

programme. But through Mr. Sharif's efforts they were persuaded to proceed to a critical examination of the programme to decide where reductions could best be made to bring the programme within the limits of funds that would be available.

Work of the Programme Commission

When the Programme Commission began a detailed examination of the programme and budget estimates it had before it suggestions already made by the Budget Committee whereby savings could be effected in carrying out the programme as drawn up by the Director-General. Examples of some of these are noted in the Annex. The Administrative Commission was also able to effect economies in budgeting for the Eighth General Conference as well as for the Office of the Director-General and the New York Liaison Office. The Programme Commission and the various working parties which were set up under it had to work on the assumption that only A.1 priorities could be carried out in the years 1953 and 1954 and that all A.2, B.1 and B.2 priorities would have to be deleted from the programme. They had, moreover, to look for savings of approximately 7.8 per cent in the A.1 priorities in order to bring the programme within the limits of funds available. The discussions which followed reflected to some extent disagreement resulting from the budget-ceiling debate. However, the Canadian Delegation is satisfied that none of the important projects has been sacrificed.

Establishment of Priorities

A Working Party on the Future Programme and Development of UNESCO was set up to examine an item proposed by the United States on the "establishment of priorities". In its report, which will be referred to member states for comments to assist the Director-General in the preparation of the programme for 1955-56, the Working Party divided the activities of the Organization into three categories: (i) established-services activities, i.e., the techniques and methods used in carrying