

ARTICLE 17(3)

CONTENTS

	<i>Paragraphs</i>
Text of Article 17(3)	
Introductory note	1
I. General survey	2–3
II. Analytical summary of practice	4–40
A. Nature and scope of the financial and budgetary arrangements with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency	4–10
B. The phrase “administrative budgets” of specialized agencies	11–19
1. Transmission of the budgets of the specialized agencies to the United Nations	11
2. Consultation in the preparation of the budgets	12–13
3. Coordination of the form of the budget	14–19
C. Nature and scope of examination of administrative budgets [This topic is covered under section E.]	
D. Financial and budgetary arrangements—analysis of recommendations made by the General Assembly to the specialized agencies	20–36
1. Adoption of common financial and administrative regulations	20–31
**(a) Common financial regulations	
(b) Common staff regulation and salary system	20–23
(c) Common services	24–31
**2. Establishment of a joint audit procedure	
**3. Development of a common form of the budget	
**4. Consideration of a consolidated budget	
**5. Establishment of a common approach towards the financing of the budgets of the specialized agencies	
6. Establishment of a Joint Staff Pension Fund and a common system of social security for staff	32
**7. Development of priorities with a view to the concentration of efforts and resources	
8. Coordination of budget procedures in relation to technical assistance and other extrabudgetary programmes involving voluntary contributions	33–35
9. Other recommendations	36
E. Role of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and of the Economic and Social Council	37–39
F. The powers of the General Assembly under article 17(3)	40

TEXT OF ARTICLE 17(3)

The General Assembly shall consider and approve any financial and budgetary arrangements with specialized agencies referred to in Article 57 and shall examine the administrative budgets of such specialized agencies with a view to making recommendations to the agencies concerned.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

1. The structure of the present study follows that of the previous studies of Article 17(3) in the *Repertory* and its *Supplements Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5*.

I. GENERAL SURVEY

2. During the period under review, consideration by the General Assembly of the question of the administrative and budgetary coordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) followed the practice evolved in the previous years.¹ A minor change, however, was the action taken by the General Assembly in 1981 to examine in depth the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) with a view to enhancing the effectiveness of such coordination

within the United Nations system. The change in the Assembly's approach is discussed in section E, below.

3. Following its consideration of the reports of the Advisory Committee, the General Assembly continued to invite the attention of the agencies to the observations and comments of ACABQ and transmitted for their information the latter's reports along with those of the Board of Auditors, the Panel of External Auditors, the Committee for Programme and Coordination (CPC) and the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU).²

II. ANALYTICAL SUMMARY OF PRACTICE

A. Nature and scope of the financial and budgetary arrangements with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency

4. Throughout the period under review, the General Assembly made preparations for the conversion of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) into a specialized agency. In its resolution 34/96, the Assembly adopted the text on the transitional arrangements for the organization's conversion, as recommended by the second session of the United Nations Conference on the Establishment of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as a Specialized Agency, held at Vienna from 19 March to 8 April 1979. The Conference adopted the Constitution of the new agency on 8 April 1979.³

5. By the same resolution, the Assembly decided to terminate the existing organization at the end of the last day of the calendar year in which the General Conference of the new agency was convened. Accordingly, the Secretary-General was requested to reduce the budget section from which financing was provided to the existing organization, established by the General Assembly in its resolution 2152 (XXI) of

17 November 1966. In addition, the Assembly called for all assets and functions, as well as acquired rights and contractual status of staff, to be transferred to the new agency. Furthermore, it requested that arrangements be made for the admission of the new agency to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund.

