

United Nations  
**GENERAL  
ASSEMBLY**

TWENTIETH SESSION

Official Records



**FIFTH COMMITTEE, 1075th  
MEETING**

Monday, 25 October 1965,  
at 3.20 p.m.

**NEW YORK**

CONTENTS

	Page
<i>Agenda item 76:</i>	
<i>Budget estimates for the financial years 1965 and 1966 (continued)</i>	
<i>Budget estimates for the financial year 1966 (continued)</i>	
<i>General discussion (continued) . . . . .</i>	73
<i>First reading (continued)</i>	
<i>Part V. Technical programmes: section 13. Economic development, social activities and public administration; section 14. Human rights advisory services; section 15. Narcotic drugs control . . . . .</i>	75
<i>Agenda item 79:</i>	
<i>Appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly (continued):</i>	
<i>(c) Board of Auditors . . . . .</i>	78
<i>(b) Committee on Contributions . . . . .</i>	78

*Chairman:* Mr. Najib BOUZIRI (Tunisia).

AGENDA ITEM 76

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

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

General discussion (continued)

1. Mr. FERNANDEZ MAROTO (Spain) congratulated the Secretariat on the high quality of the documentation which it had put before the Committee and paid a tribute to the Secretary-General for his excellent presentation of the budget estimates and the present financial situation. The Spanish delegation wished to raise certain questions it considered important. Without a doubt the most important of those questions was the considerable increase in expenditure planned for the financial year 1966. In paragraph 48 of his foreword to the budget estimates for 1966 (A/6005) the Secretary-General had referred to a natural limit to the additional financial burden which could be accepted by the membership of the United Nations

as a whole at any one time. In order that the repercussions which the inevitable increase in the contributions required for the operation of the United Nations had on each country could be softened as much as possible, that limit should not be higher than the appropriately weighted average rate of economic growth of Member States. While the idea would no doubt present practical difficulties, it nevertheless could serve as a basis for the establishment of objective criteria for the limitation of expenditure. Expenditure had reached a particularly disquieting level, and his delegation hoped that the Committee would be able to reduce it by more than the \$2,130,590 recommended by the Advisory Committee on Administration and Budgetary Questions in its main report (A/6007 and Corr.1), on the understanding, of course, that such reductions would apply to non-essential expenses whose cancellation would not seriously prejudice the achievement of the objectives of the United Nations. While it was obvious that total expenditure must inevitably increase, the rate of increase should be controlled by a policy of austerity, so as to preclude the operation of the law of diminishing returns.

2. The Spanish delegation was also in favour of the establishment of an order of priorities for the objectives of the United Nations and would welcome the preparation of a system of functional classification of expenditure which would enable the necessary decisions to be taken with a full knowledge of the facts. With regard to the considerable increase in staff costs, his delegation considered that requests for funds for the establishment of new posts should be limited to the number of posts that could be filled during a financial year.

3. In accordance with the recommendation made by the Secretary-General in his foreword to the budget estimates and repeated by the Chairman of the Advisory Committee in his statement at the 1066th meeting (A/C.5/1038, para. 20), it was vital that the provisions of rule 13.1 of the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations and of rule 154 of the General Assembly's rules of procedure should be strictly observed with regard to decisions by subsidiary bodies involving expenditure. Such decisions must always be submitted to the General Assembly, which was the only body competent to confirm them. Any departures from that principle of sound financial discipline could only have unfavourable repercussions and must be avoided at all costs. His delegation reserved the right to speak again during the consideration of the individual sections of the budget estimates.

4. Mr. ASTROM (Sweden) proposed to begin by commenting on some of the questions dealt with by the Secretary-General in his statement at the 1066th

meeting (A/C.5/1037), namely, the increased workload of the Secretariat—particularly the increased conference programme—the financial difficulties of the Organization, and the appeal to Member States to help to solve those difficulties. Under the terms of the consensus reached at the 1331st plenary meeting on 1 September 1965, the General Assembly had recognized that the financial difficulties of the United Nations should be solved through voluntary contributions, on the understanding that the highly developed countries would make substantial contributions.<sup>1/</sup> Sweden had answered that appeal with a contribution of \$2 million. Unfortunately, to date the contributions paid or pledged amounted to only about \$20 million. It was regrettable that a large number of Member States, including many highly developed countries, had not yet seen fit to take action in accordance with the clear language of the consensus. The Fifth Committee was entitled to expect early action on their part, for there was no valid reason for delay.

