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*Chairman:* Mr. Jan Paul BANNIER  
 (Netherlands).

**AGENDA ITEM 62**

**Budget estimates for the financial year 1963 (A/5121 and Corr.1, A/5179, A/5205, A/5207, A/5243, A/C.5/919, A/C.5/925, A/C.5/926, A/C.5/L.726) (continued)**

**General discussion (continued)**

1. Mr. GREZ (Chile) congratulated the Secretariat on the clear, precise and detailed presentation of the budget estimates for the financial year 1963 (A/5205). He observed that the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/5207), which was also clear and precise, testified to the increasing importance of the latter's work.
2. The budget estimates for 1963 provided for an increase of approximately 4 per cent over the expenditure for 1962—a fact which could not but cause concern to a country like Chile, whose resources were limited. However, since expanded United Nations activities for the benefit of the newly developed countries were obviously the primary cause of the increase, his Government would willingly assume the added financial burden. As the Chilean Minister for Foreign Affairs had stated in the General Assembly on 27 September 1962 (1135th meeting), United Nations bodies could make a decisive contribution to integrated programmes of economic development, which were vitally important to the developing countries.
3. Some 46 per cent of the funds included in the regular budget were apparently to be used either directly or indirectly for the planning and implementation of technical assistance programmes. An effort should be made to increase that figure, in particular by reducing administrative expenses as much as possible.
4. While his delegation shared the Advisory Committee's view that it was most important to establish

priorities for the implementation of programmes, it was aware of the problems facing the Secretariat, which received a very large number of requests from Member States.

5. He welcomed the progress made in decentralizing technical assistance activities and felt that the regional economic commissions had an increasingly important role to play in that connexion.

6. Mr. YOKOTA (Japan) said that the United Nations was passing through a grave financial crisis as a result of the extremely heavy expenses it had had to bear during the past few years. The budget estimates for 1963 provided for expenditure of more than \$86 million, which represented a substantial increase over the annual average of \$45-50 million for the financial years 1950-57. Moreover, the existing total of \$86.6 million would in all probability be swelled by the additional expenditure referred to by the Secretary-General in paragraph 2 of his foreword to the budget estimates for the financial year 1963.

7. A large part of the expenditure provided for in the regular budget was attributable to the increase in the number of Member States and the expansion of United Nations activities in the economic and social fields. While it was encouraging to see that the United Nations was a dynamic organization, an effort must nevertheless be made to hold expenses down as much as possible; that was the task of the Fifth Committee.

8. The expenses connected with the maintenance of peace and security in the Middle East and the Congo were also very high and had played a large part in bringing about the present financial crisis. However, the cause of that crisis was not so much the actual amount of the Organization's expenses as the refusal of some Member States to pay their assessed contributions. That situation was particularly deplorable in that it was not a lack of funds that was preventing certain of the States concerned from meeting their obligations. Accordingly, his delegation unreservedly endorsed the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice (A/5161) and hoped that specific action based on that opinion would be taken by the end of the session.

9. His delegation has been glad to hear the Acting Secretary-General state at the 917th meeting (A/C.5/925) that, as a result of the bond issue, the Organization's financial difficulties had been temporarily overcome. His Government would subscribe for bonds in the amount of \$5 million and hoped that all Member States would make an effort to ensure that the entire issue was subscribed for as soon as possible.

10. With regard to the budget estimates for 1963, he felt that, while certain new activities called for the recruitment of additional staff, every effort should be made to limit the establishment of new posts and to make maximum use of existing staff. He therefore

whole-heartedly supported the recommendation made by the Advisory Committee in paragraph 123 of its report (A/5207).

11. The conference programme was becoming heavier every year. While that reflected the great expansion in United Nations activities, some conferences seemed to duplicate the work of others, and several would probably have produced just as good results if the number of participants had been smaller or if they had met for a shorter period. It was essential to co-ordinate activities in the economic and social field if appropriations for the conference programme were to be utilized as effectively as possible.

12. Finally, it should be noted that some United Nations organs, such as the Second and Third Committees of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, had hitherto made a practice of convening conferences without regard to the financial implications, thus inevitably causing a disquieting rise in expenditure from year to year. Committees should adhere strictly to financial regulation 13.1 and rule 154 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly. It was essential that the General Assembly and its committees should be kept informed of the Fifth Committee's work and that all United Nations bodies should work in close co-operation.

