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**Statement by Counselor Daopeng Fu of the Chinese Mission at the Second Resumed Session of the Fifth Committee of the 72<sup>nd</sup> GA on Agenda Item 134 Shifting the Management Paradigm in the United Nations**

(May 31, 2018)

Mr. Chairman:

I thank Ms. Viotti, Chef de Cabinet of the Secretary General, for her presentation on management reform proposals and Mr. Carlos Ruiz Massieu, Chairman of ACABQ for his intervention. China associates itself with the statement by Egypt on behalf of Group of 77 and China. I would like to make the following additional points:

First, management reform must be oriented in the right direction. As one of the six main organs of the UN, the Secretariat is an important pillar of the UN in delivering on its mandates and playing its due roles. Management reform is a major component part of the reform of the whole UN system and an important buttress to the reform of the peace and security architecture and that of the development system. China supports efforts for management

reform. China hopes that management reform will enhance the operational capacity and efficiency of the UN, promote the central role of the UN in the global multilateral governance and contribute to the realization of the 2030 SDGs. We also hope that the reform will accommodate the interests of all parties and proceed in a prudent manner.

Secondly, the United Nations' management culture should be characterized by diversity, inclusiveness and efficiency. The United Nations has 193 member states of different regions, nationalities, cultures and beliefs, but there is currently a serious imbalance in terms of geographical representation in the staffing of the UN. Management reform should redress the imbalance in geographical representation, the underrepresentation of developing countries in particular. In the meantime, it should be conducive to the realization result-oriented management goals and to the emphasis on and enhancement of comprehensive monitoring before, during and after the process.

Thirdly, restructuring of management bodies should aim to achieve scientific, efficient and effective management. It is aimed at resolving prominent problems in the work of the Secretariat and building a scientific, efficient and effective management architecture so as to facilitate more effective implementation of the mandates. China notes ACABQ's comments and recommendations on the Secretary General's restructuring proposals, including on procurement and human resources management. We look forward to further information from the Secretariat in this regard during informal consultations.

Fourthly, accountability and internal risk control must be strengthened. The effective and sound operation of the management bodies entails a

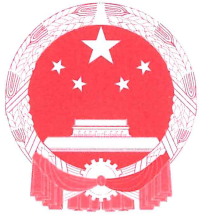
whole normative system as guarantee. Enhanced accountability and internal control constitute the sine qua non for decentralization. There must be a clear path for decentralization and enhanced supervision over decentralized delegation of authority. The existing institutional system should be modified and improved in a timely. All bodies must act and operate in strict compliance with rules and regulations. China hopes that the Secretariat will provide further details on the proposals in this regard.

Mr. Chairman,

The Secretary General's vision for management reform is an ambitious one, covering not only management restructuring, but also reforms in human resources management, accountability, global service delivery model and ICT strategy. While these reforms are independent from each other, they are also closely linked and separate reports on relevant agenda items will be submitted to the Fifth Committee for consideration. As pointed out by Egypt on behalf of G77 and China, the reform must be a member states-driven process without artificial time-limits. We look forward to more information on the relevant proposals and updates from the Secretariat during informal consultations.

China will participate in the consultations on this agenda item in a positive and constructive spirit. We look forward to reaching important consensus at this meeting.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.



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**中国常驻联合国代表团傅道鹏参赞**  
**在第 72 届联大五委二续管理改革议题上的发言**  
(5 月 31 日上午 第三会议室)

主席先生：

感谢秘书长办公室主任维奥蒂女士就管理改革方案所作的说明，感谢行预咨委会主席卡洛斯所作发言。中方支持埃及代表“77 国集团加中国”所作的发言，并愿补充以下意见：

一、管理改革要坚持正确的方向。作为联合国六大主要机构之一，秘书处是联合国履行授权发挥作用的重要支柱。联合国管理改革，既是联合国系统改革的组成部分，也是和安、发展等其他领域改革的支撑。中方支持推进联合国管理改革的努力。中方期待管理改革能够实现提高联合国行动能力和工作效率，能够促进联合国在全球多边治理中发挥核心作用，能够有助于实现 2030 年可持续发展目标，能够兼顾各方利益并稳妥推进。

二、联合国管理文化应当多元包容高效。联合国有 193 个成员国，代表着不同地域、民族、文化和信仰，但当前联合国职员地域代表性严重不平衡。管理改革应解决地域不平衡特别是发展中国家代表性不足问题。同时，管理改革要有助于实现以绩效为导向的管理目标，要重视并加强事前事中事后全过程监管。

三、管理机构重组要科学精干高效。要通过机构重组解决当前秘书处实际工作中存在的突出问题，实现管理组织架构的科学精干高效，从而有助于更有效实现联合国各项授权。中方注意到行预咨委会对秘书长机构重组设想包括采购、人力资源管理等方面提出的意见和建议，期待在非正式磋商中进一步了解秘书处有关考虑。

四、问责制和内部风险控制必须加强。管理机构需要一整套规范制度体系予以保障。加强问责和内部控制，是权力下放的客观要求。权力下放的路径必须清晰，下放权力的监督必须加强，现有的制度体系应及时修订完善。各机构要确保依规则办事、依规制运转。中方期待秘书处能够进一步提供相关方面的具体设想。

主席先生，

秘书长联合国管理改革愿景是一个雄心设想，除管理机构重组外，还包括人力资源管理、问责制、全球服务提供模式、

信通技术战略等，这些改革既相对独立，又密切相关，相关议题也将单独提交报告供五委审议。正如刚才埃及代表“77国集团和中国”发言中指出的，改革要坚持会员国主导，改革不能人为设限。中方期待在非正式磋商中秘书处能进一步提供相关设想和最新进展。

中方将以积极建设性态度参与该议题磋商，期待本次会议能够取得重要共识。

谢谢主席先生！