

As regard salaries and promotion in this Division, the Committee endorsed the opinion that salaries should be not less than those of the best paid officials in the national civil services, plus an expatriation bonus, and that, while regard must be paid to nationality in engaging staff, less importance should be attached to this consideration in making promotions.

The Committee agreed on the principle of the introduction of a pensions system, on a contributory basis, applicable to all, local and international officials of the three institutions, both present and future. By a majority vote, it was decided that the maximum old-age pension should be 50 per cent of the official's average salary during the last three years of his service, subject to a maximum of 25,000 francs. The maximum old-age pension should be obtainable by officials who had attained the age of 60 and had served for 25 years; in case of retirement before that age or after a shorter period of service, the pension would be reduced or commuted according to a prescribed scale.

Recommendations were also adopted relating to invalidity and survivors' pensions.

It was decided that the Regulations should enter into force as from the date of their adoption by the Assembly.

At the request of the Fourth Committee, the Supervisory Commission examined the financial consequences of the proposals of the Committee of Thirteen as modified. It estimated the cost for 1931 at 1,295,002 francs, of which 1,000,773 represented the amount necessary for the Pensions Fund. The Fourth Committee accordingly included this sum in the budget of the three institutions.

The Fourth Committee's report and resolution were adopted by the Assembly.

Rotation in Membership of the Supervisory Commission

The question was raised in 1929 whether it was not desirable that the representatives of a larger number of States should take part in the work of the Supervisory Commission. This year the Swiss Government submitted to the Assembly a proposal with this end in view, suggesting that a period of three years should elapse before retiring members became re-eligible.

During the discussion of this proposal it appeared that other delegates attached importance to the experience which members of the Supervisory Commission might acquire by prolonged and continuous service.

The Fourth Committee accordingly arrived at the following solution: on the expiry of their term of office, members of the Supervisory Commission can be re-elected only for a further period of three years; at the end of this second period they are not re-eligible until the expiry of a period of three years.

The Assembly endorsed this proposal.

The Budget for 1931

The Fourth Committee approved the audited accounts of the League for 1929. It passed the budget for 1931, which amounts to a total of 31,637,501 gold francs (as against 28,210,248 gold francs in 1930), sub-divided as follows:—

	<i>Gold francs</i>
Secretariat and special organizations.	17,091,586
International Labour Organizations.	8,661,652
Permanent Court of International Justice.	2,712,668
Buildings at Geneva.	2,170,822
Pensions.	1,000,773

The total number of units in the scale of allocations for 1931 amounts to 986 and the value of each unit is therefore 32,086.71 gold francs. Canada being