13. U TUN SHEIN (Burma) offered his condolences to the Venezuelan delegation in connexion with the death of Mr. Arráiz.

14. Burma, a country of limited resources, could not but feel concerned at the steady increase in United Nations expenditure. Total expenditure had risen from \$61.9 million in 1959 to \$82.1 million in 1962, and the latter figure had been increased to \$84.7 million by the supplementary appropriations which the Committee had approved the previous week. The budget estimates for 1963 provided for expenditure of approximately \$86.6 million, but supplementary expenditure was already anticipated and it seemed possible that the final total would be more than \$90 million. The budgetary expenditure of other United Nations agencies had also increased, with the result that States belonging to more than one international organization had to bear a much heavier burden. Although it had serious problems of its own, Burma had always met all its financial obligations to the United Nations and intended to do so in the future so far as it could. It desired the United Nations to remain an Organization whose membership was open to all peace-loving countries—rich and poor—and in which all Members played an effective part based on the principle of the equality of all Members.

15. The expenses of other international agencies and the ability to pay of the smaller Member States should therefore be taken into account in determining United Nations expenditure.

16. In expressing concern at the increase in expenditure, his delegation was in no sense criticizing the proposals made by the Secretary-General. It shared the Advisory Committee's view that the Secretary-General's requests for appropriations were "essentially reasonable" and was sympathetic towards the policy of "controlled expansion" with regard to the recruitment of staff. However, the Advisory Committee had been correct in questioning whether the fullest possible use had been made of existing staff. It might therefore be advisable to defer a decision on

the matter until the General Assembly had studied the Secretariat's present manning table.

17. His delegation endorsed the recommendation concerning travel rules made by the Advisory Committee in paragraph 64 of its report (A/5207); it might have some observations to make later with regard to paragraphs 65 and 66. His delegation also shared the concern expressed by the Committee in paragraph 71 of its report with respect to the lack of co-ordination between the various organizations in the United Nations family; it hoped that the study to be made by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) would provide the basis for creating the "strongly constituted independent body" suggested by the Advisory Committee.

18. He also endorsed the Advisory Committee's recommendation concerning the need to limit documentation and curtail the conference programme.

19. In conclusion, he wished to express his delegation's concern at the fact that some Member States were not even paying their contributions to the regular budget. If the United Nations was to continue its work successfully, it was essential that all Member States should meet their obligations.

20. He paid a tribute to the work of the Chairman and members of the Advisory Committee, and thanked the Secretary-General for having accepted the reductions proposed by that Committee.

#### First reading (A/C.5/L.726) (continued)

#### SECTION 5. TRAVEL OF STAFF (A/5205, A/5207, A/5243, A/C.5/919) (continued)

21. Mr. ALLOTT (United States of America) thought that the Fifth Committee should approve the appropriation for section 5 recommended by the Advisory Committee and accepted by the Secretary-General. It was for the Secretary-General to decide how the standards of travel accommodation should be applied. The Committee need only mention in its report that it had approved the recommendation of the Advisory Committee in principle, thus leaving the Secretary-General the necessary freedom of action. In its report the Fifth Committee should also ask the General Assembly to recommend that, in line with the United Nations, all the specialized agencies should adopt standards of travel accommodation similar to those recommended by the Advisory Committee. Those standards should be applied not only to regular staff members but also, for example, to technical assistance experts.

22. It had been suggested that savings might be made on the travel expenses of Government representatives which were borne by the United Nations. The United States delegation was prepared to give favourable consideration to any proposal to that effect.

23. Mr. MALHOTRA (Nepal) recalled that the question of authorizing staff travel by sea instead of by air had been discussed. While that method of travel should normally be less expensive, it meant paying a subsistence allowance for the duration of the journey. In order to offset that disadvantage, it might be possible to reduce the amount of the subsistence allowance paid during travel time.

