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BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1972

Report of the Fifth Committee (Part II)

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PART II

1. Under agenda item 76, the Fifth Committee considered the budget estimates for the financial year 1972. The Committee recommends a gross appropriation of _____ and an estimate for income (other than income derived from staff assessment) of _____. The net expenditure for 1972 is thus estimated at _____.
2. As regards the Working Capital Fund, the Committee recommends that the Fund should be maintained for 1971 at the level of \$40 million.
3. The Committee also recommends an estimate of _____ as staff assessment for transfer in the course of 1972 to the Tax Equalization Fund, from which credits are distributed to Member States in accordance with General Assembly resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955.
4. For its examination of the budget proposed for 1972, the Committee had before it, as basic documents, the 1972 budget estimates submitted by the Secretary-General^{1/} and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.^{2/} Revised estimates for various appropriation sections were considered on the basis of subsequent reports of the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee.

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/8406).

2/ Ibid., Supplement No. 8 (A/8408 and Corr.1 and 2).

GENERAL DEBATE

5. The general discussion on the budget estimates for 1972 took place in an atmosphere of serious concern over the urgent financial difficulties of the Organization. This concern was reflected in the preoccupation of some delegations with the necessity for adopting austerity measures and by the concern of a number of other delegations with ensuring the ability of the Organization to respond effectively to the needs of developing countries in the spirit in which the Second United Nations Development Decade had been proclaimed.

Financial situation of the Organization

6. In an oral statement (A/C.5/1376) before the Fifth Committee at its 1427th meeting, the Secretary-General informed the Committee that the Organization, after 10 years of deficit existence, was now in a state of "near and hopeless insolvency". Its cash resources were depleted to the extent that, in meeting its most basic obligations, it was literally "living from hand to mouth" having to resort to borrowing from special funds and accounts in his custody substantial sums the repayment of which, in the absence of effective remedial measures, could not be firmly assured. In fact, the Organization had reached the stage at which it was difficult to continue its current activities, much less contemplate new or expanded programme initiatives. The Secretary-General stated that in the absence of voluntary financial support from the larger contributors, he would have no alternative but to introduce a series of "restrictive measures" the objective of which would be to arrest any further increase in the deficit by ensuring that expenditures did not exceed the resources actually available. These measures would, of necessity, be of an arbitrary nature and potentially disruptive of important activities and services. The Secretary-General felt, however, that he should refrain from making such recommendations while consultations were still in progress under the good offices of Ambassador Hambro, the President of the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in an effort to find a means of resolving the Organization's urgent financial difficulties.

7. Ambassador Hambro, in an oral statement before the Committee at its 1436th meeting, recalled that he had sent an appeal in the form of an aide-mémoire to all Member States earlier in the year in which he had outlined steps which in his

opinion needed to be taken for an over-all solution of the deficit problem. Ambassador Hambro's comprehensive plan included suggestions for the liquidation of the "current deficit", for the liquidation of the unamortized portion of the United Nations bond issue, and for an acceptable settlement of the question connected with parts of the regular budget which were the target of controversy. The basis of his approach had been that positions of principle which Member States had taken must be fully respected but that, at the same time, it should be realized that the safeguarding of the continued functioning of the United Nations in the future was in the common interest of the entire membership. Although he did not think it appropriate at the time to give details of the progress of his consultations, Ambassador Hambro felt that the major Powers had recognized the seriousness of the problem and the necessity for voluntary contributions. A number of delegations, in the course of their general statements on the budget estimates for 1972, expressed their appreciation for Ambassador Hambro's initiative in trying to find a long-term solution to the Organization's financial plight. Some representatives announced their delegations' willingness to participate constructively in Ambassador Hambro's consultations. An announcement made by the representative of France at the 1434th meeting of the Committee that his Government had decided to make the equivalent of approximately \$3.9 million available to the Secretary-General as a voluntary contribution was welcomed by many delegations participating in the general discussion.

