

United Nations  
**GENERAL  
ASSEMBLY**

FIFTEENTH SESSION

Official Records

**FIFTH COMMITTEE, 823rd  
MEETING**

Monday, 19 December 1960,  
at 3.30 p.m.



NEW YORK

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Chairman: Mr. Mario MAJOLI (Italy).

**FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE DRAFT RESOLUTION SUBMITTED BY THE SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE IN DOCUMENT A/4659 ON AGENDA ITEM 24\* (A/C.5/855)**

*The Committee decided by 51 votes to none, with 1 abstention, to inform the General Assembly that the adoption of the draft resolution recommended by the Special Political Committee (A/4659, para. 7) would give rise to additional costs for 1961 in an amount of \$24,950.*

1. The CHAIRMAN suggested that the Rapporteur should be asked to report directly to the General Assembly on the item.

*It was so decided.*

**FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF DRAFT RESOLUTION I SUBMITTED BY THE FOURTH COMMITTEE IN DOCUMENT A/4672 ON AGENDA ITEM 45\*\* (A/C.5/857)**

2. Mr. AGHNIDES (Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions) noted that on the basis of draft resolution I adopted by the Fourth Committee (A/4672), the Secretary-General, in his statement of financial implications (A/C.5/857), estimated the direct costs of the Commission for Ruanda-Urundi at \$222,000, comprising \$139,000 for the subsistence and travel of the members of the Commission and Secretariat staff and \$83,000 for various supplies and services. The Secretary-General further requested \$45,000 for the

replacement of staff seconded to the Commission; that request was designed to meet the cumulative effect of staff requirements for plebiscites in the Trust Territories of the Cameroons, Western Samoa and Ruanda-Urundi, and for United Nations activities in the Congo and elsewhere. It would be recalled that the Secretary-General had not sought specific provision for the replacement of staff assigned to the missions to the Cameroons and Samoa.

3. The Commission had not yet determined its plan of action and the date of the elections which it was to observe would not be decided until the resumed fifteenth session of the General Assembly. The estimates should therefore be regarded as tentative, and might prove to have been based on somewhat liberal assumptions. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions therefore believed that, if the General Assembly adopted draft resolution I, an initial provision of \$240,000 should be made under section 18 of the 1961 budget on the understanding that the Advisory Committee would review the situation during 1961.

4. The Advisory Committee therefore recommended first, that the General Assembly should be informed that the adoption of the draft resolution would give rise to an expenditure of the order of \$240,000 in 1961, and, secondly, that, subsequent to the adoption of the resolution, additional provision should be made under section 18 of the 1961 budget in an amount of \$240,000. The Advisory Committee understood that, to reflect the additional staff assessment income that would arise from an increase in the provision for replacement of staff, the amount of \$6,725,500 for staff assessment income in 1961 would be increased to \$6,730,000.

5. Mr. TURNER (Controller) stated that, notwithstanding the uncertainty, to which the Chairman of the Advisory Committee had drawn attention, regarding the Commission's plan of action, he wished to leave the Committee in no doubt that, in estimating the financial implications of the Fourth Committee's decision at \$267,000, the Secretary-General had acted, not with undue liberality as the Chairman of the Advisory Committee had suggested, but with extreme conservatism. The Secretary-General would not object to the adoption of the Advisory Committee's recommendations provided that the Fifth Committee took that action on the clear understanding that it would in all probability oblige the Secretary-General, after consultation with the Advisory Committee at the resumed fifteenth session, to submit modest supplementary estimates if the resolution in question was to be implemented in the manner desired by the Fourth Committee.

6. The Secretariat would make every endeavour to economize in servicing the Commission and in replacing staff. It would be misleading the General Assembly, however, if the Committee left it to infer

\* Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation.

\*\* Question of the future of Ruanda-Urundi.

that \$240,000 was a maximum figure, or that additional operations could be undertaken without corresponding staffing and budgetary implications in servicing numerous and complex overseas operations, the Secretariat had long since reached the limit of its capacity to absorb additional work with no additional staff.