24. In paragraph 66 of its report (A/5207), the Advisory Committee mentioned the possibility of applying the standard set out in paragraph 58 to the

travel of representatives and members of commissions, committees and other subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly, the cost of which was reimbursed by the United Nations. But paragraph 58 made a distinction between different categories of staff members, which would create difficulties where diplomats were concerned. First-class travel might be authorized for journeys lasting more than nine hours, economy class being used for shorter journeys; but that course would result only in minor savings. Alternatively, the new standards might be applied only in cases where the United Nations paid both the travel expenses and the subsistence allowance of a representative, and not where the subsistence allowance was borne by the Government concerned. There was nothing to prevent a Government, if it so wished, from paying the difference between the cost of an economy-class ticket provided by the United Nations and the price of a first-class ticket.

25. The CHAIRMAN pointed out that the Secretary-General was to submit a report on the travel and other expenses of representatives and members of commissions, committees and other subsidiary bodies. To avoid duplication, the present discussion should therefore be confined to the travel of staff.

26. Mr. MHEDHEBI (Tunisia) saw no objection to adopting the reduction in the estimate for section 5 proposed by the Advisory Committee and accepted by the Secretariat. The Committee might, however, recommend that the reduction should not impair the activities of the Organization and suggest that certain adjustments might be made in the interests of democracy and equality, but not of economy.

27. Mr. SOKIRKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that he welcomed the Advisory Committee's recommendation concerning the adoption by the United Nations of the revised travel rules implemented by WHO. There was no reason to fear that a lowering of the standards of travel accommodation would affect the prestige of international civil servants, since that derived mainly from the quality of their service. The proposed measure might even enhance the prestige of the Secretariat with the governments of many countries whose taxpayers had no opportunities for travel of any kind.

28. The table in paragraph 179 of the Advisory Committee's report showed that the total expenditure on staff travel had increased by 20.6 per cent between 1961 and 1963 and that expenditure on travel of staff to meetings had increased by 51.7 per cent over the same period. Those increases were unusually high and the need to reduce the cost of servicing committees and commissions could not be over-emphasized. Too many staff members were sent from Headquarters to service committees and commissions meeting in other parts of the world and inadequate use was being made of local personnel resources. The Advisory Committee rightly stressed the need for strict control over that type of expenditure.

29. The same considerations applied to expenditure on travel of staff on other official business, which had increased by almost 24 per cent between 1961 and 1963. Travel for the purpose of collecting statistics or other data and travel by high-ranking officials of the Organization for consultations should be reduced to a minimum. Such travel should be undertaken only where it was quite impossible to achieve the desired objective by any other means.

30. The Soviet delegation supported the recommendations of the Advisory Committee, although it felt that the reductions proposed were inadequate. It would, however, refrain from making any proposals of its own for savings, since between the present time and 1964 the Advisory Committee would give a more detailed consideration to methods of organizing the travel of staff to meetings and on other official business on more economic and efficient lines.

31. Mr. SOLTYSIAK (Poland) said he was grateful to the Advisory Committee for recommending the adoption by the United Nations of revised standards of travel accommodation for its staff. If applied to all staff members up to the rank of Director and to members of commissions and committees whose travel costs were reimbursed by the Organization, those standards would result in a saving of at least 20 per cent on all travel expenses, quite apart from the savings that could be achieved by applying the new system to all technical assistance and Special Fund experts. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), which had already adopted the new standards, was setting an excellent example to all other international bodies.

32. In paragraph 63 of its report the Advisory Committee pointed out that the new system would also have certain desirable consequences in the administrative field, since it would lighten the workload now imposed on the Purchase and Transportation Division and the Accounts Division. A number of staff members in those Divisions might thus be released for other work. It was obvious that too many staff members were sent to service bodies meeting away from Headquarters and that insufficient use was made of locally available personnel. It was difficult to understand, for example, why the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, established under General Assembly resolution 1654 (XVI), which had a membership of seventeen, had been accompanied by twenty-nine staff members during its visit to Africa. Such travel entailed a waste of money which should be remedied without delay.

33. Mr. PRICE (Canada) said he fully endorsed the views expressed by the United States representative and considered it essential to recommend that all the specialized agencies should apply the revised standards of travel accommodation which the United Nations was being asked to adopt.

