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SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 25th MEETING

Chairman: Mr. TOMMO MONTHE (Cameroon)

Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative
and Budgetary Questions: Mr. MSELLE

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The meeting was called to order at 11.05 a.m.

AGENDA ITEM 116: PROPOSED PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1986-1987 (continued)

AGENDA ITEM 117: PROGRAMME PLANNING (continued)

First reading (A/40/3, A/40/6, A/40/7, A/40/38 and Add.1 and A/40/262)

Section 1. Overall policy-making, direction and co-ordination

1. Mr. MSELLE (Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions) said that the reductions recommended by the Advisory Committee would lead to a reduction of \$280,600 from the \$44,983,400 requested by the Secretary-General. The Committee had not been convinced that there was adequate justification for the temporary assistance requested for the Department of Public Information (A/40/6, para. 1.6) and had recommended that the request should not be approved. The Committee for Programme and Co-ordination had also referred to the matter in paragraph 588 of its report (A/40/38) but it was not clear whether CPC meant that the resources were not required or that information activities should not have been included with the requirements for the General Assembly.

2. The Advisory Committee had expressed concern at the continuing increase in expenditure on external printing and binding (A/40/6, para. 1.9). It felt that it would not be justified to grant the full amount requested and recommended that \$1,350,000 should be approved for that purpose. In that connection it had welcomed the recommendation in paragraph 589 of the CPC report that the Committee on Conferences should review external printing and binding requirements for the General Assembly. In paragraph 1.60 of the estimates (A/40/6) the Secretary-General proposed that the post of Chief of Protocol be upgraded from the D-2 level to the Assistant Secretary-General level. The Committee had been unable to support that proposal. He had been approached by a number of delegations who had expressed a different point of view and the Under-Secretary-General for Administration and Management had also informed him that the Secretary-General maintained that the post should be reclassified. If the Secretary-General's proposal was accepted, he would regard it as a reminder that posts at that level could not always be accepted or rejected on technical grounds and he would hope that no additional resources would be appropriated for that purpose.

3. The Committee had likewise rejected the requests for reclassification of two other posts for the reasons stated in paragraphs 131 and 138 of its report. One of the requests (para. 1.75) involved a P-4 post in the Office of the Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs in connection with the co-ordination of all United Nations activities in the area of international drug control. There were already three secretariat units in Vienna dealing with drug control and the Committee believed that administrative and programmatic problems relating to the co-ordination of international drug control were inherent in the existing structure and could not be solved by establishing a new P-4 post in New York.

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4. Finally, he pointed out that paragraph 592 of the CPC report and paragraph 1.25 of the Advisory Committee's report, regarding the future budgeting of travel of staff from the regional economic commissions and from the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs to attend meetings of CPC, were complementary.
5. The CHAIRMAN invited the Committee to consider the various entries in the section individually.
6. Mr. DEVREUX (Belgium), commenting on the General Assembly costs, said that the contrast between the estimated real growth of 3.8 per cent for the General Assembly and the overall growth of 0.4 per cent was striking. The Assembly should set the example of moderation.
7. Since both the Advisory Committee and CPC agreed that the additional resources requested for the Department of Public Information (A/40/6, para. 1.6) were not justified the Fifth Committee should heed their recommendations. He noted that both the Advisory Committee and CPC had questioned whether the additional funds for external printing and binding were justified. He asked whether the Committee on Conferences had looked into the matter as CPC had recommended in paragraph 594 of its report. If it had not, he would welcome an explanation.
8. Mr. GAMA FIGUEIRA (Brazil) said that, while his delegation had accepted the overall increase in the proposed programme budget notwithstanding certain reservations, upon examining section 1 it could not but agree with those delegations which considered the existing methodology inaccurate and at times misleading. The actual rate of growth for section 1 was very high - 12.6 to be exact. He therefore endorsed the recommendation contained in paragraph 587 of the report of CPC.
9. The proposed increase in expenditure on external printing and binding was also very high and he urged the Secretariat to see whether further economies could be effected without prejudice in the proceedings of the General Assembly.
10. Finally, he expressed concern at the extent of the travel of representatives of the regional commissions to meetings of CPC. Such representatives should travel to New York only when the dates on which CPC would consider matters concerning the regional commissions had been clearly determined.
11. Mr. KRAMER (United States of America) expressed disappointment at the 3.8 per cent rate of real growth for the General Assembly. The justifications for increases in general temporary assistance and external printing and binding were not convincing. Much of the additional expenditure was directed at documentation rather than at substantive activities. Although the Advisory Committee had supported the request for temporary assistance in the editing section, he believed that the problems referred to in paragraph 1.4 of the budget document could be eliminated if documents were submitted in a timely fashion.

