fourth special session (999th meeting) and would not repeat them. It would merely express its support for General Assembly resolution 1877 (S-IV), which called on Member States to pay their arrears irrespective of any political or legal reservations they might have.

16. In conclusion, he congratulated the Controller and his staff on their excellent work in preparing the estimates for 1964. He also paid a tribute to the Chairman of the Advisory Committee for his long service to the United Nations and his kindness to him personally.

17. Mr. KOLBASIN (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic) said that the 1964 budget estimates, which had reached a record figure of \$101.5 million, were unjustifiably high. The reason for the systematic annual growth in the budget was a steady rise in the

appropriations under a number of sections, especially section 3—Salaries and wages, resulting from extravagance and the uneconomic use of resources, and also the unlawful inclusion in the budget of massive appropriations lacking the necessary authorization by the Security Council.

18. His delegation believed that technical assistance should be financed from voluntary contributions made in national currencies. Byelorussia was always ready to afford assistance to the developing countries both through the United Nations and through multilateral agreements, a readiness it had once again demonstrated on 15 October at the 1963 United Nations Pledging Conference by undertaking to contribute 135,000 roubles to the United Nations Special Fund and the Expanded Programme for Technical Assistance. Byelorussia's economic and cultural achievements testified to its capacity to provide qualified assistance in many fields; it was in a position to send all kinds of experts to the developing countries, as well as to receive experts from those countries for training in Byelorussia. But so long as his Government was asked to make payments in foreign currency to pay for the dispatch of experts and equipment predominantly from the Western countries, those potentialities must remain unrealized. The Byelorussian SSR would make its contribution to the 1964 regular programme of technical assistance in Soviet currency, for it was intolerable that assistance channelled through the United Nations should be monopolized by the Western countries and administered in their own interests.

19. As far as the general financial situation was concerned, it must again be stressed that the Organization's considerable deficit was to be explained by the unlawful appropriations for the operations in the Congo and the Middle East. Although the United Nations Charter required the decisions concerning the maintenance of peace and security be taken by the Security Council, that body had been circumvented in the case of the operations to which he had referred and the principle of great Power unanimity ignored. Violation of the Charter was a political, not a financial, question; if the United Nations was to act out the principle of peaceful coexistence and international co-operation, it must return to the path of strict compliance with the Charter. The financial problem would thereupon cease to exist.

20. The unsatisfactory financial situation was also to be explained by the uneconomic use of resources, extravagance of various kinds and inefficient utilization of the Secretariat apparatus. Appropriations under section 3 had again increased, and it was proposed to create several new posts although there were still unfilled vacancies resulting from the excessive appropriations for 1963. The total expenditure on Secretariat staff in 1964 would be in excess of \$50 million. In that connexion, his delegation insisted on the importance of following a strict policy of consolidation and containment, to which reference had already been made in the Committee's discussions. The budget estimates should on no account include appropriations for measures adopted in violation of the Charter. Unless the policy of consolidation and rationalization was carried into effect, the Organization's financial position and future prospects would not improve. In view of the serious shortcomings of the 1964 budget estimates, therefore, his delegation would be unable to vote for them as a whole.

21. Turning to the question of the scale of assessments, he said that it was his duty once again to draw attention to the incorrectness of the manner in which the Byelorussian SSR and a number of other States were assessed for contribution purposes. From an initial 0.23 per cent of the Organization's total budget, Byelorussia's quota had more than doubled, now standing at 0.52 per cent. The USSR representative had already drawn attention at the 1022nd meeting to the arbitrary way in which the assessments of some States had been lowered and those of others raised. Thus, the United States share of the 1963 budget had constituted a mere 80.3 per cent of its share in 1947. At the same meeting the United States representative had invoked the so-called 30 per cent ceiling, but that was irrelevant since the basic principle by which Member States should be assessed was capacity to pay. Judged by that criterion, the United States was still paying less than the 44-45 per cent of the budget which the United States delegation itself had conceded to be the correct amount. No amount of statistics adduced by that delegation could invalidate General Assembly resolution 14 A (I) which had first established the principle of capacity to pay and defined three main factors which were to be taken into account: comparative income per head of population, temporary dislocation of national economies arising out of the Second World War, and the ability of Members to secure foreign currency. The war and the German occupation had cost Byelorussia 1.5 million lives, or some 20 per cent of the population, and half of its national wealth, and after the war the whole population had had to make a gigantic effort to reconstruct the devastated economy. The USSR had made great economic and cultural progress, but to the present day his Government continued to spend considerable sums on housing construction and pensions for war veterans and their families. The assessments of the Soviet Union, Byelorussia, the Ukraine and a number of other States should therefore be reviewed to take into account the criteria of temporary dislocation arising out of the Second World War and Members' ability to secure foreign currency.