5. The situation which had prevailed at the nineteenth session of the General Assembly should be regarded and treated as exceptional. The integrity of the regular budget should be maintained, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Financial Regulations. Reservations made as part of a complex pattern of negotiations should not be allowed to affect normal budgetary procedures and principles.

6. Where the budget estimates for 1966 were concerned, the Swedish delegation was in favour of all possible economies compatible with efficient fulfilment of the tasks and programmes of the Organization. The steady increase in the expenditures under almost every section of the budget was nevertheless a cause for concern. The reasons for it were manifold. As the Secretary-General had pointed out, one of the principal reasons was the disquieting proliferation of meetings and documentation, which placed a heavy burden on Member States not only because their assessments were raised but also because small and medium-sized Powers experienced increasing difficulty in having themselves represented at meetings and in studying the documents published. The trend had to be checked, and that could be done only by a joint effort on the part of all Member States. Indeed, in the final analysis Member States were themselves responsible for that proliferation, for it was they who, so to speak, decided what meal should be set before the Organization. It was both more seemly and more practical to consider the price of that meal before ordering it; and programme requirements must always be weighed against budgetary implications. When subsidiary bodies took decisions involving expenditure they must observe the relevant rules and procedures; better liaison was therefore needed between representatives of one and the same country serving on different bodies.

7. The increase in expenditure was fundamentally a sign of the health and vigour of the Organization. The Secretary-General was being entrusted with the solution of an increasing number of problems and crises. The countries which had recently gained

their independence were discovering that the Organization could help them to solve, in addition to their political problems, their major economic and social problems. The United Nations could not discharge all those responsibilities without the required funds. The Swedish delegation therefore strongly supported the proposed increase in the resources of the Centre for Industrial Development, which it considered to be a necessary instrument if the United Nations was to be able to facilitate and hasten the industrialization of the developing countries. Nor could anyone want that fine undertaking, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to be deprived of the necessary financial support. Nevertheless, the expenditure proposed under that item should be scrutinized as carefully as any other, for some adjustments might prove possible. The increase in expenditure was also due to other factors, including the increase in the number of Member States, which, like the regular budget, had almost doubled since 1953, and the growing number of technical programmes. It seemed reasonable to assume that in view of the real advantages which the world derived from the various activities of the United Nations, the latter's funds were being more productively employed now than ever before.

8. The United Nations budget should be studied from the technical point of view: from that of the book-keeper and auditor. From that viewpoint, it was to be noted that planning with regard to staff and resources required for the implementation of new programmes was sometimes too ambitious and that existing personnel and facilities could in some cases be released and reassigned to such programmes. He also stressed the need to apply sound management principles and try to achieve savings, reduce expenditure and institute reforms. It should, however, be kept in mind that an organization such as the Secretariat, with staff recruited from many countries, faced special difficulties in achieving the flexibility and efficiency that could be expected from a national civil service. Member States should also remember that in many cases they benefited from the experience acquired by their nationals who had worked in the Secretariat when those officials came back to serve in their own countries. In that connexion, he expressed the admiration of his delegation for the dedication and ability with which the Secretary-General and the members of the Secretariat discharged their duties as international officials. They deserved the active support of all Member States, and their achievements made it doubly important to respect the exclusively international character of their responsibilities.

9. The budget could and must also be viewed in a longer and broader perspective. If Member States wanted the United Nations to develop and be better equipped to play its vital role in world affairs, they should compare its budget with their own national budgets; they would then see that their assessments were modest indeed compared with certain items in their own budgets and with their gross national product, to say nothing of their military expenditure: the fact was that, for every human being on earth, some \$50 was spent each year on armaments as against four cents on the operation of the United Nations.

<sup>1/</sup> See Official Records of the General Assembly, Nineteenth Session, Annexes, annex No. 21, document A/5916.

10. The Swedish delegation was willing to support any proposal which would achieve savings, increase efficiency and establish the necessary order of priorities. It pledged to co-operate with the Secretary-General to help to assemble the resources found, after due scrutiny, to be needed for the natural and inevitable growth of the responsibilities of the United Nations.