12. Mr. MURRAY (United Kingdom) said that his delegation shared the concern expressed regarding the rate of real growth of that part of section 1 under consideration. His delegation would have expected to see some reference, in the document giving the programme budget implications, to the statement in paragraph 588 of the report of CPC that there was no justification for the inclusion of paragraph 1.6 under resource requirements for the General Assembly. He would welcome comments from the Secretariat on the matter.
13. Mr. ANNAN (Director of the Budget Division) said that the point was well taken. The report of CPC had not yet appeared when the Committee on Conferences had met in August. The issue would be on the agenda of that Committee at its next session. The same applied to the question put by the representative of Belgium regarding whether the Committee on Conferences had been able to act on the recommendations emanating from the reports of CPC and the Advisory Committee.
14. Mr. DEVREUX (Belgium) said that when a body such as CPC made a recommendation after duly considering the budget proposals, its recommendations should be acted upon. If for some reason that could not be done the Assembly should know the reason why.
15. Mr. ANNAN (Director of the Budget Division) pointed out that there was a serious problem of scheduling the meetings of the various bodies. Certainly it would be better to schedule meetings in such a way as to ensure that the Committee on Conferences could receive the recommendations of CPC and the Advisory Committee before the respective reports were considered in the Committee.
16. Mr. VISLYKH (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), referring to section 1.A.5, expressed surprise at the proposed resource growth over the level for 1984-1985 to reflect with the increase in attendance at the sessions of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board and its Standing Committee, in spite of the concern voiced at the previous session about costs arising from the large membership of those bodies and the inordinate number of participants in their sessions. The Pension Board, as he understood it, had recognized the legitimacy of that concern and had promised to keep representation within reasonable limits. He therefore asked why no action appeared to have been taken and wondered what kind of participation in the two bodies was envisaged.
17. Mr. ANNAN (Director of the Budget Division) pointed out that only the travel costs of members and alternates on the United Nations Staff Pension Committee were covered under section 1.A.5 and that those of other participants were paid by the organizations which they represented. Some adjustments had been necessary to cover increased costs, but the ceiling on membership and participation had not been raised. The phrase "increase in attendance" implied only that, of the representatives normally invited, a larger number were actually expected to attend meetings of the Pension Board and its Standing Committee than in previous years.
18. Mr. DEVREUX (Belgium), referring to section 1.A.6, noted that, as indicated in paragraph 38 of its report (A/40/38), the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination had been informed of some revisions to the programmatic text for the world Food

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Council (WFC), which were to be reflected in the final printed version of the budget document. The need for consultants referred to in paragraph 1.41 had been queried and the view had been expressed that the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) should provide the needed expertise for the three programme elements listed. He wished to know why no reference to such revisions could be found in the budget document and, in addition, whether any productive consultations had taken place on the matter between WFC and FAO.

19. Mr. ANNAN (Director of the Budget Division) said that such revisions were normally issued, in a consolidated form with other pertinent revisions, at the end of the General Assembly session.

20. Mr. GOMEZ (Assistant Secretary-General for Programme Planning and Co-ordination), replying to the second part of the question, said that follow-up consultations with WFC and FAO had taken place and agreement had been reached concerning both the use of consultants and the programmatic text within which they would operate.