8. In his statement (A/C.5/1376) before the Committee, the Secretary-General had stated that more than \$50 million of debts incurred for past and present peace-keeping operations remained unsettled. Some delegations called attention to the fact that non-participation by some Member States in the financing of certain peace-keeping activities for reasons of principle was largely responsible for the chronic deficit. These delegations welcomed Ambassador Hambro's effort to restore the Organization's solvency without prejudice to positions of political or legal principle. The validity of such positions was moreover no longer relevant to the present problem. What was at stake transcended any one Member State's position of principle and all Member States should join in an effort to resolve the problem.

9. It was suggested by many delegations that only the major contributors could bring about an easing of the financial crisis by making substantial voluntary contributions. Others felt that if the major contributors took such an initiative

smaller contributors would be stimulated into making some sacrifice on their part. The survival of the United Nations was in the common interest of the entire membership. Moreover, some delegations observed, any solution of the problem needed to take into account the opinions of the smaller nations if it was to prove effective. To this end, it was suggested that a small working group, representative of all shades of opinion, might be organized to study all aspects and proposals on the matter with a view to making concrete recommendations thereon.

10. Certain delegations saw as a solution to the long-term deficit problem the exclusion from the regular budget of those items of expenditure which they considered to be in contravention to the Charter and to which they did not contribute.

11. Some delegations called for a régime of strict economy within the Organization. One delegation pointed out that responsibility for the Organization's near insolvency did not rest with a restricted group of countries but with all Member States, including the developing countries. Member States should be more realistic and bear in mind the limited resources at the disposal of the Organization; they should not expect unlimited programme expansion.

12. Several suggestions for achieving economy through administrative, financial and programme restraint were advanced as solutions to the financial problem. These suggestions, inter alia, called for measures to curtail the level of staff and increase its productivity, to re-examine programmes with a view to eliminating low-priority areas, to eliminate to a great extent the use of outside consultants and temporary assistance, to reduce documentation and to decentralize some of the units at Headquarters to parts of the world other than New York City. It was pointed out, however, that while such measures could help reduce the level of expenditure and thus improve the immediate cash deficit, they would be mere palliatives that would not in themselves provide a solution to the long-term deficit.

13. The delays occurring in the payment of assessed contributions were mentioned by several delegations as one of the contributing factors to the cash deficit; the need for Member States to pay their full assessed contributions on time was emphasized. It was suggested by one delegation that a deadline be set for the payment of yearly assessments and that Member States failing to pay their assessment in full by that date would then have their contribution for that year increased by the amount of interest which would have otherwise accrued to the Organization between that

date and the date final payment was made. This interest plus income from revenue-producing activities and year-end surpluses could be used to replenish the Working Capital Fund.

Level of the budget

14. Some delegations viewed with concern the continuing increase in the level of expenditure under the regular budget. It was anticipated that estimated gross expenditure for 1972 would amount to approximately \$215 million, an increase of about 12 per cent over the 1971 expenditure appropriation. Such an increase was unacceptable and, in view of the Organization's present financial difficulties strict economy was called for. It was pointed out, moreover, that the growth in the United Nations budget was not in proportion to the increase in the national incomes of the majority of Member States. As a result, many Member States were finding it difficult to pay their contributions and fell into arrears; this situation, in turn, worsened considerably the precarious financial state of the Organization. One delegation observed that the notion that there was an obligation on the part of Member States to support exaggerated increases in the budgets of the United Nations was unacceptable, especially since it did not necessarily follow that such increases resulted in proportionate increases in multilateral assistance to developing countries.

15. Other delegations were of the opinion that the growth in the budget was a natural and desirable outcome of the increase in its membership and activities. The sum of \$215 million estimated as the level of requirements for 1972 was not a very impressive or significant sum for a world organization, especially when compared with the colossal amounts spent on unproductive means of destruction. If a parallel had to be drawn between the growth of the United Nations budget and that of national budgets, the comparison should rather be between the growth in defence expenditure of national governments and that of the United Nations budget because United Nations expenditure should be examined in the context of peace and security.

