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Chairman: Mr. Jan Paul BANNIER
(Netherlands).

AGENDA ITEM 7

Consideration of the financial situation of the Organization in the light of the report of the Working Group on the Examination of the Administrative and Budgetary Procedures of the United Nations (A/5187, A/5274, A/5407 and Corr.1, A/5416, A/5421, A/C.5/974, A/C.5/975, A/C.5/L.782 and Add.1, A/C.5/L.783 and Add.1, A/C.5/L.784 and Add.1, A/C.5/L.785 and Add.1 and 2 A/C.5/L.786 and Add.1, A/C.5/L.787/Rev.1, A/C.5/L.788 and Add.1, A/AC.113/1-27) (*continued*)

1. Mr. GUINDO-YAYOS (Congo, Brazzaville) congratulated the representatives who had helped to work out a compromise solution, particularly Mr. Adebo (Nigeria). Although, on the whole, his country would have preferred the responsibilities of Members for the financing of peace-keeping operations to be better defined, draft resolution A/C.5/L.782 and Add.1 was nevertheless a step forward in the direction favoured by most delegations, and it embodied the fundamental ideas of the collective responsibility of Members and the special position of the developing countries. With regard to the financing of UNEF and ONUC, his delegation would have preferred the advanced countries to assume a larger share of the financial responsibility as a compulsory instead of a voluntary contribution. Nevertheless, the two draft resolutions A/C.5/L.783 and Add.1 and A/C.5/L.784 and Add.1 were constructive solutions and had the support of the overwhelming majority of Members. Draft resolution A/C.5/L.785 and Add.1 and 2 met the two points which had been raised by his delegation, namely, that Members which were refusing to contribute for ideological reasons should be encouraged to make an effort to pay while reserving their position of principle, and that States which were prevented by practical difficulties from making their contribution immediately should be given time to pay. Draft resolution A/C.5/L.786 and Add.1 also met his delegation's wishes, as the Secretary-General must be given the means to obtain additional funds. Lastly, draft resolution A/C.5/L.787/Rev.1 made a useful contribution towards the solution of possible future problems, and its sponsors were to be congratulated. The Congo (Brazzaville) would support

all the draft resolutions before the Committee, as they would enable the immediate difficulties to be surmounted and marked a step forward for the future, even though some States found them unacceptable.

2. He expressed the hope that at its eighteenth session the General Assembly would be able to take more definite decisions; for that reason, he would vote for the draft resolution concerning the continuation of the Working Group on the Examination of the Administrative and Budgetary Procedures of the United Nations (A/C.5/L.788 and Add.1)

3. Mr. EDWARDSSEN (Norway) said that one of the positive results of the present session was that it had at least forced every representative to study the Organization's financial problems more carefully. The session had begun under somewhat sombre auspices and there had been little expectation that any progress could be made. However, the Committee now had before it seven draft resolutions, of which draft resolution A/C.5/L.782 and Add.1 was certainly the most important, as it could serve as a basis for the financing of future operations and also for working out a permanent method of financing. Many representatives had said that those draft resolutions were a compromise solution which did not fully meet the views of any delegation. Norway disagreed; it was completely satisfied with the draft resolutions and was sincerely grateful to the delegations that had participated in their drafting, and particularly to the representatives of the developing countries, to whose untiring efforts the results obtained had largely been due.

4. Norway was not an under-developed country within the meaning of draft resolutions A/C.5/L.783 and Add.1 and A/C.5/L.784 and Add.1. It was therefore being asked to make voluntary contributions; the Norwegian Government wished to announce immediately that, subject to the approval of Parliament, it intended to make a suitable voluntary contribution. Norway would have preferred to make that payment as a compulsory assessment; however, despite the wording of the draft resolutions, it considered that the contributions asked for were really obligatory for the countries concerned.

5. The Norwegian delegation would therefore have no hesitation in voting for all the draft resolutions before the Committee. However, with regard to draft resolution A/C.5/L.788 and Add.1 his delegation would have preferred a change in the membership of the Working Group in order to give new countries an opportunity to participate in the Group's discussions and gain experience. He felt that the current special session represented a big step forward, for the great majority of Members now recognized their responsibilities under the United Nations financial system and had accepted the principle of collective financial responsibility.

6. Nearly all Members agreed that the arrears should be paid off, so that the few countries which did not hold that view would eventually find themselves in isolation.

His delegation hoped that their isolation would induce those countries to reconsider their position; if they did so, the current session would have been completely successful.

7. Mr. RAMAHOLIMIHASO (Madagascar) said that he continued to hold the view that matters relating to the maintenance of peace lay within the exclusive competence of the Security Council. The function of the General Assembly was solely to make recommendations and the Security Council must be allowed to retain its prerogatives, at least until the Council itself decided to divest itself of them. Under Article 24 of the Charter, the Security Council had primary responsibility for the maintenance of peace, and if the present political situation was different from what the architects of the Charter had foreseen in 1945, the proper course was to revise the Charter to reconsider the respective powers of the Security Council and the General Assembly. That was the only way to achieve something that would last and be worthy of the United Nations.