21. Mr. DEVREUX (Belgium) suggested that some improvement could usefully be made in the procedure by which the Fifth Committee was informed about such consultations and follow-up action on recommendations by CPC so that decisions could be taken at the proper time on any programme budget implications.

22. Mr. MUDHO (Kenya) said that he appreciated in particular the aims of programme element 1.1 described in section 1.41 and hoped that, despite the complexity of the description offered, they were nevertheless clear to all delegations.

23. Mr. MURRAY (United Kingdom) trusted that consultations with WFC and FAO would throw light on the specific intent of the proposed consultant activities. He agreed with the representative of Belgium that if such consultations had financial implications, it was rather late in the day to issue a corrigendum at the end of the session. If that practice was repeated too often, substantial modifications to the programme budget would have to be made without the possibility of adequate discussion.

24. Mr. GOMEZ (Assistant Secretary-General for Programme Planning and Co-ordination) said that consultations had taken place while the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination had been in session, making it possible to ascertain that the revisions in question would not have financial implications. An item concerning the improvement of the work of CPC had been included in the provisional agenda for that Committee's next session to deal, *inter alia*, with the question of follow-up action on its recommendations. He hoped that, as a result, CPC would be able to enhance the efficiency of its reporting both to the Economic and Social Council and to the General Assembly.

25. Mr. KRAMER (United States of America), referring to section 1.A.7, said that his delegation regarded the appropriations for the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, as well as for the Division for

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Palestinian Rights, as unacceptable ways of utilizing the Organization's valuable resources, since the proposed activities helped to glorify the use of violence, provide legitimacy to a terrorist organization and bring about the destruction of a Member State. Such activities were biased and offered no solution to the conflict in the Middle East. His delegation could not accept the recommendation of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to approve the programme narrative of that subsection or the appropriation of funds for its implementation.

26. Mr. LADJOUZI (Algeria) said that the resource growth proposed under section 1.A.7 was already less than adequate for the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to accomplish its objectives. The recommendation by CPC was the minimum that could be accepted by Member States.

27. Mr. ELIASHIV (Israel) said that his delegation was firmly opposed to any appropriations for the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and the Division for Palestinian Rights, and would request a separate vote on certain subsections of section 1.

28. Mr. LOZA (Egypt) wished to express his delegation's approval for the work of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, which was essential in fostering understanding and focusing attention on the Palestinian problem, and in helping to achieve a peaceful and just settlement.

29. Mr. OTHMAN (Jordan) agreed with the statements made by the representatives of Algeria and Egypt, adding that the Committee should, in accordance with the resolution taken by the General Assembly, remain in existence until its recommendations had been implemented. On the budgetary level, he urged the Committee to practise maximum restraint, particularly with regard to its participation in international conferences and meetings.

30. Mr. OULD MALLOUM (Mauritania) supported the modest appropriation requested by the Secretary-General for the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, which, as a subsidiary organ of the General Assembly, must be provided with the necessary resources to discharge its mandate.

31. Mr. FALL (Senegal) agreed with previous speakers that the Committee should remain in existence until its recommendations had been implemented. Until the General Assembly took a political decision to dissolve the body, it should be provided with the funds required for it to function.

32. Mr. SEFIANI (Morocco) said that his delegation, like the majority of delegations, supported the mission of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People. To carry out its mandate, the Committee must have the necessary resources. The requirements in the proposed programme budget ought, in fact, to be increased.

33. Mr. MOJTAMED (Islamic Republic of Iran) associated himself with the views expressed by the representative of Algeria.