6. Although by 1982 the UNIDO Constitution had been ratified, accepted or approved by 131 States, more than the minimum required for its entry into force, pending the finalization of negotiations on the viability and operation of the new agency, it remained a part of the United Nations during the period under review. In the meantime, the General Assembly continued to appeal for voluntary contributions and called upon Governments that had not yet signed and ratified, accepted or approved the Constitution to do so in order to allow the conversion of the organization as early as possible into a specialized agency.⁴

7. Throughout the period, budgetary provisions for UNIDO continued to be made within the regular budget of the United Nations. The UNIDO secretariat also introduced some improvements in project design and reporting mechanisms with a view to enhancing

donor confidence in the new agency, as one approach to attracting financial contributions. In the biennium 1984-1985, \$72,149,500 was provided under the regular budget, which at the end of the first year of the biennium was increased to \$74,323,300.

8. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 34/96 and in accordance with Articles 57 and 63 of the Charter, the Economic and Social Council decided to reconstitute the Committee on Negotiations with Intergovernmental Agencies to prepare a relationship agreement between the United Nations and UNIDO as a specialized agency. In its decision 1983/105, the Council authorized its President to appoint from among the States members of the Council, in consultation with the regional groups, the members of the Negotiating Committee, though the report of the Committee was not submitted during the period under review.

9. With respect to arrangements for common services at the United Nations Office at Vienna (UNOV), the Secretary-General in his 1983 report concluded that the existing arrangements should be continued, with some modifications regarding services provided by UNIDO to UNOV and other United Nations offices.⁵ First of all, the headquarters would remain in Vienna, as the agreement with Austria was valid beginning in 1979 for a period of 99 years. Pending the finalization of consultations with UNIDO as a specialized agency, some of the agreements relating to common services were to continue with some added responsibilities to the parties concerned.

10. The anticipated establishment of UNIDO as a specialized agency, according to the report of the Secretary-General, would necessitate the creation at Vienna of a separate United Nations public information service. The Secretary-General also proposed the transfer to UNOV of responsibility for conference servicing, which hitherto had rested with UNIDO, and in that regard emphasized the importance of avoiding duplication in the area of meeting planning and servicing between UNOV and UNIDO. Pending final agreements with UNIDO on all aspects of common services, it was also decided to continue to entrust the provision of financial and general services to UNIDO on a cost-reimbursable basis.⁶ In its resolution 38/234, section XVIII, the General Assembly took note of the Secretary-General's report.

B. The phrase "administrative budgets" of specialized agencies

1. TRANSMISSION OF THE BUDGETS OF THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES TO THE UNITED NATIONS

11. The administrative budgets of ILO, FAO, UNESCO, ICAO, UPU, WHO, ITU, WMO, IMO, WIPO, IFAD and IAEA were transmitted to ACABQ for its examination and recommendations, on the basis of which reports were submitted to the General Assembly throughout the period covered. In its report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session,⁷ the Advisory Committee drew the attention of the Assembly to the practice of IFAD of submitting its administrative budget to the General Assembly only after it had been reviewed by all the competent organs of the Fund and after the financial period had lapsed. The Advisory Committee did not find this practical or consistent with article VII, paragraph 3, of the relationship agreement between the United Nations and IFAD, which stipulated:

"The Fund shall transmit its administrative budget to the United Nations so as to enable the General Assembly of the United Nations to examine it and make recommendations, in accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 17 of the Charter of the United Nations."⁸

In keeping with that provision of the relationship agreement, the Advisory Committee requested the Fund to make every effort to submit its future administrative budgets in time so that the Committee could include the information in its report to the General Assembly. In its resolution 35/114, the General Assembly urged IFAD to respond to the request of the Advisory Committee concerning the timely submission of the Fund's administrative budget.

2. CONSULTATION IN THE PREPARATION OF THE BUDGETS

12. Though not specifically related to the form of the budget, the Economic and Social Council in its decision 1980/185 reported to the General Assembly that informal consultations on improved communication between intergovernmental bodies and the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) had been held with the participation of members of the Council and representatives of the specialized agencies and programmes of the United Nations system. This was in response to the request of the General Assembly in its resolution 34/214, that the Council work out mutually convenient procedures whereby members of its Bureau and CPC would

participate in the work of ACC. The Council held the view that such improvement should come, in the first place, in the operation of existing mechanisms, especially that of the CPC/ACC Joint Meetings. To that end, informal consultations between representatives of CPC were initiated, on an experimental basis, early in 1981 in order to discuss, among other things, the choice of appropriate subjects for consideration by the Joint Meetings.

