

important and urgent activities. He called for careful observance of priorities, sound administrative and budgetary practices, and economies of operation wherever possible. He drew attention to evidence of diffusion of funds and effort over too many programmes and services, and recommended specific economies in the estimates.

The Canadian Delegation was particularly critical of the appropriations for the Department of Public Information. The Secretary-General had submitted estimates of \$2,677,400 for the Department itself, \$96,700 for the Geneva Information Centre, \$934,000 for other information centres, and \$300,000 for the Department's publications. In its report to the Assembly, the Advisory Committee had pointed out that these amounts constituted a considerable increase over the 1951 budget, despite the fact that the previous session of the Assembly had requested "substantial economies" in the 1952 information programme<sup>1</sup>. The Advisory Committee recommended reductions totalling \$218,400. After considerable debate, the Fifth Committee decided to recommend approval of the estimates of the Department of Public Information at this reduced figure. At the same time, a special committee of 11 members, under the Canadian chairman of the Fifth Committee, was set up to review the principles underlying the public information work of the United Nations and to give guidance to the Secretary-General for the framing of his budget estimates for 1953.

The final total of estimated expenditures for 1952, approved by the General Assembly, was \$48,096,780<sup>2</sup>. As an offset against this amount, estimated miscellaneous income of \$6,399,800 is deductible, leaving estimated net expenditures for 1952 of \$41,696,980.

Before the full amount to be contributed by member states during 1952 can be determined, supplementary appropriations for 1951, totalling \$1,126,900, must be added, and a deduction of \$113,500 must be made, representing accounting adjustments in the previous year's appropriations and income. Total assessments, therefore, amount to \$42,937,380, or \$111,960 more than 1951 assessments. Canada's share of this amount is \$1,438,402<sup>3</sup> (3.35 per cent).

### Specialized Agencies

In the Specialized Agencies, as in the United Nations, Canadian Representatives have joined in efforts to obtain greater returns from available resources. While the specific measures adopted by each agency have varied according to its particular circumstances and needs, they have been generally directed towards improved programming, more efficient management, and better co-ordination. Programmes have been critically examined for possibilities of concentrating resources on the most urgent and productive fields of endeavour; wherever possible projects of secondary importance have been eliminated. Sometimes it has been possible to reduce the

<sup>1</sup>For the discussion at the fifth session of the Assembly on expenditures on public information see *Canada and the United Nations 1950*, pp. 147-148.

<sup>2</sup>For the details of the budget finally approved by the General Assembly see Appendix 7.

<sup>3</sup>These are interim figures subject to minor adjustments to allow for final accounting entries before the end of the financial year.