First reading (continued) (A/C.5/L.833)

PART V. TECHNICAL PROGRAMMES (A/6005, A/6007 AND CORR.1; A/C.5/1035): SECTION 13. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, SOCIAL ACTIVITIES, AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION; SECTION 14. HUMAN RIGHTS ADVISORY SERVICES; SECTION 15. NARCOTIC DRUGS CONTROL

11. The CHAIRMAN recalled that in his initial budget estimates for 1966 (A/6005) the Secretary-General, in accordance with the recommendations of the Technical Assistance Committee as endorsed by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1008 (XXXVII) of 21 July 1964, had submitted a provisional estimate for part V as a whole in the amount of \$6.4 million. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in its main report (A/6007, para. 307) had recommended approval of that estimate by the General Assembly.

12. Pursuant to the further recommendations of the Technical Assistance Committee as endorsed by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1062 (XXXIX) of 13 July 1965, the Secretary-General had requested appropriations under part V for 1966 in a total amount of \$6.4 million to be distributed as follows among the three budget sections involved: section 13, \$6,105,000; section 14, \$220,000; and section 15, \$75,000 (A/C.5/1035, para. 6).

13. Mr. BANNIER (Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions) said that in the two previous years the Advisory Committee had been unable to make observations on part V of the budget estimates, on the one hand, because in 1963 and 1964 the Technical Assistance Committee had not been able to give full effect to resolution 1768 (XVII) of 23 November 1962 in which the General Assembly had invited it to prepare a study of the relationship between the various United Nations programmes of technical assistance under its mandate and the regular budget programmes, the Advisory Committee thus being unable to review that study as requested in the resolution, and on the other hand, because when it had considered the budget estimates for 1964 and 1965, the Advisory Committee had not had available to it the recommendations of TAC and the Economic and Social Council regarding the distribution of costs between the various sections of part V.

14. For the financial year 1966, the Advisory Committee had felt able to recommend an appropriation of \$6.4 million under part V. TAC and the Council had now completed a study of the relationship between the various technical assistance programmes, following which a recommendation had been made to the General Assembly for the merger of the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance in a United Nations Development Programme. Furthermore, when it had adopted its report

on the budget estimates for 1966, the Advisory Committee had had before it the Council's recommendations regarding the distribution among sections of costs under part V.

15. In his report (A/C.5/1011) on the final estimates for part V of the 1965 budget, the Secretary-General had requested the Assembly to implement a proposal by the Technical Assistance Committee, endorsed by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1008 (XXXVII) of 21 July 1964, to the effect that the distribution of credits under part V among five separate sections should be superseded by a priority approach, without distribution between sections, under which all funds appropriated for economic development, social activities and public administration would be administered as a whole. At its 1065th meeting, on 5 October 1965, the Committee had recommended that the General Assembly should appropriate for 1965 a total of \$6.4 million under part V and approve Council resolution 1008 (XXXVII). For 1966, the Secretary-General requested an appropriation of \$6.4 million (see A/C.5/1035), the amount recommended by TAC and approved by the Council, on the assumption that the General Assembly would approve the remodelling of part V, as proposed by the Council, when it examined the budget estimates for 1965. Since those estimates had not yet been approved by the General Assembly in plenary session, it seemed necessary, pending such approval, to make the customary reservations.

16. The Technical Assistance Committee, in its report to the Council,<sup>2/</sup> had made a recommendation—endorsed by the Council in its resolution 1062 (XXXIX) of 13 July 1965—that beginning in 1966 the Secretary-General might arrange an additional seminar or workshop each year to be devoted to the civic and political education of women. The sum of \$40,000 requested for that purpose in section 14 was included in the total of \$6.4 million requested for 1966. In that connexion, the Council—in accordance with the proposal of TAC<sup>3/</sup>—had recommended that the total appropriation requested in section 13 should be reduced from \$6,145,000—the amount recommended by the Advisory Committee—to \$6,105,000, and that the \$40,000 saved thereby should be used to increase the appropriation under section 14 from \$180,000 to \$220,000. The Advisory Committee supported that recommendation.

17. Lastly, the Advisory Committee had supported TAC's recommendation that procedures and practices for the regular programme should be brought into line with those approved for the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (A/6007, para. 123).

18. Mr. TARDOS (Hungary) recalled his delegation's view that the regular programme of technical assistance should be financed by voluntary contributions and not from the regular budget; it was an infringement of the sovereignty of Member States to dictate to them what kind of technical assistance they should provide. The Second Committee, which would take up the question of the consolidation of the Special Fund

<sup>2/</sup> Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 15, document E/4081.

<sup>3/</sup> Ibid., para. 45.

and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, should also consider the future prospects of the regular technical assistance programme. His delegation could not approve of the appropriations requested under part V.