22. It was unjust that the United States and other Western countries should have their assessments reduced while those of the socialist countries were increased. There was no contradiction between the USSR's demand for a fair assessment and that country's very real economic advances, as the United States representative had claimed. What the socialist countries were protesting was an arbitrary twofold increase in their assessments while that of the United States was reduced still further below its proper level. Continued disregard of the socialist countries' just demands could only harm the United Nations.

23. Turning to staff matters, which were of vital importance for the future of the Organization, he said that discrimination on political grounds was practised in the recruitment of Secretariat staff and the apportionment of important Secretariat posts. As a result, not all the groups of States which comprised the modern world enjoyed equal rights or opportunities. At the present stage of the proceedings he would confine himself to observing that there had been no substantial improvement in that regard since the seventeenth session of the General Assembly.

24. A number of delegations had proposed radical steps to improve the financial situation and to correct serious shortcomings in the Secretariat. The practical application of those proposals would help to increase

the effectiveness of all organs of the United Nations in their efforts to reach the noble objectives proclaimed in the Charter.

25. Mr. AHSON (Pakistan) said that to obtain a clear picture of the Organization's financial position, it was necessary to consider the statements made by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/988) and the Chairman of the Advisory Committee (A/C.5/989) together with the statements made by different delegations in the course of the general discussion. There was no doubt that the position was serious. As the Secretary-General had stated, the United Nations was likely for some time to come to operate under a serious financial deficit. Apart from that, the cash balance, which was only about \$50 million, must be set against the accumulated arrears on the regular budget, the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) Special Account and the *Ad Hoc* Account for the United Nations Operation in the Congo (ONUC), which would amount to about \$162 million by the end of 1963. The deficit would therefore be \$112 million by the end of the year.

26. He endorsed the view already expressed by other speakers that the trend towards expansion of the budget—which was \$3 million more for 1964 than it had been for 1963—must be considered against that sombre background, and that budgetary policy must be closely related to the Organization's present and future financial position. He therefore welcomed the reductions in the expenditure estimates for 1964 totalling \$1,112,570 recommended by the Advisory Committee (A/5507, para. 4). He also welcomed the Advisory Committee's comments in paragraph 9 of its report regarding a policy of austerity and the limitation of expenditure in 1964.

27. He noted that the Secretary-General had not contested the Advisory Committee's proposed reductions of his estimates. Although the estimates showed a steady increase, that fact had to be considered in the light of the expansion of the Organization's activities. It was to be expected that the programmes called for under the United Nations Development Decade would involve a further increase in expenditure. Pakistan had always borne its share of the Organization's financial burden and would continue to do so, but it was anxious to ensure that there should be no unnecessary expenditure. In the circumstances, and in view of the expanding programme of activities, it was essential that the strictest possible control should be exercised in financial matters. The responsibility for exercising restraint lay as much with Member States as with the Secretariat. So far, however, as the Advisory Committee emphasized in paragraph 38 of its main report, the basic problems relating to the rationalization of the Organization's work programme remained unsolved.