16. It was the view of many delegations that a linking of the financial situation with the level of the budget was an unrealistic approach. It was not in keeping with the principles of General Assembly resolution 2748 (XXV) which stated, inter alia, that as a consequence of the adoption of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade it was desirable that

there be a suitable growth in the Organization's activities, and urged Member States to consider devoting an increasing level of resources to its budgets. It was pointed out by these delegations that the 12 per cent increase in the 1972 over the 1971 level of the budget was to a very significant extent a reflection of the inflatory trends which had resulted in increased administrative and construction costs, and to currency fluctuations arising out of an uncertain monetary situation. The amount of increase attributable to new and expanding activities in 1972 hardly exceeded 1 per cent of the total increase. If the International Development Strategy was to achieve its purpose in the next decade, Member States should be prepared to face the fact that the budget would grow. What was required was that a balance be struck between the needs of the Member States and their capacity to provide the Organization with the resources required to meet the demands placed upon it. This balance should be maintained not through the imposition of arbitrary ceilings or artificial rates of growth but rather through budgetary discipline, co-ordination, planning, the setting of priorities and, in light of the present financial emergency, through self-restraint.

17. One delegation observed that there was a need for Member States themselves when making final recommendations involving expenditures in the various substantive Committee to adhere more strictly to the basic financial discipline called for in rules 154 and 155 of the rules of procedures of the General Assembly.

Comments on other subjects

18. The various topics commented upon by delegations in their statements during the general debate which were the subject of specific consideration by the Committee at a later stage in its deliberations, are dealt with under "Special subjects" in paragraphs 20 to 150 below, or under the relevant agenda items.

Reservations expressed in certain sections
of the budget

19. Reservations were expressed by some delegations regarding the inclusion in the regular budget of some of the items under sections 12 and 17, including the United Nations bond issue, the financing of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea and the United Nations Memorial Cemetery

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in Korea, and sections 13 and 14, Technical programmes; which they considered to be in contravention to the United Nations Charter. It was the views of some of these delegations that the latter sections should be financed solely from voluntary contributions and not from the regular budget. Other delegations reserved their long-standing position of principle with regard to chapter III, section 12, United Nations bond issue that since in their view the funds raised on these bonds were utilized exclusively to cover expenditure resulting from peace-keeping operations they should be financed on the principles approved by the General Assembly for that purpose rather than on the same basis as the regular expenditure of the Organization.

SPECIAL SUBJECTS

First reading

Section 3. Salaries and wages

20. The Committee considered section 3, Salaries and wages, in first reading, at its 1446th-1449th, 1452nd-1455th, 1457th and 1458th meetings during the period from 2 November to 18 November 1971. In the course of the general debate on the budget estimates for 1972, a number of delegations commented on the subject of staffing requirements and much of the concern expressed at that time was reiterated during the first reading of the estimates under section 3.

21. Some delegations objected to what they considered to be the constant increase in staff and to the Secretary-General's request for new posts in 1972 at a time when the Organization found itself in critical financial difficulties. These delegations were of the opinion that the growing needs of the Organization should be met with the existing staff and that what was really needed was increased productivity through better management and redeployment of staff. Attention was called to the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in paragraph 40 of its report^{3/} on the budget estimates for 1972 wherein, referring to the manpower utilization survey being conducted by the Administrative Management Service, it suggested that in the next phase of its work the Service should place more emphasis on productivity, particularly in areas where output could be measured with some degree of accuracy.

22. Certain delegations commenting on the surveys carried out by the Administrative Management Service observed that contrary to expectations the survey had not succeeded in improving productivity and, by so doing, reduce the number of staff. A good part of the Organization had been surveyed and there was no evidence of reductions in staff; most of the new posts requested by the Secretary-General were for units of the Secretariat which had already been surveyed.

23. A number of delegations were seriously concerned over what they considered to be an undue reliance by the Secretariat on the use of outside consultants and temporary assistance. These delegations concurred in the observations made by the Advisory Committee in paragraph 124 of its report^{4/} to the effect that individual

^{3/} Ibid.

experts and consultants should be employed only when the necessary expertise is not available in the Secretariat. At the 1448th meeting the delegation of Poland proposed the following paragraph for insertion in the present report:

"The Fifth Committee requests the Joint Inspection Unit to include in its programme of work for 1972 an over-all review of the question of experts and consultants hired by different services of the United Nations and to submit its report, with any related recommendations, to the General Assembly at the twenty-seventh session."