34. Mr. ILIC (Yugoslavia) said that it would have been preferable if the proposal to reduce staff travel costs had come from the United Nations itself rather than from a specialized agency. However, he was glad to see that the Advisory Committee's recommendation apparently met with the approval of all members of the Committee. It was to be hoped that the other specialized agencies would later follow the example of the United Nations.

35. The Yugoslav delegation was ready to support the proposal to lower the standards of travel accommodation for members of commissions, committees and other subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly whose travel expenses were reimbursed by the Organization.

36. Mr. ZELLEKE (Ethiopia) said he fully realized that the expansion of United Nations activities throughout the world and the shortage of translators,

interpreters and other specialists for the efficient servicing of meetings resulted in an increase in staff travel and a rise in expenditure. The General Assembly should certainly do everything in its power to reduce such expenditure, and it was to be hoped that the new measures proposed would not detract from the prestige of the staff. The Secretary-General might, perhaps, also consider other ways and means of reducing costs.

37. Mr. HUSAIN (India) said that he fully approved the recommendations of the Advisory Committee, which seemed both timely and sensible. There was no doubt that the Secretary-General kept the amount of staff travel within reasonable limits. What was needed, therefore, was not a reduction in the number of journeys, but a lowering of standards of accommodation. However, as the representative of the United States of America had suggested, the Secretary-General should be left free to apply the recommendations of the Advisory Committee as he saw fit.

38. Mr. TURNER (Controller), replying to the representative of Nepal, explained that all authorized travel on departmental business was by air, unless the person concerned had special reasons for wishing to use another mode of transport and was prepared to defray any additional expenses and to deduct the necessary days from his annual leave, provided that service requirements permitted.

39. For official travel where transit was by air a subsistence allowance was paid to the staff member in respect of each day or fraction of a day exceeding twelve hours during which he was in official travel status, i.e., absent from Headquarters. In the case of travel by sea staff members were not entitled to a subsistence allowance in respect of time spent in transit. Instead they received a fixed sum for the particular journey intended to cover certain limited incidental expenses which had to be incurred onboard ship. Members of committees and commissions whose travel expenses were reimbursed by the Organization received a subsistence allowance at the reduced rate of \$8 a day. While on the transatlantic services average cabin class boat fares were comparable with the cost of air economy class, if account was taken in the latter case of the excess baggage allowance, on most other routes (e.g. to South America, the Middle and Far East) travel by sea was more expensive.

40. He wished to point out that the Advisory Committee's recommendations did not imply a complete change in the rules applied by the Organization to staff travel. Much United Nations staff travel, particularly on home leave, was already by air, in the tourist economy class. The Committee's recommendations therefore entailed an extension of policies and practices already in force.

*The Advisory Committee's recommendation (A/5207, para. 191 and A/5243, para. 13) for an appropriation of \$2,000,700 under section 5 was unanimously approved on first reading.*

#### SECTION 6. PAYMENTS UNDER ANNEX I, PARAGRAPHS 2 AND 3, OF THE STAFF REGULATIONS; HOSPITALITY (A/5205, A/5207)

41. The CHAIRMAN pointed out that the Advisory Committee had recommended (A/5207, para. 194) an appropriation in the amount of \$100,000 as proposed by the Secretary-General (A/5205).

*The Advisory Committee's recommendation (A/5207, para. 194) for an appropriation of \$100,000 under section 6 was unanimously approved on first reading.*

#### SECTION 8. PERMANENT EQUIPMENT (A/5205, A/5207)

42. The CHAIRMAN pointed out that the estimate of \$593,900 submitted by the Secretary-General (A/5205) had been reduced by the Advisory Committee, which recommended an appropriation of \$500,000 (A/5207, para. 211).

43. Mr. HODGES (United Kingdom) drew the Committee's attention to the observations in paragraphs 203-211 of the Advisory Committee's report and pointed out that the expenditure covered by section 8 was of the kind most suited to strict administrative control. The increase in expenditure under chapter I—Furniture and fixtures, and chapter II—Office equipment, was large and the criterion used for assessing the wear and tear of furniture and office equipment did not seem sufficiently strict. As the Advisory Committee pointed out, it was also desirable to avoid excessive expenditure on the purchase of vehicles, particularly as that was the type of expenditure likely to create a bad impression among the public.