28. He shared the Advisory Committee's concern regarding the increase in the number of meetings at Headquarters and Geneva, the figures for which were given in paragraph 53 of its report, and he endorsed the comments contained in paragraph 52 of that report. He trusted that all delegations would take the Advisory Committee's warning to heart.

29. The Secretary-General's suggestion of a buildings fund to provide for major maintenance and expansion of facilities at all United Nations offices was a step in the right direction. He particularly welcomed the fact that the first annual provision might be deferred to 1966, thus excluding the possibility of an additional

burden on the 1964 budget. Such a fund would act as a shock-absorber when major improvements had to be undertaken to provide facilities for a greatly enlarged membership.

30. He was glad to note that the 1964 estimates were based on a policy of consolidation and containment and that the Secretary-General would strive to keep expenditure within the lower level recommended by the Advisory Committee. The Pakistan delegation trusted that he would strive to keep the supplementary estimates to a minimum and ensure that they covered only expenditure which was really unforeseeable at the time when the original estimates were presented.

31. If the United Nations was to continue to be a dynamic force in a world menaced by nuclear war and torn by suspicion and dissension, it must bear in mind the necessity for sound financing, and Member States must meet their moral and material obligations to it. At the fourth special session, the General Assembly had adopted resolution 1877 (S-IV) appealing to Member States to pay their arrears on the UNEF Special Account and the *Ad Hoc* Account for ONUC. He expressed the hope that that appeal would not go unheeded.

32. Mr. ABDI (Ethiopia) said that his delegation shared the concern expressed by previous speakers regarding the steady growth of the budget estimates and the financial difficulties facing the Organization. Some of those difficulties were due to the increase in membership and the consequent expansion of activities, which had inevitably entailed an increase in staff and equipment and therefore in expenditure. His delegation had supported the Secretary-General's policy of controlled expansion of staff in 1963 and it now concurred in the new policy of consolidation and containment for 1964.

33. In that connexion, he read out paragraphs 120 and 121 of the Advisory Committee's main report regarding the use of existing staff. He expressed regret that the study of existing staff resources to be carried out by the Administrative Management Service of the Office of the Controller was not yet available. He felt that when it appeared, it would show that some expansion of activities would be possible without any increase of staff, thanks to a better utilization of existing resources. Every effort must be made to ensure that the contributions of Member States—particularly of the developing countries—should not become an excessive financial burden on them.

34. The Secretary-General had presented a sobering picture of the financial position, but he had stated at the 1019th meeting that in the face of so serious a situation, he had endeavoured to hold expenses to an absolute minimum without hampering the execution of essential programmes (A/C.5/988, para. 9). The Ethiopian delegation welcomed that statement, for it would indeed be sad if the policy of austerity entailed a slowing down of the development programmes. That would be particularly disappointing at the beginning of the United Nations Development Decade, from which the less developed countries expected so much. Although his delegation realized the necessity for a policy of consolidation and containment at the present time, it did not see how the Organization was to meet the demands of its increased membership and responsibilities without some controlled expansion of staff.

35. He associated himself with the comments made by the Israel representative at the 1022nd meeting regarding the inadvisability of extending the policy of consolidation and containment beyond the end of 1964. It was encouraging that the Secretary-General himself did not envisage a continuation of such a policy beyond that date. In paragraph 11 of his statement he had said that it would be unrealistic not to provide for a certain rate of growth in the activities of the Organization, together with a corresponding increase in the budgetary provision for coming years. The Secretary-General felt that the increase in the future level of the budget could be controlled and maintained within reasonable limits provided that certain measures were taken; those were enumerated in paragraph 12 of his statement.