13. In its resolution 35/9, the General Assembly reaffirmed its belief that the CPC/ACC Joint Meetings should afford specialized agencies the opportunity to discuss problems of mutual interest with a view to improving the efficiency of the system. During its consideration of programme planning in the United Nations system, a subject of the 1979 Joint Meeting, it was agreed that the introduction to the medium-term plan should indicate the goals and efforts to be made by the system as a whole. Subsequently, in its resolution 34/224, the General Assembly recognized that the planning process should take into account the needs of inter-agency coordination without necessarily requiring system-wide synchronization of planning periods.

3. COORDINATION OF THE FORM OF THE BUDGET

14. In its 1984 report to the General Assembly on the administrative and budgetary coordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and IAEA, ACABQ noted that there were a lot of similarities in the manner in which the agencies prepared their budgets. The Committee observed that since mid-1970s progress had been made in respect of the adoption of biennial budgeting, synchronization of budget cycles and the development of a common budget structure, including comparable prefatory material, such as table of contents, list of abbreviations, introduction, explanatory notes and summary tables.⁹ This was attributed to various measures taken by the General Assembly and the Administrative Committee on Coordination.

15. In this regard, in order to improve and harmonize management practices in the organizations of the United Nations system and promote efficiency and effectiveness in their operations, the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (CCAQ), a subsidiary organ of ACC, advised ACC on policy issues relating to the management and administration of the organizations of the system. CCAQ (FB) formulated common positions on questions in respect of financial, budgetary and other administrative matters, such as programme budget practice, accounting and financial reporting arrangements, cash

management and the improvement of general financial systems, and CCAQ (PER) covered the areas of personnel administration, including job classification and staff training.

16. The CCAQ Working Party on Programme Planning, Budgeting and Evaluation, at its third session, in February 1979, considered the form of the ACC report and made several suggestions on the presentation of future reports. At its fiftieth session (March 1979), CCAQ agreed that the newly revised "classification A" of programmes should be used for the 1979 report.

17. At its fifty-first session (September 1979), CCAQ reviewed the preparation of the 1979 report and, in addition to matters relating to programme classification, again considered the coverage of the report.¹⁰

18. At its fifty-second session (March 1980), the Committee noted that the Economic and Social Council had decided on 5 February 1980 that the ACC reports on expenditures should from that year onward be submitted to it on a biennial basis. It was agreed that the organizations which were not in a position to provide the approved budget for the whole of a current biennium should provide provisional or preliminary estimates, identifying them as such.¹¹ At its fifty-third session (September 1980), the Committee took note of recent changes in the organizations' presentation of their programme budgets and noted that the inter-organization review of major changes contemplated by individual organizations would need to be pursued.¹²

19. The ACABQ report also referred to some areas of the budget preparation, such as forecasts of inflation and rates of exchange, which presented special difficulties. The Advisory Committee cited the example of the Geneva-based organizations which coordinated their approaches by informally meeting and considering anticipated cost increases in their respective budgets on the basis of a common approach to inflation and rates of exchange. In that regard, the Committee emphasized the importance of a common method for coordinating the formulation of estimates of inflation and rates of exchange by using, as appropriate—as was the case with the Geneva-based organizations—the most recent United Nations operational rates of exchange.¹³ The General Assembly in its resolution 39/241 concurred with the comments and recommendations of the Advisory Committee and requested the Secretary-General to refer to the organizations concerned the Committee's report as well as the views expressed in the Fifth Committee.

C. Nature and scope of examination of administrative budgets

[This topic is covered under section E.]