7. In reply to a question from Mr. KITTANI (Iraq), Mr. TURNER (Controller) said that the staff who had been seconded to the Trust Territory of the Cameroons under United Kingdom administration and who would become available for other duties at the end of March 1961 had been taken fully into account in preparing the Secretary-General's statement.

8. Mr. ROSHCHIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) observed that the staff, as listed in paragraph 2, part I A (ii) and (iii), of the Secretary-General's Statement (A/C.5/857), and of vehicles, as shown in part II A was too lavish. Even with the reduction recommended by the Advisory Committee, the estimated financial implications of the Fourth Committee's decision were far too high and betokened a complete disregard of the elementary principles of economy. A three-member Commission should not require more than approximately the same number of staff. To halve the staff would halve the expenditure.

9. It was regrettable that the Committee should be required to take a decision in the matter at such short notice and so close to the suspension of the session.

10. Mr. TURNER (Controller) pointed out that the supervision of a plebiscite in the Trust Territory of the Cameroons under French Administration by a single Plebiscite Commissioner appointed by the General Assembly had cost the United Nations \$320,000; yet the Secretary-General was now asking for only \$267,000 to service a three-member Commission. That comparison did not suggest that there had been any extravagance in the preparation of the statement before the Committee. The area of Ruanda-Urundi was 20,000 square miles. It was proposed that there should be ten observers, on the scale of one for every two administrative districts. The four sedans requested in part II A of the statement were required in order to furnish each Commissioner with one sedan, leaving one for the use of the Secretariat; he failed to see how the Commission could cover the Territory effectively without a minimum quantity of transport.

11. At every session the Secretariat was subjected to severe criticism for submitting supplementary estimates; if the Advisory Committee's recommendations were adopted, that would clearly be necessary in the present case. In his opinion, the Commission's task could not be discharged effectively if the scale of the staff and facilities to be provided was reduced below that reflected in the Secretary-General's statement.

12. Mr. KITTANI (Iraq) considered it essential that the Commission for Ruanda-Urundi should be adequately equipped for its important task. The Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee were in agreement that whatever figure the Fifth Committee might now adopt would be provisional, and that no accurate estimate could be made until the Commission's own programme had been examined at the resumed ses-

sion. His delegation supported the Advisory Committee's recommendations on that understanding, and in the hope that the reduction made in the Secretary-General's figure would prove to have been justified.

13. In reply to questions from Mr. PATHMARAJAH (Ceylon), Mr. TURNER (Controller) said that the Secretariat was required to find, for plebiscites in the three Trust Territories, forty-eight Professional, seven General Service and twelve Field Service staff; those figures were exclusive of possible requirements for South West Africa. In addition, the Secretariat had had to find political, administrative, financial, legal and other staff in large numbers for the Congo; UNEF was a continuing responsibility; and the special missions and related activities covered by section 18 of the budget also required servicing. The replacement requirements shown in part III of the Secretary-General's statement were calculated in man-months. The normal period of temporary recruitment for staff of the types shown was six months. It should be noted that employment with the Commission for Ruanda-Urundi required a thorough knowledge of French; that meant that any staff supplied from Headquarters or the European Office would have had to come from the language sections, which had long been and would continue to be under heavy pressure.