34. Mr. YONIS (Iraq) strongly supported the appropriation requested under paragraph 1.47 of section 1. The many resolutions referred to in paragraph 1.46 expressed the will of the majority of Member States. He regretted that the term "terrorist" should have been used in connection with the representatives of the Palestinian people.
35. Mr. FONTAINE ORTIZ (Cuba) associated himself with the views expressed by the representative of Algeria and others. The appropriation requested for the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People was the minimum required for its important work. He also regretted that the term "terrorism" should have been used in connection with a national liberation movement recognized by the General Assembly.
36. Mr. MOHI EL DIN (Sudan) said that his delegation would support the appropriation requested for the Committee and recommended by the ACABQ as being the minimum required.
37. Mr. JEMAIEL (Tunisia) said that his delegation fully supported the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and regarded the proposed appropriation as wholly justified.
38. Mr. SWEISI (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) endorsed the views expressed by previous speakers and said that his delegation would have been in favour of a larger appropriation.
39. Mr. MASSOUD (United Arab Emirates) said that his delegation would support the requested appropriation as being the minimum required.
40. Mr. ODUYEMI (Nigeria) associated his delegation fully with the views expressed by the representative of Algeria and other speakers and said that his delegation would strongly support the proposals of the Secretary-General as approved by the ACABQ.
41. Mr. DEVREUX (Belgium), commenting on the costs of CPC, said that paragraph 1.51 gave the estimated requirements for staff travel to CPC meetings by one staff member from each of the five regional commission secretariats and one member from the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs in Vienna. During its examination of the proposed programme budget, a number of delegations to CPC had themselves questioned the need for such travel (A/40/38, para. 42). The Assistant Secretary-General for Programme Planning and Co-ordination had explained that it was in the Committee's interest to have its meetings attended by representatives of the regional commissions, who could answer questions directly. He was doubtful, however, about the need for the attendance of the representative of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs. In its conclusions and recommendations, CPC had noted (A/40/38, para. 592) that the provision in paragraph 1.51 of section 1 for the travel of a staff member from the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs to attend its sessions appeared to duplicate the resources provided for in paragraph 4.8 of section 4 for the travel of staff of the Centre to attend sessions of the Economic and Social Council, and

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had decided to draw the attention of the General Assembly to that question. That was a very important recommendation. It was not clear, however, whether its effect would be to halt such travel. If the CPC's recommendation was followed, it would seem that there should be a reduction in the budget but it was not clear exactly how much. He would like to hear the views of the Chairman of the ACABQ and the Director of the Budget Division on the matter.

42. Mr. MSELLE (Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions) said that, in his statement on the introduction to section 1 of the proposed programme budget, he had alluded to the problem referred to in paragraph 592 of CPC's report. The ACABQ had tried to find out how much should be deducted. It had not been possible to reach any definite conclusion. In paragraph 1.25 of its report, the Advisory Committee noted that the sections covering requirements for the regional commissions and the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (6, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14) also included provisions for attendance of staff at meetings of intergovernmental bodies, of which CPC was one. It expressed the view that in future programme budget submissions, attendance at CPC should be combined with the provisions for staff travel in those sections and should not appear under section 1.

43. The CHAIRMAN said that the Committee would revert to the matter when section 1 of the proposed programme budget was taken up again.

Programme budget implications of the draft resolution in document A/40/L.4 concerning agenda item 22 (The situation in Kampuchea) (A/C.5/40/35)

44. Mr. MSELLE (Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions) said that part I of the Secretary-General's statement concerned requests in connection with the Ad Hoc Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea and related costs for the Secretariat. It had been assumed that the Committee would hold 12 one-day sessions in New York in 1986. The related conference-servicing costs had been estimated on a full-cost basis at \$57,900, which would be absorbed within the resources proposed for section 29 of the programme budget. Up to three missions of consultation with Governments of South-East Asian and other interested countries had also been envisaged. Estimated costs for two missions had been set at \$67,400, covering the travel of Committee members and staff and the mission's operating expenditures. A further \$4,600 was estimated for travel to New York and per diem expenses of the President of the International Conference on Kampuchea for the consultations referred to in paragraph 4 of document A/C.5/40/35.