D. Financial and budgetary arrangements—analysis of recommendations made by the General Assembly to the specialized agencies

1. ADOPTION OF COMMON FINANCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS

***(a) Common financial regulations*

(b) Common staff regulation and salary system

20. The General Assembly continued to reaffirm the central role of the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC) in the development of a single unified international civil service through the application of common personnel standards and arrangements. In section I of its resolution 36/233, the Assembly urged all organizations concerned to implement the decisions of ICSC and to act positively on the recommendations of the Commission in accordance with its statute. By the same resolution, the Assembly expressed its support to the efforts of the Commission to promote uniform and coordinated action in the common system. The Assembly furthermore regretted the 1981 decision of the International Labour Organization to adopt a salary scale for General Service staff which was at variance with that recommended by ICSC; and the Assembly reaffirmed the importance of applying common salary scales, as recommended by the Commission under article 12 of its statute.

21. With respect to ensuring career development and optimal equity in remuneration, the General Assembly attached importance to the application of a job classification system that would facilitate the establishment of a sound basis for human resources planning. In section IV of its resolution 37/126, it recommended the harmonization of the personnel policies of organizations of the common system with the three-tiered job classification system developed by the Commission, based on a Master Standard of common system job classification standards.

22. In its decision 34/438 the General Assembly decided to request the Secretary-General and his colleagues in ACC to pursue a progressive harmonization and further development of the statutes, rules and practices of the Administrative Tribunals of the United Nations and ILO, with the aim of establishing a single administrative tribunal with a view to strengthening the United Nations common system. Two specialized agencies and 11

intergovernmental organizations had submitted to the jurisdiction of the ILO Administrative Tribunal cases involving disputes relating to decisions of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund.

23. In spite of numerous consultations initiated pursuant to the above-mentioned decision of the General Assembly, the objective of establishing a single administrative tribunal was not realized during the period under review. The Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly in 1984 a comprehensive report on the subject, prepared by the Secretariat with the assistance of legal advisers and taking into account the comments of ILO, ITU, the Federation of International Civil Servants' Associations and the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board. The report contained a number of proposals covering a wide range of issues, chief among them the questions of jurisdiction, proceedings, procedures, remedies and review of judgements.¹⁴ They were not acted upon, however, as the Assembly, in its decision 39/450, adopted on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, decided to postpone consideration of the report to the fortieth session.

(c) Common services

24. In 1981, two agreements regarding the Vienna International Centre came into force. The first agreement, signed between the United Nations and Austria, related to the headquarters of UNIDO and other United Nations offices. The second, signed between the United Nations, IAEA and Austria, concerned the establishment and administration of a common fund for the financing of major repairs and replacements at the Vienna International Centre. By the terms of the second agreement, the United Nations and IAEA were bound to contribute individually not more than \$225,000 to the common fund, while the Government of Austria was to cover any requirements in excess of that amount.

25. While expressing regret for not having the opportunity to comment on the latter agreement before it was signed, ACABQ in its report observed that the agreement was not sufficiently clear on the question of responsibility for repair works and called for its revision. In the opinion of the Advisory Committee, the United Nations and IAEA were not liable for making payments for repair works, which were the responsibility of the Government.¹⁵ The General Assembly, by its resolution 36/236, adopted on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, took note of the report of the Advisory Committee, endorsed its observations and understandings on the agreements concerning the Vienna International

Centre and took into account the assurances given by the Secretary-General on the various concerns expressed by the Advisory Committee. For its part, Austria explained its position that its participation in the decision in the Fifth Committee that the Assembly adopt resolution 36/236 would not prejudice its legal rights under the agreement in question, which must be executed in accordance with international law.¹⁶

26. In section XI of its resolution 34/233, the General Assembly approved the construction of 2,001 square metres of additional net usable space to provide expanded conference and common services facilities at Nairobi. It also approved the construction of three additional office buildings, as proposed by the Secretary-General.¹⁷ In 1981, in section IX of its resolution 36/235, the Assembly approved the revised construction project at Nairobi, authorizing the construction of office accommodation, conference and information facilities and common services facilities at an estimated cost of \$27,078,200.¹⁸

27. In section XII of its resolution 34/233, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the United Nations agencies and programmes, including the World Bank institutions to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on the organization, financing and management of the common services to be established at the United Nations Centre at Nairobi. The General Assembly stated that it must be seen to ensure that those services were shared to the maximum extent possible and that there was no duplication resulting from avoidable costs.