*The Advisory Committee's recommendations (para. 4 above) were adopted.*

14. The CHAIRMAN suggested that the Rapporteur should be asked to report directly to the General Assembly on the item.

*It was so decided.*

#### AGENDA ITEM 50

Budget estimates for the financial year 1961 (A/4370, A/4408, A/C.5/828 and Corr. 1, A/C.5/829, A/C.5/L.647, A/C.5/L.648, A/C.5/L.649) (continued)

#### DRAFT BUDGET RESOLUTION FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1961 (A/C.5/L.649)

15. Mr. RUTLEDGE (Secretary of the Committee) said that corrections should be made in the text of the draft budget resolution (A/C.5/L.649) in the light of the decisions which the Committee had just taken. In part A—budget appropriations for the financial year 1961—the amount of the total appropriation given in operative paragraph 1 should be \$72,969,300 instead of \$72,729,300. The amount shown under section 18 should read \$2,848,750 instead of \$2,608,750. The total for part VI should therefore read \$4,144,550 and the grand total should read \$72,969,300.

16. In part B—income estimates for the financial year 1961—the total estimate of income in operative paragraph 1 should read \$12,261,530 instead of \$12,257,030, the figure for staff assessment income under section 1 should read \$6,730,000 instead of \$6,725,500, and the grand total should read \$12,261,530.

17. In part C—financing of appropriations for the financial year 1961—the figure for total budget appropriations in operative paragraph 1 should read \$72,969,300 instead of \$72,729,300 and the amount in sub-paragraph (d) should read \$69,347,807 instead of

\$66,522,607. In operative paragraph 2 (a) (i), the amount should read \$6,730,000 instead of \$6,725,500.

18. Mr. ROSHCHIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his delegation had emphasized in previous statements that the United Nations could operate satisfactorily on a budget of \$50 million, or \$10 million less than the net budget proposed. With proper financial administration, \$50 million would suffice for the conduct of the Organization's regular work; all other activities such as technical assistance, economic development programmes and others should be financed from special accounts.

19. The budget itself and the Secretariat establishment had become unduly inflated. Any decisions which the General Assembly took inevitably resulted in additional appropriations and the basic principles of economy were not observed.

20. His delegation had made practical proposals, during the discussion of the budget sections, which would have resulted in considerable savings. Since they had not been adopted, it would have to vote against the proposed appropriations.

21. The CHAIRMAN invited the Committee to vote on the revised budget total for 1961 of \$72,969,300.

*The revised budget total of \$72,969,300 was approved by 54 votes to 9.*

22. The CHAIRMAN invited the Committee to vote on parts A, B and C of the draft budget resolution for the financial year 1961 (A/C.5/L.649).

*Part A of the draft resolution, as amended, was approved by 54 votes to 9.*

*Part B of the draft resolution, as amended, was approved unanimously.*

*Part C of the draft resolution, as amended, was approved by 55 votes to 9.*

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION RELATING TO UNFORESEEN AND EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES (A/C.5/L.648)

23. Mr. ROSHCHIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that the draft resolution (A/C.5/L.648) had the serious defect of empowering the Secretary-General to enter into commitments to meet unforeseen and extraordinary expenses relating to the maintenance of peace and security or to urgent economic rehabilitation, in an unlimited amount, with the sole concurrence of the Advisory Committee. It was improper to give that Committee such power, as it was a purely advisory body which could not take decisions, particularly decisions committing the Organization to expenditure of amounts such as those which had been required for the United Nations operation in the Congo. Moreover, it was not in keeping with the Charter for the Advisory Committee, composed of only nine members serving as experts, to take decisions in financial matters which required a two-thirds vote of the membership of the General Assembly.

24. The Secretary-General could meet unforeseen and extraordinary situations requiring urgent financial decisions by consulting the Security Council, which was permanently available at United Nations Headquarters, or the General Assembly, an emergency session of which could be convened at very short notice.

25. His delegation therefore proposed that the first part of operative paragraph 1 of the draft resolution should be amended to read:

"1. The Secretary-General, after consultation with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and subject to the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, is authorized to enter into commitments to meet unforeseen and extraordinary expenses of the following character:..."

That proposal was not designed to impede action by the Secretary-General, but merely to bring order into the finances of the United Nations and to bring the Organization's procedures into conformity with the Charter.