Other delegations supported this proposal and at its 1457th meeting the Committee decided to adopt the paragraph as proposed.

24. At the 1449th meeting, the delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, motivated by the fact that it found it unreasonable to consider further increases in the Secretariat staff in light of the serious financial situation, introduced draft resolution A/C.5/L.1065 in the operative paragraphs of which it proposed that the staff in 1972 be kept at the 1971 level, that the financing of all provisional posts be discontinued as from 1 January 1972 and that the Secretary-General urgently undertake a study and submit suggestions for reducing substantially the number of outside consultants and temporary staff by increasing the productivity of the permanent staff.

25. At the 1453rd meeting, the representative of the United States of America stated that he shared the concern expressed by many delegations regarding the constant increases in the staff of the Secretariat and its increasing reliance on the use of consultants and temporary assistance as well as on overtime. In view of the existing financial situation his delegation was of the opinion that austerity measures were called for and therefore proposed^{5/} that the Fifth Committee take the following decisions with respect to section 3 of the budget estimates for 1972:

(1) To approve, with respect to chapter I of the initial estimates for section 3, only those new posts requested by the Secretary-General that have been specifically recommended or approved by the Administrative Management Service (AMS);

^{5/} Circulated as a conference room paper.

(2) To consider, on the basis of the special circumstances in each case, requests for new established posts arising from decisions taken subsequent to the preparation of the Secretary-General's initial budget estimates;

(3) To apply a turnover deduction of 80 per cent to new established Professional and higher-level posts approved for 1972, and a turnover deduction of 40 per cent to new established General Service posts approved for 1972;

(4) To appropriate for 1972 for chapters II, III and IV of section 3 the same amounts of money as were expended for those chapters in 1970; namely, \$1,770,424 for chapter II, \$2,821,548 for chapter III, and \$1,419,874 for chapter IV;

(5) To approve no new provisional posts for 1972 but to approve the continuation into 1972 of such posts provided for in 1971 and not converted into established posts.

26. At the 1454th meeting, the representative of Saudi Arabia introduced certain amendments (A/C.5/L.1067) to the draft resolution of the Soviet Union (A/C.5/L.1065) which he stated were primarily intended to make it more flexible by giving the Secretary-General discretionary powers, after consultation with the Controller, to increase staff resources in 1972 if he felt it was imperative to do so and provided the increase did not exceed the amount of new posts he had proposed in his estimates for 1972. The amendments of Saudi Arabia also proposed; inter alia, to modify the proposal made by the Soviet Union to discontinue all provisional posts by calling instead for an "approximate annual 5 per cent elimination of the present staff, for a period of three years, without undue hardship if possible, to be achieved by the pooling of professional and secretarial work in departments, where feasible".

27. At the 1445th meeting the delegation of the Soviet Union in proposing certain amendments to its draft resolution (A/C.5/L.1065) stated that it did so after taking note of the concern expressed by some delegations that its adoption would be detrimental to the implementation of the economic and social programme for the Second United Nations Development Decade. The amended text of the draft resolution (A/C.5/L.1065/Rev.1) read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Noting the need for the introduction of greater restraining in the expenditure of the resources of States Members of the United Nations for administrative management purposes which, together with other measures, would help to create a sound financial basis for the work of the United Nations,

"Emphasizing that considerable opportunities exist for the successful implementation of economic and social programmes by improving the efficiency of the staff of the Secretariat of the United Nations, with better organization, improved leadership and the elimination of duplication,

"Decides:

(a) To maintain the manning table of the Secretariat of the United Nations at the 1971 level in 1972;

(b) To include in the 1972 budget appropriations for the retention of provisional staff engaged by the Secretariat before 15 November 1971;

(c) To discontinue in future, with effect from 1 January 1972, the financing of all new posts for provisional staffing requirements;

(d) To provide that appropriations under chapter II (Temporary assistance for meetings), chapter III (Other temporary assistance) and chapter IV (Overtime and night differential) requested by the Secretary-General in the budget estimates for 1972 (A/8406), representing a total of \$US7,625,000, should be reduced by 20 per cent, the reduction to be distributed among the three headings by the Secretary-General on the basis of practical considerations;

(e) To request the Secretary-General to organize the work of the existing staff of the Secretariat and the secretariats of the regional economic commissions in such a manner that the measures incumbent upon the Secretariat in connexion with the implementation of the Second Development Decade can be carried out in full."