28. In 1981 agreement was reached between the Executive Directors of UNEP and UNCHS on 11 stand alone functions as a basis for their collaboration in respect of common services to be provided to the two programmes at Nairobi. Although they were a subject of continued consultations, as indicated in the report of the Secretary-General, that agreement did not cover administrative functions such as recruitment and financial services, contracting/procurement, transportation, travel and freight, and conference services.¹⁹ Operating expenses for the Centre were to be drawn from both the regular budget and extrabudgetary resources.

29. The International Computing Centre (ICC), an inter-agency facility at Geneva financed by the United Nations and 13 other participating organizations in the United Nations system, continued to function during the period under review. Each year

the organizations participating in ICC provided the Centre with an estimate of their probable usage of each type of service, costed at the rates agreed by the ICC management, thus forming the basis of the Centre's estimated budget. In accordance with the arrangements agreed upon by ACC, the representatives of the organizations using the services of the Centre reviewed the proposed budget for ICC, the format of which followed that of the United Nations programme budget.²⁰ In section II of its resolution 38/234, the General Assembly approved an amount of \$5,691,500 as the estimated budget of ICC for 1984. The share of the United Nations in the Centre's budget during most of the period under review was a little over 29 per cent.

30. Pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/71, ACC established the Advisory Committee for the Coordination of Information Systems (ACCIS) at its first regular session of 1983 to take over the functions currently being carried out by the Inter-Organization Board.²¹ The General Assembly in section III of its resolution 38/234 approved the programme of work and budget estimates for ACCIS. The overall objective of ACCIS was the strengthening of the coordination of information systems throughout the United Nations common system, while primarily focusing its work on the information needs of Member States, accessing information on the United Nations system, functioning as a register of development activities, making proposals for new information systems and performing basic coordination services.²² Its budget estimates were not to exceed the level approved at the time for the Inter-Organization Board (IOB), and as a result, its budget for 1984-1985 was estimated at \$1.3 million, to be financed by the participating organizations, of which the United Nations share amounted to approximately 43 per cent of the total.²³

31. Another new development during the period was the implementation of the inter-organizational project register known as CORE/1, the first phase of a common register of projects, designed to produce a financial analysis of the development expenditures of United Nations organizations by sector and country. Under the auspices of ACC, UNDP was made responsible for the database of CORE/1. A report prepared by IOB for the CPC/ACC Joint Meeting in July 1980 indicated that 16 organizations,²⁴ had been approached for participation in the operation of the Register.²⁵ Organizations participating in CORE/1 were to make financial contributions and supply information.

****2. ESTABLISHMENT OF A JOINT AUDIT PROCEDURE******3. DEVELOPMENT OF A COMMON FORM OF THE BUDGET******4. CONSIDERATION OF A CONSOLIDATED BUDGET******5. ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMMON APPROACH TOWARDS THE FINANCING OF THE BUDGETS OF THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES****6. ESTABLISHMENT OF A JOINT STAFF PENSION FUND AND A COMMON SYSTEM OF SOCIAL SECURITY FOR STAFF**

32. In 1983, the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board reported that it had discussed a proposal under consideration by the International Labour Organization for a complementary pension scheme to provide additional coverage for ILO Professional staff. The majority of the members of the Board could not support the ILO proposal in view of its adverse consequences for the actuarial status of the Pension Fund. This concern was also shared by ACABQ. For its part, having considered the reports of the Pension Fund and of the Advisory Committee, the General Assembly, in section IV of its resolution 38/233, drew the attention of ILO to the strong concern expressed about the need to maintain the unity, cohesion and integrity of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension system. It also called upon ILO to avoid any action that might adversely affect the system.