26. Mr. CUTTS (Australia) recognized that the text of the draft resolution was not perfect but considered that the task of finding a satisfactory formula could not be undertaken during the last stages of the Committee's work. His delegation disagreed with the interpretation placed by the USSR representatives on the text before the Committee. The authorization given to the Secretary-General to enter into commitments did not affect the powers of the General Assembly or the Security Council and the latter organ had the primary responsibility for taking action relating to the maintenance of peace and security. The USSR representative appeared to consider that the Secretary-General had incurred expenses in connexion with the Congo operation on his own responsibility and without the concurrence of the competent organs. That was not the case. Those organs had authorized and approved the action taken and the General Assembly was still seized of the question of the situation in the Republic of the Congo.

27. His delegation preferred to retain the draft resolution in its present form.

28. Mr. KITTANI (Iraq) said that the USSR representative had brought up a most important point to which he himself had referred at the 816th meeting. A constitutional problem had arisen which had been highlighted by the decisions the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee had been required to take in connexion with the Congo crisis.

29. The solution of the problem could not be deferred, as the Australian representative had suggested, and the General Assembly had a responsibility to find a suitable formula. His delegation had no suggestion to put forward as yet, but believed that some appropriate ceiling should be placed on the powers given to the Advisory Committee.

30. Mr. ARRAIZ (Venezuela) proposed that the Committee should postpone a decision on draft resolution A/C.5/L.648.

31. Mr. HILLIS (United Kingdom) thought that if the USSR representative had wished to modify the existing authorization procedure, he might have submitted a proposal to that effect at an earlier stage in the Committee's work.

32. His delegation appreciated the difficulties to which the Iraqi representative had referred, but, as things stood, the Security Council had the primary responsibility for the maintenance of peace and security whereas the budget was the responsibility of the General Assembly. He therefore saw no solution to the problem unless provision was made for the General

Assembly to sit in permanent session or in frequent special sessions. The USSR representative should bear in mind that his delegation, through the Security Council, or with the support of a majority of the Members, could secure the convening of a special session of the General Assembly at any time. The Secretary-General's powers were further limited by the need to consider the capacity to pay of Member States and by the fact that any action which he took on his own initiative ultimately required action by the General Assembly to vote the necessary financial provision. In view of those additional controlling factors, the fears voiced by the Iraqi representative were somewhat academic.

33. It was essential to provide some margin over and above the budgetary provision which would give the Secretary-General the necessary leeway to act in an emergency. Some resolution would therefore have to be adopted at present, if only to cover the period up to the resumption of the fifteenth session, when a new formula might be devised. In view of the impossibility of making precise provision for unforeseen contingencies, he did not see what ceiling above the figure of \$2 million mentioned in the draft resolution could be adopted.

34. He would like to hear the Controller's views on the matter, but saw no alternative, at present, to the adoption of draft resolution A/C.5/L.648.

35. Mr. ROSHCHIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his delegation's intention, which the United Kingdom representative had questioned, was merely to restore the financial administration of the United Nations to order. It was anomalous that the Advisory Committee should be authorized to take—and by simple majority—decisions on financial questions which required a two-thirds majority in the General Assembly. As to the timing of the USSR amendments, they would have been proposed earlier if the draft resolution had been presented earlier.

36. In reply to questions from Mr. TURNER (Controller), Mr. ROSHCHIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that the purpose of the USSR amendments was to authorize the Secretary-General, after consultation with the Advisory Committee, to enter into commitments to meet unforeseen and extraordinary expenses, relating to the maintenance of peace and security or to urgent economic rehabilitation, up to \$2 million. If the Secretary-General considered it necessary to enter into greater commitments, he should first convene the General Assembly or the Security Council for the purpose of securing authorization; if he had done so in the case of the Congo, the finances of the United Nations would be in a less unhealthy condition today. The members of the Advisory Committee were experts; they were not empowered to take decisions, but merely to advise, and the amendments he proposed would, *inter alia*, relieve them of an embarrassment.