36. There were no irreconcilable differences of opinion between the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee regarding basic policy. The Chairman of the Advisory Committee had said in his statement at the 1019th meeting that if the Advisory Committee had recommended some reductions, that was not attributable to any difference in basic philosophy, but to the Committee's desire to reinforce the discipline called for by the Secretary-General, in the interest of efficiency and economy (A/C.5/989, para. 3). The Economic and Social Council had responded most favourably to the General Assembly's request that it should reduce the number of conferences and meetings it convened in 1964. However, he trusted that the rationalization of the conference programme would not be governed always by considerations of finance, but be related to a basic philosophy. He shared the view expressed by the Chairman of the Advisory Committee (*ibid.*, para. 24) that the time had come for a serious review of work programmes and the related pattern of conferences and meetings, for the confrontation of needs with resources and the establishment of priorities, and that the needs of the developing countries obviously far exceeded the resources available, which in the circumstances, must be put to their most effective use.

37. In conclusion, he expressed appreciation of the work done by the Secretary-General and his staff in preparing the budget estimates and by the Advisory Committee in carrying out its task.

38. Mr. LEONARD (Canada) said that most speakers in the general discussion, including himself, had endorsed the Advisory Committee's remarks about the need to rationalize the programme of conferences and meetings. At the 1026th meeting, he had pointed out how regrettable it was that delegations which, in the Fifth Committee, called for a policy of budgetary austerity, pressed for the adoption of new programmes involving increased expenditure when they sat in other bodies. That was exactly what was happening at the present time.

39. The Third Committee had before it a draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1136) requesting the Economic and Social Council to reconsider its decision that the Commission on Human Rights should not meet in 1964. In his report on the financial implications of that draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1144), the Secretary-General pointed out that if the Commission met before 15 March 1964, that would entail the reinstatement in section 1—Travel and other expenses of representatives, members of Commissions, Committees and other subsidiary bodies, of the 1964 estimates of an appropriation of \$26,000, which had been deleted in

the Secretary-General's revised estimates (A/C.5/978) in view of the Council's decision not to convene a meeting of that Commission; and that if it met after 15 March, temporary staff would have to be recruited at an additional cost of \$54,000. If the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution now under consideration by the Third Committee, the Fifth Committee would have to reconsider its decision approving the estimate for section 1 and the Economic and Social Council would have to reverse its decision regarding the meetings of its functional commissions in 1964. In the last sentence of his report the Secretary-General expressed the hope that for administrative and budgetary reasons the calendar of meetings as approved by the Council would be maintained. The Canadian delegation strongly endorsed that appeal and trusted that other delegations would do likewise.

40. Mr. NOLAN (Ireland) strongly supported the comments made by the Canadian representative. It would be both disappointing and illogical if the General Assembly were to ask the Economic and Social Council to reconsider a decision which it had taken in response to the General Assembly's appeal and which introduced some measure of rationalization into the conference programme. He suggested that the representatives sitting in the Fifth Committee might discuss the matter with their delegations' representatives in the Third Committee and attempt to reach a reasonable solution.

AGENDA ITEM 61

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

(b) Committee on Contributions (A/5465, A/C.5/L.796/Rev.1)

41. The CHAIRMAN invited the Committee to elect four persons to fill vacancies in the membership of

the Committee on Contributions resulting from the expiration on 31 December 1963 of the terms of office of Mr. B. N. Chakravarty (India), Mr. Pavel Mikhailovich Chernyshev (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), Mr. José Pareja (Peru) and Mr. Maurice Viaud (France).

At the invitation of the Chairman, Mr. Cardoso (Brazil) and Mr. Meron (Israel) acted as tellers.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

<i>Number of ballot papers:</i>	87
<i>Invalid ballots:</i>	0
<i>Number of valid ballots:</i>	87
<i>Absentions:</i>	0
<i>Number of members voting:</i>	87
<i>Required majority:</i>	45

Number of votes obtained:

Mr. Chakravarty (India)	83
Mr. Viaud (France)	83
Mr. Fernandini (Peru)	81
Mr. Solodovnikov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)	77
Five other persons	6

Mr. B. N. Chakravarty (India), Mr. Maurice Viaud (France), Mr. Jorge Pablo Fernandini (Peru) and Mr. V. G. Solodovnikov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) having obtained the required majority, the Committee recommended that they should be appointed members of the Committee on Contributions for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1964.

The meeting rose at 1 p.m.