45. Also in connection with the Ad Hoc Committee was a request for a temporary D-1 post and one G-4 post to assist the Secretary-General in his mission of good offices relating to the situation in Kampuchea and to service the Ad Hoc Committee. It should be noted in that connection that, in paragraph 3.10 of its first report, ACABQ had recommended that two new temporary posts, one D-1 and one General Service post, requested in paragraph 3.30 (a) of the budget estimates for the biennium 1986-1987 should be approved. Those posts were to assist the

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Under-Secretary-General in the fulfilment of his functions as the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs in South-East Asia. The Advisory Committee doubted that servicing the Ad Hoc Committee would require the further posts requested in the Secretary-General's statement and felt that the Committee's needs could be served by the two posts already recommended for approval, plus additional short-term temporary assistance. The ACABQ had therefore recommended that the two temporary posts (D-1 and General Service) requested in the statement should not be approved. However, the sum of \$20,000 for general temporary assistance should be granted. Also, in view of the level of resources requested under section 3B and recommended for approval, ACABQ recommended that the combined estimate for staff travel and general operating expenses should be reduced by \$17,000. The ACABQ was accordingly recommending a total reduction of \$112,800 in the request under part I of the Secretary-General's statement.

46. Part II of the statement referred to the International Conference on Kampuchea. As on previous occasions, the Secretary-General stated that no appropriation was required at the current stage. If it should be necessary to make a request, he would seek the concurrence of the ACABQ under the terms of the resolution on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for the biennium 1986-1987 that would be adopted by the General Assembly at the current session.

47. Part III of the statement, on the co-ordination of the Kampuchean humanitarian assistance programmes, contained a request for \$404,300, which would include the cost of continuing six temporary posts, one ASG, one D-2, one P-5, one General Service post and two local level posts in Bangkok. The ACABQ had no objection to that request. If the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution on the situation in Kampuchea (A/40/L.4), therefore, an additional appropriation of \$479,300 would be required in 1986, comprising \$75,000 under section 3B of the proposed programme budget and \$404,300 under section 3E. A further \$112,800 would be required under section 3I, Staff assessment, to be offset by the same amount under income section 1.

48. Mr. CHEOK (Singapore), speaking on behalf of the Association of South-East Asian Nations said that eight years after the invasion of Kampuchea there were still no signs of a peaceful settlement. Viet Nam refused to withdraw its forces and respect the territorial integrity of Kampuchea and the presence of its occupying forces continued to result in the presence of large numbers of refugees in Thailand. The situation posed a serious threat to international peace and security in the region. The ASEAN countries and the sponsors of the draft resolution on the situation in Kampuchea (A/40/L.4) believed that a peaceful settlement was possible within the framework of the resolutions already adopted by the General Assembly. Those resolutions contained all the elements for a negotiated political settlement, including free elections. The ASEAN countries continued to support the role of the Secretary-General and the contribution made by the Ad Hoc Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea and by the President of the International Conference, and wished to express their deep appreciation of the Secretary-General's mission to the area in January and February of 1985. They supported the allocations recommended by the Advisory Committee on

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Administrative and Budgetary Questions and hoped that the Fifth Committee would endorse them overwhelmingly.

49. Mr. NGUYEN XUAN ANG (Viet Nam) said that in the years since its establishment the Ad Hoc Committee had made no contribution to a settlement of the situation in Kampuchea. It had therefore failed to carry out its mandate. The convening of the International Conference on Kampuchea constituted gross interference in the domestic affairs of the sovereign State of Kampuchea. He recalled his delegation's statement of 7 October 1985 in that connection (A/40/776). An effort must be made to arrive at a comprehensive solution that would respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kampuchea and the efforts of the Kampuchean people to prevent the return of genocidal oppression to the area. The activities of the Ad Hoc Committee ran counter to those objectives. The waste of resources that would result from the approval of the draft resolution should be avoided, and his delegation would therefore oppose the appropriation recommended by ACABQ. He requested that a recorded vote should be taken on parts I and II of the Secretary-General's statement of programme budget implications.