*The Venezuelan proposal that the Committee should postpone a decision on draft resolution A/C.5/L.648 was adopted.*

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION RELATING TO THE WORKING CAPITAL FUND FOR 1961 (A/C.5/L.647)

37. Mr. ROSHCHIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) suggested the deletion of paragraph 5 of the draft resolution (A/C.5/L.647). The special funds and

accounts in the Secretary-General's custody were intended for specific uses and should not be drawn upon for the purpose suggested. Furthermore, the Secretary-General should not be authorized to seek short-term loans without first securing authorization from the General Assembly.

38. Mr. TURNER (Controller) said that failure on the Committee's part to adopt paragraph 5 would be disastrous to the United Nations.

39. Mr. HILLIS (United Kingdom) observed that some such provision for short-term ways and means of financing as that appearing in paragraph 5 was in accordance with normal national budgetary practice. The failure of some Member States to pay their contributions, coupled with the arrears in the payment of other Member States' contributions, made it necessary not merely to continue the borrowing power already conferred on the Secretary-General but to extend it. He strongly urged the Committee to adopt the paragraph in question.

40. Mr. ROSHCHIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) observed that the remarks of the Controller and the United Kingdom representative merely emphasized the deplorable state to which mismanagement had reduced the finances of the United Nations.

41. Mr. TURNER (Controller) pointed out that at the previous two sessions by its resolutions 1341 (XIII) and 1448 (XIV), the General Assembly had in fact given the Secretary-General the authorization to which the USSR representative had referred. Paragraph 5 of the current draft resolution would merely continue that authorization for a further year.

42. Mr. VENKATARAMAN (India) recalled that it had been proposed at the thirteenth session that the Working Capital Fund should be increased to \$25 million or \$30 million; several delegations had preferred to authorize the Secretary-General to resort to borrowing in order to bridge the annual gap before the inflow of contributions. After considerable debate, the Committee had decided to authorize the Secretary-General to draw upon special funds and accounts in his custody; and, so that those funds and accounts would not suffer by the arrangement, it had been stipulated that the Organization should pay normal current rates of interest. At the fourteenth session, the authorization had been extended to cover short-term loans from Governments (resolution 1448 (XIV)). It was not clear to his delegation why the wording of operative paragraph 4 of that resolution had been discarded in favour of the wording used in paragraph 5 of the current draft resolution.

43. Mr. TURNER (Controller) drew the Indian representative's attention to explanatory footnote 3 in document A/C.5/L.647.

44. Mr. VIAUD (France) said that, generally speaking, his delegation supported the draft resolution. However, he would welcome an assurance that the Secretary-General, in exercising his authority to borrow from the special funds and accounts in his custody, would leave untouched moneys already committed for the specific purposes served by those special funds and accounts.

45. His delegation wondered whether the sources from which the Secretary-General would be authorized to seek short-term loans should not be limited to Governments, to the exclusion of private sources, and



whether the loans "from other available sources" would be contracted on payment of normal current rates of interest.

46. The Committee on Contributions, in its report (A/4566, para. 21), had viewed with concern the arrears in the payment of contributions and had drawn the situation to the attention of the General Assembly. It would have been desirable to include in the draft resolution now under consideration a paragraph reflecting the concern expressed by that Committee and calling on Governments to do everything in their power to expedite the payment of their contributions.

47. Mr. TURNER (Controller) gave an assurance that the Secretary-General, in borrowing from special funds and accounts in his custody, would respect existing commitments. Since the adoption of General Assembly resolution 1341 (XIII), laying down the conditions for borrowing, which had been continued by resolution 1448 (XIV) and would be further continued by paragraph 5 of the current draft resolution, it had been clearly stipulated, in correspondence between the Secretary-General on the one hand and the Managing Director of the Special Fund and the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board (TAB) on the other, that money required by those bodies for immediate needs would not be affected. It was likewise established policy that the borrowing should not operate to the detriment of the special funds and accounts in question; that, however, did not mean that payment of interest was necessarily involved in all cases.