*The Advisory Committee's recommendation (A/5207, para. 211) for an appropriation of \$500,000 under section 8 was unanimously approved on first reading.*

#### SECTION 9. MAINTENANCE, OPERATION AND RENTAL OF PREMISES (A/5205, A/5207)

44. The CHAIRMAN pointed out that the estimate of \$3,749,400 submitted by the Secretary-General (A/5205) had been reduced by the Advisory Committee, which recommended an appropriation of \$3,650,000 (A/5207, para. 223). He also drew the Committee's attention to footnote 3 in document A/C.5/L.726, which stated that the provision requested by the Secretary-General included an amount of \$105,000 to provide for the rental of additional premises in New York and that, since negotiations for the rental of suitable space in 1962 had failed to materialize, that provision would need to be revised in the light of any new arrangements that might be made.

45. Mr. KITTANI (Iraq) pointed out that the amount recommended by the Advisory Committee still included the \$105,000 in question. He would like to know if the Committee was to take a decision immediately on the appropriation for the rental of additional outside premises.

46. Mr. TURNER (Controller) thought it would be better not to deduct the \$105,000 from the amount recommended by the Advisory Committee. The United Nations still needed additional space, which, for reasons beyond its control, it had not been able to rent in 1962, and the problem, therefore, was still unsolved. The Advisory Committee would naturally be kept informed.

47. Mr. VAUGHAN (Director of General Services) said that the Organization's need for additional premises was growing more urgent every day and that the administration was doing all it could to find a rapid solution to that serious problem. He hoped to be able to submit precise proposals on the subject to the Advisory Committee in the near future.

48. Mr. KITTANI (Iraq) still felt that the solution proposed by the Controller was not entirely satisfactory. When the Advisory Committee had authorized the Secretary-General to incur additional expenditure in 1962, the Secretariat had, in fact, found premises to rent but the negotiations had failed to materialize and the problem remained unsolved. It would, therefore, be preferable not to vote an appropriation for the rental of additional premises until the Secretariat had found such premises. According to the representatives of the Secretariat, it should soon be able to do so.

49. Mr. SOKIRKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) was afraid that the Committee was confusing two entirely separate issues. One was the question of the rental of premises; the situation described in paragraph 217 of the Advisory Committee's report warranted approval of an appropriation, but, as that situation had ceased to exist, the question of an appropriation no longer arose. The other issue was the problem of insufficient accommodation. To give the Committee a basis for reaching a conclusion, the Secretariat should prepare a report giving the facts and figures and describing the facilities available in the Headquarters buildings. After examining that report, the Advisory Committee would submit its observations on the need for an appropriation.

50. Mr. HODGES (United Kingdom) agreed with the Iraqi representative that there was no basis for approving the appropriation of \$105,000 for the time being. That amount should, on the contrary, be deducted from the appropriation recommended by the Advisory Committee. It would also be useful, as the USSR representative had pointed out, if the Fifth Committee could receive a report on space utilization in the Headquarters offices. He understood that the Secretariat was making a thorough study of the question.

51. Mr. HUSAIN (India) shared the doubts of the representatives of Iraq and the United Kingdom. Since the negotiations for the rental of premises had failed to materialize, the Committee did not have any recommendation from the Advisory Committee on the subject. That Committee would certainly submit a recommendation when it had an opportunity to do so and would probably also comment on the use made of Headquarters premises. For the time being, it would perhaps be preferable not to approve the appropriation recommended.

52. Mr. SOLTYSIAK (Poland) did not see how the considerable increase in the appropriations requested under section 9 could be justified and stressed the need for a stricter control of expenditure. For example, some of the information centres in developed countries were too large and too costly. Some savings could be effected by reducing the size of such centres and the savings used to open new centres in areas where they were most needed. Moreover, examination of the section was made more difficult by the inclusion of estimates for certain salaries and wages. Generally speaking, the level of expenditure was much too high.

53. With regard to additional premises, if it was possible to find accommodation in the Headquarters buildings, the Committee should not approve the appropriation of \$105,000 at the present time.

54. Mr. SILVEIRA DA MOTA (Brazil) thought that the Iraqi representative's proposal was in accordance

with the rules of sound budgeting. The appropriation for the rental of additional premises should not be approved for the time being.