19. Mr. QUIJANO (Argentina) said that his delegation had given careful study to part V of the budget estimates in view of the Economic and Social Council's recommendation to consolidate the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance in a United Nations Development Programme with the final aim of creating a fund with resources of \$200 million a year. His delegation felt that several United Nations bodies ought not to carry on parallel activities. While approving of the appropriation of \$6.4 million under part V of the 1966 budget, it had some reservations because it thought that the effects of the above-mentioned consolidation on the regular technical assistance programme should be taken into account. It hoped that that programme could be gradually absorbed into the new United Nations Development Programme. To that end, appropriations for the former in the regular budget should be gradually reduced; the transfer could take place when the governing body of the new programme was set up. However, no step should be taken without a careful study of its consequences, in view of the importance of technical assistance for the developing countries. The fact that some delegations were against the retention of part V in the regular budget only underlined the timeliness of such a development, which would make it possible not only to meet the wishes of those delegations, but also to increase the benefits derived by recipient countries from the technical assistance programmes.

20. Mr. S. K. SINGH (India) said that he had no objection to the new presentation of part V, but pointed out that the appropriations requested under part V for 1966 were identical to those requested for 1964 and 1965. In 1964, those appropriations had represented 7 per cent of total budgetary expenses, whereas in 1966 they were no more than 5 per cent. In view of the expansion of the budget and the provisions of Article 55 of the Charter of the United Nations, his delegation could only express surprise at the tendency of some delegations to confuse the question of the consolidation of the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance with that of the existence of a regular programme, which had always appeared in the budget. India, a developing country which had originated the plan to create SUNFED from which the Special Fund had emerged, considered that a dynamic and constantly evolving organization such as the United Nations should retain some power to supervise the costs of technical assistance in order to co-ordinate and guide it. His delegation was ready to study the proposal that the assessments of some countries under part V of the budget should be paid in national currencies, but it certainly did not support the suggestion to delete that part of the budget.

21. Mr. PEDANYUK (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic) said he had no objection to the amount of the appropriations requested in part V of the budget estimates, but he felt that the inclusion of the tech-

nical programmes in the regular budget of the Organization could not be justified by any provision of the Charter. That type of activity should be financed from extra-budgetary funds. Aside from the question of principle, the existing financial situation of the Organization also militated in favour of the deletion of part V.

22. It should likewise be noted that there were other programmes, side by side with the regular technical assistance programme, which had the same aims. At the eighteenth session, many delegations had spoken in favour of a merger of the regular programme and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, on the basis of the latter. The suggestion had not been adopted at the time, and yet today a gradual adaptation of the regular programme to the more flexible rules of the Expanded Programme was taking place. The adoption of a system of priorities, which made it easier for Governments to choose the form of assistance they wished to receive, might be cited as an example. In addition, the Economic and Social Council, in resolution 953 (XXXVI), invited the General Assembly to authorize the Secretary-General to transfer appropriations from one section of part V to another. There was no denying that those decisions constituted a step towards the merger of the regular programme and the Expanded Programme.

23. The Technical Assistance Committee had recommended that the procedures and practices of the regular programme be brought into line with those applying to the Expanded Programme, since the financial rules of the regular programme, which provided that funds must be used during the twelve-month period for which they were allocated, had made it impossible to respond to the many requests for scholarships and fellowships. His delegation supported the recommendation.

24. In practice, therefore, the regular programme and the Expanded Programme were becoming more co-ordinated and unified; in theory, they were clearly complementary. Transfers from one to the other were always possible, as was shown by the recent decision to transfer OPEX to the Expanded Programme. Consequently, one might ask what distinction remained between the two programmes and what justified their separate existence. It was sometimes contended that the regular programme had advantages over the Expanded Programme because it permitted a rapid response to the new requirements of the developing countries: the regular programme would permit annual services to be furnished to Governments, whereas the activities of the Expanded Programme were conducted on a biennial basis. Those arguments were not convincing, for the rules of the Expanded Programme also provided for emergency allocations which might be made during a current year. Special powers were given to the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board for that purpose. Those powers were of course limited, but if it was desired to give greater flexibility to that aspect of financing, all that was needed was to expand them, and that was exactly what the merger of the regular programme and the Expanded Programme would achieve.

25. The Ukrainian delegation considered that the merger of the two programmes would make it possible



to improve the budgetary operations of the Organization and all the machinery of technical assistance for the developing countries. The growing needs of those countries made such a merger more necessary than ever.