48. Mr. AIKEN (United States of America) said that if the Committee wished the United Nations to function as an effective going concern, it could not allow it to be placed in a position where a Member or group of Members could destroy programmes approved by the United Nations, and perhaps the United Nations itself, simply by not paying their contributions and assessments. The Secretary-General must have the borrowing power provided in the draft resolution. His Government, which itself had borrowed large sums to carry out various programmes, did not expect the United Nations to be able to operate without similar borrowing authority. He urged the Committee to adopt the draft resolution in its present form.

49. Mr. VIAUD (France) thought that paragraph 5 of the draft resolution should refer to the utilization of cash "from the available part" of the special funds and accounts in the Secretary-General's custody. As for short-term loans, the draft resolution should indicate that the Secretary-General was expected to seek such loans "on the best possible terms as to interest and repayment" from Governments or from other available sources. That was a minimum requirement.

50. Mr. KITTANI (Iraq) said that, while the final phrase of paragraph 5 of the draft resolution did not include the words "commercial sources" which had been rejected at the fourteenth session, the meaning was the same: presumably "other available sources" referred to commercial sources. At the fourteenth session, the French delegation had said that it would be beneath the dignity of the United Nations to borrow from commercial sources. It had also been argued that, if the need arose, Member States should be able to provide the requisite funds. On that basis, General Assembly resolution 1448 (XIV) had been adopted with-

out the controversial words. He understood that the Secretary-General had found it necessary to exercise the authority to borrow from special funds and accounts in his custody only once, in mid-1959. In view of that fact, he wondered whether it would not be sufficient to give the Secretary-General authority to borrow from the funds at his disposal and, if need be, from Governments. On principle, his delegation was opposed to borrowing from private sources as being damaging to the Organization's prestige. In reply to the statements made by the representative of the USSR, he pointed out that the draft resolution did not give any additional spending authority to the Secretary-General.

51. Mr. NOLAN (Ireland) said he had been glad to learn that it would be possible to maintain the Working Capital Fund at the same level as in 1960, since countries like his own would thus be relieved of the need for additional payments at a time when they had to meet increased expenditure in connexion with the Congo operation. His delegation would vote for the draft resolution, including paragraph 5, not because it liked that paragraph, but because the threatened bankruptcy of the United Nations made its adoption imperative. He urged Members to pay their arrears of contributions.

52. Mr. VENKATARAMAN (India) recalled that, in the lengthy debate at the fourteenth session on the propriety of borrowing from private commercial sources, his delegation had proposed (758th meeting) the deletion of the words "from commercial sources" from the draft resolution then under discussion. His delegation now proposed that the draft resolution before the Committee should be amended by the deletion of paragraph 5 and the substitution of operative paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 1448 (XIV). It was not proper for the United Nations to borrow from commercial banks, especially as Article 17, paragraph 2, provided that the Member States should bear the expenses of the Organization.

53. Mr. AIKEN (United States of America) doubted whether Governments had the authority to make short-term loans to the United Nations. His Government had no such authority.

54. Mr. TURNER (Controller) noted that many references had been made to the dignity of the United Nations. He wondered whether the dignity of the Organization would be hurt more by recourse to borrowing or by failure to meet its legal and commercial obligations in 1961. The Secretary-General had borrowed \$5 million within the past two weeks from the special funds and accounts in his custody; and, as the French representative had pointed out, the amount which could be borrowed from that source was limited. According to the conditions set out in the Secretary-General's report at the thirteenth session,<sup>1/</sup> those funds were to be drawn on only as a last resort; they were to be used only if they were not immediately required for the normal programmes for which they were designed; and repayment was to be a first charge on contributions. The Secretariat invested such funds at rates of interest higher than those which the Organization would have to pay for commercial loans and it therefore seemed illogical for the United Nations to go to a more expensive

<sup>1/</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirteenth Session, Annexes, agenda items 43 and 44, document A/C.5/743.

source instead of following the procedure habitually resorted to by the vast majority of Member States. Apart from those comparatively minor considerations, if the usual pattern governing the payment of contributions by Member States continued in 1961, the United Nations would face a period of two or three months in which it would either have to borrow or default on its obligations.