****7. DEVELOPMENT OF PRIORITIES WITH A VIEW TO THE CONCENTRATION OF EFFORTS AND RESOURCES****8. COORDINATION OF BUDGET PROCEDURES IN RELATION TO TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND OTHER EXTRABUDGETARY PROGRAMMES INVOLVING VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS**

33. At its fifty-fifth session (September 1981), CCAQ examined a draft agreement which one Government had proposed to conclude with several organizations to cover trust funds which that Government had made available. The Committee believed that a concerted response would be desirable and decided to refer the matter to the Working Party on Extrabudgetary Activities, which met in December 1981. Having considered the draft, the Working Party was requested to formulate general principles for agreements concerning trust funds and other special funds.²⁶ At its fifty-sixth session (March 1982), the Committee noted the recommendations of the Working Party with regard to both the draft agreement and the general principles.²⁷

34. At its fifty-eighth session (March 1983), the Committee approved the model agreement drawn up by its secretariat. At the fifty-ninth session (September 1983), a new text was approved and the secretariat was requested to inform the organizations of the outcome of further discussions. The negotiation of agreements with the Government in question concerning trust funds for purposes other than technical cooperation projects was left to the individual organizations concerned.²⁸

35. At the sixty-first session (September 1984), having been informed of developments concerning the model agreement, the Committee agreed that further discussions of the subject were not required at the current stage. However, the consideration of matters relating to trust fund agreements were to be regularly provided for in the agendas of future sessions of CCAQ.²⁹

9. OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

36. One common problem experienced by all organizations was delay in the collection of contributions from States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies or IAEA. In the face of rising inflation and currency instability, a number of organizations of the common system were concerned about their impact on the value of the funds. In response, the General Assembly in its resolution 37/128 drew the attention of States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or IAEA to the serious problems being encountered as a result of delays in payments of contributions. It also invited the legislative organs of the specialized agencies or of IAEA and other organizations in the United Nations system to encourage Member States to make timely payments to the budgets of those organizations. The Secretary-General was also requested to consult with the executive heads of the organizations of the United Nations system on experience gained in identifying programmes that were obsolete, ineffective or of marginal usefulness that might result in the release of resources for financing new programmes and other types of activities.

E. Role of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and of the Economic and Social Council

37. In its report to the General Assembly in 1981 on the agenda item entitled "Administrative and budgetary coordination of the United Nations, with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency", the Advisory Committee observed that the practice of submitting an annual report on the

item dated back to the time when all the agencies had submitted an annual budget. In the light of the changeover to biennial budgeting and taking into account the increased pressure of work that at times prevented the Fifth Committee from considering the item during a budget year, ACABQ recommended the adoption of biennial reporting, beginning in 1982. In that regard, the Committee indicated that it would submit to the Assembly its detailed reports on the budgets of the specialized agencies and IAEA once every two years in even-numbered years. In the odd-numbered years, the Committee would submit brief reports to be confined to tabular material, supplemented, as necessary, with studies of special topics.³⁰

38. The Advisory Committee also reviewed some suggestions that were made in the Fifth Committee regarding its reports on the item. Most related to the analytical contents of the reports or requests for additional information. In response, ACABQ in 1981 began the inclusion in its report of an additional table on voluntary funds administered by members of the United Nations system.³¹ Having considered the above proposals as contained in the 1981 ACABQ report on the item, the General Assembly, on 18 December 1981 adopted resolution 36/229, which read:

"The General Assembly

"Concerned with the need for effective administrative and budgetary coordination within the framework of the United Nations system,