26. Mr. ILIC (Yugoslavia) said that his delegation had always supported technical assistance appropriations in the regular United Nations budget, and would continue to do so until new rules were worked out which permitted those activities to continue, at any rate, at the existing level.

27. Mr. SANU (Nigeria) said that his delegation favoured the retention of part V in the regular budget, at least until new proposals had been prepared which provided for the continuation of the assistance in question in another form. But, as the Indian representative had said, the retention of sections 13, 14 and 15 in the regular budget underlined in a timely manner the moral obligation and the collective responsibility of States Members of the Organization in respect of technical assistance to the developing countries.

28. The Secretary-General had stated on several occasions that the retention of the regular programme provided flexibility. It was true that the draft resolution before the Second Committee (A/C.2/L.792) constituted an important step towards the consolidation of all technical assistance activities. It would be premature, however, to conclude that its adoption must entail the automatic elimination of assistance activities financed from the regular budget. Unlike some other delegations, his delegation did not think it would be so easy to absorb the activities in question in those of the new United Nations Development Programme. It hoped that the delegations which objected to the way in which technical assistance experts were recruited would not convert those objections into fundamental opposition to appropriations for technical assistance in the regular budget.

29. Mr. MORRIS (Liberia) considered that the programmes in the regular budget were an essential part of the development of the infrastructure which permitted developing countries to make the best use of other assistance programmes. Like the Indian delegation, his delegation thought that there must always be technical assistance appropriations in the regular budget, even if they were just tokens to mark the collective responsibility of the Member States in that matter. It would therefore vote for the appropriations requested in part V, and particularly in section 13.

30. Mr. CISS (Senegal) said that his delegation was in favour of the retention of part V in the Organization's budget. The draft resolution before the Second Committee on the United Nations Development Programme was designed not to reduce technical assistance to the developing countries, but simply to increase the effectiveness of that assistance and to facilitate the formulation of requests for assistance by the recipient countries. There was no real connexion between the draft resolution submitted to the Second Committee and the question before the Fifth Committee. Both in the Technical Assistance Committee and in the Economic and Social Council, Senegal had spoken

in favour of the merger of the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance; but that did not mean that it favoured the elimination of part V, at any rate not before an appropriate solution was found to the co-ordination problem posed by the parallel existence of the regular programme.

31. Mr. FAKIH (Kenya) recalled that many delegations had wished to see priorities established for the activities of the Organization and administration costs reduced. From those two angles, his delegation had examined and approved the Technical Assistance Committee's recommendation that part V of the budget should be subdivided into three sections instead of five.

32. During the current year the trend was towards reduction of expenditure, but, as the Indian representative had pointed out, the expenditure recommended in part V was no greater than in the financial year 1965. Kenya attached great importance to the regular programme of technical assistance and was gratified that the Advisory Committee had at least approved the maintenance of the previous level of expenditure under that heading. The fact that a proposal had been made to establish a United Nations Development Programme did not mean that the regular programme should be eliminated. The latter not only represented a mere 5 per cent of the total budget, but it was also in keeping with the provisions of the Charter, and particularly with Article 55. When all countries were agreed that the regular programme was superfluous, his delegation would not oppose its elimination, but for the time being it was satisfied with the status quo.

33. The CHAIRMAN invited the Committee to vote on the amounts of the appropriations under the three sections of part V.

*The recommendation of the Advisory Committee (A/6007 and Corr.1, para. 307, and para. 16 above) for an appropriation of \$6,105,000 under section 13 was approved on first reading, by 74 votes to 5, with 4 abstentions.*

*The recommendation of the Advisory Committee (A/6007 and Corr.1, para. 307, and para. 16 above) for an appropriation of \$220,000 under section 14 was approved on first reading, by 74 votes to 5, with 4 abstentions.*

*The recommendation of the Advisory Committee (A/6007 and Corr.1, para. 307, and para. 16 above) for an appropriation of \$75,000 under section 15 was approved on first reading, by 73 votes to 6, with 4 abstentions.*

34. Mr. GREN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his delegation had voted against the recommendations of the Advisory Committee for the reasons stated during the general discussion (1073rd meeting). The Soviet Union was certainly not opposed to the principle of technical assistance to developing countries; but it felt that the regular programme and the Expanded Programme should be merged. In view of the Committee's decision, the Soviet Union would provisionally make its contribution under part V of the regular budget in the national currency.