55. Mr. KITTANI (Iraq) asked the Controller whether the Secretary-General would have to draw on all the three sources mentioned in paragraph 5 of the draft resolution during the first six months of 1961.

56. Mr. TURNER (Controller) replied that, from very carefully prepared projections based upon past experience, it seemed unlikely at present that the United Nations could survive the first six months of 1961 solely on the basis of borrowings from special funds. The Secretariat had been uniformly unsuccessful in obtaining advances from Member Governments: as the United States representative had pointed out, few, if any, Governments had authority to lend short-term funds. Another expedient would have to be found. It was hoped that the type of authority sought in paragraph 5 of the draft resolution would tide the United Nations over the difficult period.

57. Mr. KITTANI (Iraq) said that the draft resolution was mainly designed to overcome the difficulty caused by the fact that most contributions, particularly the larger ones, were paid in the second half of the year. In accordance with operative paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 1448 (XIV), Member States had been requested to make earlier payment of contributions; his Government had complied with that request in 1960, and would continue to do so. If Member States did not want the United Nations to borrow from private sources, perhaps they would find means of making the necessary funds available. He would accordingly support the amendment proposed by the Indian delegation. If the Secretary-General had the source of loans provided for in the last four words of operative paragraph 5, Member States would be even more reluctant to shoulder their responsibility for providing those funds.

58. Mr. EL HAKIM (United Arab Republic) was convinced that the Secretary-General should have all the authority required to maintain the solvency of the United Nations. He urged that the draft resolution should be put to the vote.

59. Mr. ROSHCHIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that the Indian amendment had the

defect of providing that the Secretary-General might seek loans from Member States. As experience had shown, such borrowing led to dependence on those who provided the funds. Nevertheless, to expedite the proceedings, his delegation would not press its own amendment and would vote for that of India.

60. The CHAIRMAN put to the vote the oral Indian amendment to delete paragraph 5 of draft resolution A/C.5/L.647 and to substitute operative paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 1448 (XIV).

*The Indian amendment was not adopted, 25 votes being cast in favour and 25 against, with 11 abstentions.*

61. Mr. KITTANI (Iraq) requested a separate vote on the words "or from other available sources" at the end of operative paragraph 5 of draft resolution A/C.5/L.647.

*The words "or from other available sources" were adopted by 30 votes to 23, with 8 abstentions.*

62. Mr. VENKATARAMAN (India) moved that paragraph 5 of the draft resolution should be put to the vote separately.

63. Mr. CUTTS (Australia) objected to that motion. The Indian representative could not request a separate vote on the words in paragraph 5 on which a vote had already been taken, although he could, of course, ask for a separate vote on the rest of the paragraph.

64. The CHAIRMAN said that, since an objection had been made to the Indian representative's motion for division, under rule 130 of the rules of procedure, the motion should be put to the vote.

65. Mr. ROSHCHIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) and Mr. ARRAIZ (Venezuela) spoke in favour of the motion and Mr. SHAHI (Pakistan) and Mr. CUTTS (Australia) spoke against it.

66. The CHAIRMAN put to the vote the Indian motion that paragraph 5 of the draft resolution in document A/C.5/L.647 should be voted on separately.

*The Indian motion was rejected by 28 votes to 25, with 11 abstentions.*

67. The CHAIRMAN put to the vote the draft resolution in document A/C.5/L.647, as a whole.

*The draft resolution was adopted by 49 votes to none, with 15 abstentions.*

The meeting rose at 6.55 p.m.