8. As to the immediate problem, the Malagasy delegation was fully aware of the Organization's financial difficulties and it congratulated the Working Group on its work. With regard to the Congo, he said that from July 1960 onwards it had been the duty of the United Nations to provide the country with all possible non-military assistance, in the economic and social sphere. The Malagasy Government would be willing to contribute to non-military aid for the Congo if such contributions could be clearly separated from those intended to finance the military operation; but as that was not possible in the circumstances, his delegation would be obliged, to its regret, to abstain in the voting. In that connexion, he recalled that a round-table conference in which nearly all the political leaders of the Congo had taken part, had been convened at Tananarive in 1961, and that the conference had adopted decisions which would have permitted a peaceful solution of the Congo crisis if they had been put into effect. In conclusion, the Malagasy delegation wished to reaffirm its attachment to the Charter and its determination to co-operate to the utmost with the United Nations.

9. Mr. SIDIKOU (Niger) said that his country, which was one of the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.5/L.782 and Add.1, welcomed the fact that that resolution mentioned the special responsibilities of the permanent members of the Security Council, for if those countries had always measured up to their responsibilities, particularly in the financial field, the United Nations would have been spared the present crisis. Although he regretted that the wording of operative paragraph 1 (e) of the draft resolution was a little vague, he would vote for the resolution as it stood because it was a compromise solution. Referring to draft resolutions A/C.5/L.783 and Add.1 and A/C.5/L.784 and Add.1, he said that his delegation regretted that it was still necessary to continue the military operations; it trusted that they would be cut as short as possible.

10. In conclusion, he said that his delegation would vote for all the draft resolutions before the Committee because they reflected a spirit of compromise and because the future of the United Nations depended on them. If mistakes had been made by the United Nations, they were only a reflection of the divergencies which existed between the various Members. It was too easy to wash one's hands of the United Nations as soon as it ran into a difficulty, at the dictation of purely national, ideological or other interests. There must be freedom to criticize the Organization, but that was no reason for

driving it to suicide. His delegation's vote in favour of the draft resolutions was to be interpreted as an expression of confidence in the United Nations.

11. Mr. GIBSON (United Kingdom) explained that he would vote for draft resolution A/C.5/L.787/Rev.1 on the understanding that if a peace fund was eventually established, it would be at the disposal of the Organization as a whole and would be used in accordance with regular United Nations procedures.

12. Mr. KPONVI (Togo) said that for reasons which had nothing to do with the substance of the problem his delegation, to its regret, would be unable to take part in the voting on the various draft resolutions before the Committee. He would perhaps be able to do so at a plenary meeting of the General Assembly.

13. Mr. BINDZI (Cameroon) welcomed the fact that the lengthy and difficult debate on the financial crisis in the Organization was drawing to a close. He associated himself with the congratulations extended to those delegations whose persevering efforts and spirit of compromise had made it possible to produce the seven draft resolutions now before the Fifth Committee.

14. Cameroon wished to be included among the sponsors of the three draft resolutions on the payment of arrears in respect of assessed contributions (A/C.5/L.785 and Add.1 and 2), the terms and conditions governing the issue of United Nations bonds (A/C.5/L.786 and Add.1) and the continuation of the Working Group (A/C.5/L.788 and Add.1).

15. Referring to draft resolution A/C.5/L.788 and Add.1, he said that the Working Group should be continued and pursue its examination of a question which needed careful study, in the hope that a solution would be reached that would promote the rapprochement desired by all Members and spare the Organization fresh crises. The Cameroonian delegation fully supported the draft resolution on the payment of arrears, especially as it was one of the few countries which had paid all their contributions to UNEF and ONUC at the beginning of 1963.

16. Turning to the draft resolution on the establishment of a peace fund (A/C.5/L.787/Rev.1), he said that Cameroon was grateful to the sponsors for having at last proposed something which the founders of the Organization should have provided for in 1945; it was essential that the Secretary-General should have adequate funds readily available if a breach of the peace occurred. It was open to question, however, whether it was entirely fitting for the United Nations to have a fund of that kind, and the sponsors of the draft resolution should therefore be thanked for their restraint in merely requesting the Secretary-General to consult all Member States on the desirability and feasibility of establishing such a fund.

17. His delegation would support the other draft resolutions, despite its serious reservations on a number of points. The draft resolution on general principles (A/C.5/L.782 and Add.1), for instance, made no mention of an essential principle stressed by his delegation during the general debate (996th meeting), namely, the responsibility which devolved upon the General Assembly with respect to the maintenance of peace whenever it was found that the Security Council had failed to act. Now that the Fifth Committee was about to adopt the principle of collective responsibility for the financing of peace-keeping operations, it was in duty bound at the same time to affirm the validity of the principle he had mentioned with regard to the taking of decisions and the

conduct of the operations. In any event, the Security Council could not be regarded as representative; those who had decided upon its composition in 1945 could not have known that the influence of a group of new countries might later have a decisive effect on the trend of United Nations activities and on the Organization's part in promoting peace. Nevertheless, in a spirit of compromise, his delegation, while expressly maintaining its reservations, would vote for the draft resolution.