"Recalling its decision of 15 December 1975 to consider in depth the item entitled 'Administrative and budgetary coordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency' normally in off-budget years,

"Recalling also its resolutions 33/142 A of 20 December 1978 and 35/114 of 10 December 1980,

"Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the administrative and budgetary coordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency,

"1. Concurs with the observations and comments of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as contained in its report;

"2. Refers to the organizations concerned the observations and comments contained in the above-mentioned report, as well as the comments and observations made in the course of the debate in the Fifth Committee;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to refer to the executive heads of the organizations of the United Nations system, through the Administrative Committee on Coordination, matters arising out of the report of the Advisory Committee and of the related debate in the Fifth Committee that call for their attention and necessary action;

"4. Transmits the report of the Advisory Committee to the Board of Auditors, the Panel of External Auditors, the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the Joint Inspection Unit for their information;

"5. Decides that the Advisory Committee shall report on administrative and budgetary coordination in the following way:

"(a) Once every two years, beginning in 1982, the reports shall contain detailed analyses of the budgets of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency;

"(b) In intervening years, the reports shall be confined to tabular material and, as necessary, to special studies dealing with administrative and budgetary problems common to the United Nations system."

39. In its resolution 35/114, the General Assembly in 1980 had already requested the Advisory Committee in its reports on the item to give greater emphasis to budgetary developments in individual organizations that were of potential interest to other organizations. In the same resolution, it had also requested the Advisory Committee to supplement its reports with a report on specific problems common to the United Nations system.

F. The powers of the General Assembly under Article 17(3)

40. During the period under review, no question of interpretation of the powers of the General Assembly under Article 17(3) arose.

NOTES

- ¹ See *Repertory and Supplements Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4*.
- ² By its decision 34/436, the General Assembly postponed consideration of the 1979 report.
- ³ A/CONF.90/19; see also A/34/237.
- ⁴ G A resolutions 35/66 A and 36/182, sect. I.
- ⁵ A/C.5/38/87, para. 8.
- ⁶ *Ibid.*, paras. 14-17.
- ⁷ A/35/481, para. 4.
- ⁸ G A resolution 32/107, annex.
- ⁹ A/39/592, paras. 7 and 19.
- ¹⁰ ACC/1979/R.64, paras. 10 and 11 and annex III.
- ¹¹ ACC/1980/16.
- ¹² See ACC/1979/R.11, annex, para. 24.
- ¹³ A/39/592, paras. 13-15.
- ¹⁴ See A/C.5/39/7.
- ¹⁵ G A (36), Suppl. No. 7A, A/36/7/Add.1; *ibid.*, 5th Comm., 28th mtg., paras. 34-43.
- ¹⁶ G A (36), 5th Comm., 38th mtg., para. 30.
- ¹⁷ See A/C.5/34/43.
- ¹⁸ A/C.5/36/57, table 2 and para. 22.

¹⁹ A/C.5/36/39, para. 6. The agreed upon services were limited to buildings and grounds management; security and safety; communications services; cafeteria and restaurant management; retail and similar activities; visitors service; legal liaison; medical services; library and reference services; archives; and stores and supplies.

²⁰ See A/C.5/39/14.

²¹ A/C.5/38/42, para. 1.

²² See E/1983/48.

²³ A/C.5/38/42, para. 29.

²⁴ The organizations approached for participation in CORE/1 were: United Nations, UNICEF, UNDP, WFP, UNRWA, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, ICAO, UPU, ITU, WMO, IMO, WIPO and IAEA.

²⁵ E/1980/75 and Corr.1; see also E/1980/34 and G A (35), Suppl. No. 38.

²⁶ ACC/1980/30, paras. 57-60.

²⁷ ACC/1982/6, paras. 15 and 16.

²⁸ ACC/1982/25, paras. 19-23.

²⁹ ACC/1984/17, paras. 54-55.

³⁰ A/36/641, paras. 5-6.

³¹ *Ibid.*, para. 4.