## AGENDA ITEM 79

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

## (c) Board of Auditors (A/5954; A/C.5/1028)

35. The CHAIRMAN invited the Committee to hold an election in order to fill a vacancy in the membership of the Board of Auditors. As the Secretary-General indicated in his note (A/5954), the Committee was to recommend to the General Assembly a Member State whose Auditor-General, or officer holding the equivalent title, would be a member of the Board of Auditors for a three-year period to commence on 1 July 1966. There was one vacancy to be filled. Members would have observed that the Government of Colombia had presented the candidature of its Auditor-General for reappointment (see A/C.5/1028).

36. He took it that, in keeping with past practice, the Committee would wish to hold the election under rule 95 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly. In the present case the Committee was to designate a Member State and not a particular individual. Delegations would therefore vote for a Member State whose Auditor-General would become a member of the Board of Auditors, and they should write the name of one Member State on the ballot paper.

*At the invitation of the Chairman, Mrs. Kurokuchi (Japan) and Mr. Omran (Syria) acted as tellers.*

*A vote was taken by secret ballot.*

<i>Number of ballot papers:</i>	80
<i>Invalid ballots:</i>	0
<i>Number of valid ballots:</i>	80
<i>Abstentions:</i>	3
<i>Number of members voting:</i>	77
<i>Required majority:</i>	39

*Number of votes obtained:*

The Auditor-General of Colombia . . . . .	75
The Auditors-General of two other countries . . . . .	2

*The Auditor-General of Colombia having obtained the required majority, the Committee recommended that he should be appointed member of the Board of Auditors for a three-year term beginning on 1 July 1966.*

37. The CHAIRMAN suggested that the Committee should invite the Rapporteur to report the recommendation directly to the General Assembly.

*It was so decided.*

38. Mr. OLARTE (Colombia) thanked members of the Committee who had voted for the Auditor-General of Colombia.

## (b) Committee on Contributions (A/5933; A/C.5/L.838 and Corr.1)

39. The CHAIRMAN invited the Committee to proceed with elections to fill vacancies in the membership of the Committee on Contributions. Three vacancies were to be filled as a result of the expiration on

31 December 1965 of the term of office of Mr. Cutts, Mr. Gibson and Mr. Silveira da Mota.

40. As indicated in document A/C.5/L.838 and Corr.1, three candidates had been proposed to fill the vacancies. Subject to rule 160 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, members of the Committee were free to vote for whomever they wished, whether or not the persons concerned had been formally proposed for appointment. Members should not, however, write more than three names on their ballot papers. Appointments to the Committee on Contributions were appointments of individuals and not of States. Accordingly, members should vote for three individuals, by name.

41. He took it that, in keeping with past practice, the Committee would wish to conduct the election in accordance with rule 96 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

*At the invitation of the Chairman, Mr. Fekkes (Netherlands) and Mr. Ancheta (Malaysia) acted as tellers.*

*A vote was taken by secret ballot.*

<i>Number of ballot papers:</i>	81
<i>Invalid ballots:</i>	0
<i>Number of valid ballots:</i>	81
<i>Abstentions:</i>	4
<i>Number of members voting:</i>	77
<i>Required majority:</i>	39

*Number of votes obtained:*

Mr. Silveira da Mota (Brazil) . . . . .	77
Mr. Gibson (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) . . . . .	73
Mr. Hudon (Canada) . . . . .	70
Five other persons . . . . .	8

*Mr. David Silveira da Mota (Brazil), Mr. James Gibson (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), and Mr. Louis-Denis Hudon (Canada) 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 1966.*

42. The CHAIRMAN suggested that the Committee should invite the Rapporteur to report the recommendation directly to the General Assembly.

*It was so decided.*

43. Mr. GIBSON (United Kingdom) and Mr. SILVEIRA DA MOTA (Brazil) thanked the Committee for the confidence shown in them, which they would do their utmost to justify.

44. Mr. HEMSLEY (Canada), speaking on behalf of Mr. Hudon, assured the Committee that the latter would do his utmost to discharge successfully the task entrusted to him.

45. Mr. S. K. SINGH (India), speaking on behalf of the Chairman of the Committee on Contributions, congratulated Mr. Silveira da Mota, Mr. Gibson and Mr. Hudon on their appointment and paid a tribute to the dedicated and able work of Mr. Cutts.

\*Resumed from the 1068th meeting.

The meeting rose at 5.40 p.m.