18. The CHAIRMAN invited the Committee to vote on the seven draft resolutions before it. He put to the vote draft resolution A/C.5/L.782 and Add.1.

A vote was taken by roll-call.

Colombia, having been drawn by lot by the Chairman, was called upon to vote first.

In favour: Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China.

Against: Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, Madagascar, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Abstaining: Portugal, Belgium, Burundi.

Draft resolution A/C.5/L.782 and Add.1 was adopted by 91 votes to 13, with 3 abstentions.

19. The CHAIRMAN put to the vote draft resolution A/C.5/L.783 and Add.1.

A vote was taken by roll-call.

Venezuela, having been drawn by lot by the Chairman, was called upon to vote first.

In favour: Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sweden, Tanganyika, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay.

Against: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Abstaining: Yemen, Algeria, Belgium, Burundi, France, Haiti, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Mali, Morocco, Peru, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, United Arab Republic.

Draft resolution A/C.5/L.783 and Add.1 was adopted by 79 votes to 11, with 17 abstentions.

20. The CHAIRMAN put to the vote draft resolution A/C.5/L.784 and Add.1.

A vote was taken by roll-call.

Laos, having been drawn by lot by the Chairman, was called upon to vote first.

In favour: Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Tanganyika, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan.

Against: Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary.

Abstaining: Madagascar, Mali, Peru, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Syria, United Arab Republic, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Algeria, Belgium, Chad, Haiti, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait.

Draft resolution A/C.5/L.784 and Add.1 was adopted by 79 votes to 12, with 16 abstentions.

21. The CHAIRMAN put to the vote draft resolution A/C.5/L.785 and Add.1 and 2.

A vote was taken by roll-call.

Israel, having been drawn by lot by the Chairman, was called upon to vote first.

In favour: Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sweden, Tanganyika, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya,

Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland.

Against: Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary.

Abstaining: Jordan, Kuwait, Madagascar, Mali, Peru, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sudan, Syria, United Arab Republic, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Algeria, Belgium, Chad, Haiti, Iraq.

Draft resolution A/C.5/L.785 and Add.1 and 2 was adopted by 77 votes to 12, with 19 abstentions.

22. The CHAIRMAN put to the vote draft resolution A/C.5/L.786 and Add.1.

A vote was taken by roll-call.

Laos, having been drawn by lot by the Chairman, was called upon to vote first.

In favour: Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait.

Against: Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary.

Abstaining: Mexico, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Belgium, Haiti.

Draft resolution A/C.5/L.786 and Add.1 was adopted by 90 votes to 12, with 6 abstentions.

23. The CHAIRMAN put to the vote draft resolution A/C.5/L.787/Rev.1.

A vote was taken by roll-call.

Dahomey, having been drawn by lot by the Chairman, was called upon to vote first.

In favour: Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United

Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cyprus.

Against: France, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia.

Abstaining: Mexico, Peru, Portugal, Belgium.

Draft resolution A/C.5/L.787/Rev.1 was adopted by 92 votes to 12, with 4 abstentions.

24. The CHAIRMAN put to the vote draft resolution A/C.5/L.788 and Add.1.

A vote was taken by roll-call.

Cyprus, having been drawn by lot by the Chairman, was called upon to vote first.

In favour: Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica.

Against: Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba.

Abstaining: Portugal, Belgium.

Draft resolution A/C.5/L.788 and Add.1 was adopted by 94 votes to 12, with 2 abstentions.

25. Mr. LOURENÇO (Portugal) recalled, in explaining the votes cast by his delegation, that it had on several occasions stated the views of the Portuguese Government, in both the Committee and the General Assembly, on the question which had given rise to the present debate. It was for that reason that his delegation had refrained from speaking in the debate, since it had felt that merely to reiterate those views would not help the Organization to escape from the financial impasse in which it found itself. Having listened with interest and attention to the arguments advanced by the various delegations, his own delegation felt bound to observe that nothing that had been said gave it cause to reconsider its attitude. It had therefore been unable to support the draft resolutions which had now been adopted.

26. Mr. PAZHWAK (Afghanistan) pointed out that his delegation had voted for all the draft resolutions submitted with the exception of draft resolution A/C.5/L.785 and Add.1 and 2, on which it had abstained. He wished to emphasize that his delegation had voted for the draft resolutions with strong reservations, some of which were to be found in the statement made to the Committee during the general debate (990th meeting). His delegation reserved the right to state its other reservations at a plenary meeting of the General Assembly, unless more convincing arguments were put for-

ward at that time, when the question would be considered further.

27. Mr. SOLANO LOPEZ (Paraguay) explained that the members of his delegation, for reasons beyond their control, had been absent when the vote had been taken on the resolutions now adopted, but that his delegation would have voted for all the draft resolutions if it had been present.

The meeting rose at 12.40 p.m.