55. Mr. KITTANI (Iraq) pointed out that the appropriation of \$105,000 would, in fact, constitute a reserve for unforeseen expenditure, a situation which his delegation could not approve. In the normal way the Secretariat submitted a detailed justification of its requests for appropriations to the Advisory Committee, which then submitted a recommendation to the Fifth Committee. He thought, therefore, that the Committee should defer action and formally proposed that the amount of the appropriation to be put to the vote under section 9 should be reduced to \$3,545,000.

56. Referring to the premises occupied by many field offices of the United Nations, especially the information centres, he pointed out that most of the new centres were in under-developed countries. The Committee should note that in many of those countries, in Ghana, Tanganyika, Indonesia and Togo, for instance, the United Nations had no rent to pay, whereas the rents in certain industrial countries like the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Japan were extremely high.

57. In reply to a question by Mr. SOKIRKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), Mr. TURNER (Controller) said that the figures of \$141,500 and \$145,500 mentioned in paragraph 218 of the Advisory Committee's report included, in addition to the annual rent of \$105,000, the estimated costs of cleaning, utilities and so forth, which would have been incurred if the premises in question had in fact been used. No specific provision had, however, been included in the initial 1963 estimates in respect of those costs, apart from the rental figure of \$105,000.

*An appropriation of \$3,545,000 under section 9 was approved on first reading by 61 votes to none, with 9 abstentions.*

#### SECTION 10. GENERAL EXPENSES (A/5205, A/5207, A/5243, A/C.5/919)

58. Mr. QUIJANO (Argentina) said he was concerned at the substantial rise in the estimate for chapter I—Communications. There had been a particularly large increase in cable traffic. Delegations knew from experience what abuses were likely to arise when an administration was lax in that connexion. The trend could be halted if the Secretary-General and the senior officials of the United Nations made a special effort to prevent any relaxation of discipline. Admittedly, the increase in cable traffic was partly attributable to the increased activity of the Organization and the opening of new field offices, but the Secretariat should endeavour to achieve savings.

59. The estimate for chapter III—Public information supplies and services had also increased considerably. Efforts should be made to achieve savings in that area also, especially as it seemed likely that the ceiling of \$5 million fixed for total expenditure on public information services would be exceeded in 1963.

60. Turning to chapter VII—Study and interne programme, he congratulated the Secretariat on the satisfactory results it had obtained, especially in carrying out the Triangular Fellowship Programme and the programme for the training of information assistants for assignment to selected information centres. Those interesting programmes would eventu-

ally help to reduce the cost of the information centres by enabling international staff to be replaced by properly trained local staff.

61. Mr. SOKIRKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) thought that, in view of the importance of section 10, the Committee should not take a decision too hastily and that it would be preferable not to take a vote before the end of the meeting.

62. He also thought that the Committee might do well to delay its examination of sections 13-17 covering technical programmes until the Second and Third Committees had taken policy decisions on technical assistance matters, unless a decision on those chapters was a matter of special urgency.

63. Mr. HODGES (United Kingdom) also thought it would be preferable for the Committee not to examine the estimates for sections 13-17 until somewhat later. The Advisory Committee had deferred its consideration of that subject and might have recommendations to make.

64. Mr. AGHNIDES (Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions) explained that the Committee did not usually submit recommendations on part V—Technical programmes.

65. The CHAIRMAN thought it would be quite normal for the Committee to examine sections 13-17 when their turn came, as it would only be a first reading and as the other Main Committees were not likely to take their decisions on the technical assistance programmes in the near future.

66. Mr. KITTANI (Iraq) agreed with what the United Kingdom representative had said on the subject of procedure. Moreover, the Secretary-General was requesting appropriations for 1963 at the same level as for 1962; that raised a problem of principle that the Assembly must solve, since the 1962 figure had been a record one. The Advisory Committee would perhaps be able to submit observations if the Secretary-General supplied it with additional information, but for the time being he thought it would be preferable to postpone the examination of sections 13-17.

67. The CHAIRMAN said that the Committee would therefore examine the remainder of the budget estimates, including the estimates of income, before taking up part V.

The meeting rose at 5.45 p.m.