50. Mr. SARIK (Democratic Kampuchea) reaffirmed his Government's position on the matter of appropriations for the International Conference on Kampuchea. The Conference had been held after the occupation of Kampuchea by Viet Nam, a fellow Member of the United Nations. In 1978, Vietnamese forces had installed a puppet Government in Kampuchea and since that time, despite the many resolutions and decisions of the United Nations and the Declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea, Viet Nam had maintained its civil, military and administrative grip on the country in defiance of the Charter and international law governing the relations between States. It disregarded all proposals for a political settlement of the Khmer problem and continued to impose a purely military solution.

51. The problem of Kampuchea was attributable to Viet Nam's expansionist policy, which prevented a return to peace and security in the country, and its policy of aggression and genocide which continued to sow death and destruction among the Khmer people. In the circumstances, it was the duty of the international community to help find a just and lasting solution to the problem created by the Vietnamese invasion. The task had been entrusted to the International Conference on Kampuchea convened by the United Nations in 1981 to try to find an overall political settlement. Without the war imposed on Kampuchea by Viet Nam, the peoples of the region would be able to live in peace and direct their efforts and resources to the development and prosperity of their respective countries.

52. The General Assembly was being called upon to express its opinion on the role and the mission of the International Conference on Kampuchea and its Ad Hoc Committee. The aim of Viet Nam was to confuse the international community so as to continue its domination over Kampuchea. His delegation therefore appealed to all peace-loving delegations to vote in favour of the appropriations requested in document A/C.5/40/35.

53. Mr. FONTAINE ORTIZ (Cuba) said that the activities envisaged for the Ad Hoc Committee would make the situation in Kampuchea worse and only delay a peaceful and lasting solution. His delegation would oppose the appropriations requested in the Secretary-General's statement and those recommended by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

54. Mr. VISLYKH (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that the content and political thrust of the draft resolution was clear. It reconfirmed the persistent attempts to use the authority and resources of the United Nations to legalize interference in the domestic affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and thus to increase the tension in South-East Asia. His delegation had consistently opposed the consideration of the so-called question of Kampuchea in the United Nations and would continue to do so. It was firmly convinced that the adoption of the resolution would be in clear violation of the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of sovereign States. His delegation would therefore vote against the appropriations requested in the Secretary-General's statement.

55. The CHAIRMAN said that the representative of Viet Nam had asked for a separate vote on the additional appropriation that would be necessary for the Ad Hoc Committee under section 3B if the draft resolution was adopted. The ACABQ recommended a reduction of \$112,800 in the proposed amount of \$187,800, leaving an amount of \$75,000.

56. At the request of the representative of Viet Nam, a recorded vote was taken on the proposed appropriation of \$75,000 for the Ad Hoc Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea.

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Viet Nam.

Abstaining: Algeria, Benin, Finland, India, Iraq, Madagascar, Mexico, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zimbabwe.

57. The amount of \$75,000 for the Ad Hoc Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea was approved by 91 votes to 18, with 10 abstentions.

58. The CHAIRMAN suggested that the Committee, as a result of the above vote, should inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt draft resolution A/40/L.4, an additional appropriation of \$75,000 would be required under section 3B of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987, in respect of the Ad Hoc Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea.

59. It was so decided.

60. The CHAIRMAN suggested that, on the basis of the ACABQ's recommendation in regard to part III of the Secretary-General's statement, the Fifth Committee should inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt draft resolution A/40/L.4, a total additional appropriation of \$479,300 would be required in 1986 under section 3 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987. An additional appropriation of \$112,800 would also be required under section 31 (Staff assessment), which would be offset by an increase of the same amount under income section 1 (Income from staff assessment).

61. It was so decided.

62. Mr. NGUYEN XUAN ANG (Viet Nam) said that his delegation had no objection to the programme of humanitarian assistance referred to in the draft resolution. His Government appreciated the assistance afforded by Governments and non-governmental organizations and hoped that they would be able to increase their contributions to the programme. The aid provided should be purely humanitarian and channelled to the beneficiaries exclusively. The use of such funds for political purposes must be eliminated, as being contrary to the interests of the Kampuchean people.

The meeting rose at 1.15 p.m.