The amendments proposed by Saudi Arabia (A/C.5/L.1067) to draft resolution A/C.5/L.1065 were not incorporated in the revised text of the draft resolution. 28. At the same meeting, the delegation of the United States announced that in order to meet the view of those delegations which felt that the retrenchment proposed in paragraph 4 of its proposal should apply to individual experts and consultants rather than to temporary assistance in general, paragraph 4 had been amended to read as follows:

"To appropriate for 1972 for chapters II, III and IV of section 3 the same amounts of money as were expended for those chapters in 1970; namely, \$1,770,424 for chapter II, \$2,821,548 for chapter III and \$1,419,874 for chapter IV. In reducing chapter III by \$1,155,452, an attempt should be made to apply 65 per cent of the total reduction to 'individual experts and consultants'."

29. Many delegations expressed serious reservations concerning the two proposals before the Committee, i.e. that of the Soviet Union and that of the United States. These delegations saw no link between the level of budget expenditure and the financial crisis. It was their opinion that, as was evident from the information furnished by the Secretariat at the request of delegations regarding the administrative and financial implications of the two proposals, any reductions beyond those already recommended by the Advisory Committee would accomplish nothing more than to seriously affect the work programme of the Organization and hamper the objectives and achievements of the Second United Nations Development Decade.

30. Some delegations were concerned with the effect of the United States proposals of the three new posts requested for the establishment of the French-Language Unit in the Press and Publications Division which were intended to respond to a request expressed by the Fifth Committee^{6/} during the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly after the Administrative Management Service (AMS) had completed its survey of the Office of Public Information (OPI). The proposal put forward by the United States would exclude those posts since they had not been recommended by AMS. In reply to this concern, the representative of the Secretary-General explained that following the survey of OPI, the Controller and AMS had recognized that the posts in question would be necessary. The delegations commenting on the matter noted that the three posts which had been approved for the French-language Unit would not be affected by the proposal in paragraph (1) of the United States proposal.

31. At the 1458th meeting, the delegations of the Soviet Union and the United States did not press for a vote on their proposals in view of the appeals addressed to them by some delegations in the course of the discussion. Many delegations expressed their appreciation for the spirit of co-operation and understanding shown by both delegations.

^{6/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 73, document A/8099, paras.89-92.

32. The recommendation of the Advisory Committee for an appropriation of \$92,809,200 under section 3, Salaries and wages, was approved by 68 votes to 10, with 1 abstention.

Section 15. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

33. During the first reading of the estimates for 1972 under section 15, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, at the 1463rd meeting of the Committee, some delegations requested additional information on the arrangements covering overhead costs relating to the technical co-operation activities of the International Trade Centre.

34. Some delegations called attention to and requested clarification of paragraph 15.68 under section 15 of the budget estimates for 1972 (A/8406, Vol. II) wherein the Secretary-General had stated that in light of an agreement reached between the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to increase the budget of the International Trade Centre so that the Centre could provide the necessary supporting services for implementing projects assigned by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), no appropriation was being requested for that purpose in 1972. One of these delegations commented that it was indispensable that the Centre should continue to receive a part of the overhead costs allocated to the United Nations for the execution of extra-budgetary projects.

35. Replying to the questions raised regarding the arrangements covering the sharing of overhead costs relating to the Centre's technical co-operation activities, the representative of the Secretary-General explained that in the past the United Nations had, under procedures established by the General Assembly, received the entire amount paid to it by the UNDP covering overhead costs relating to technical co-operation activities and credited this amount to the organization's income sections. The corresponding expenditures associated with implementing the technical assistance projects were provided for in the regular budget and were thus an offset against the overhead income. In 1971, an amount of \$50,000 was included in the United Nations regular budget for the Centre, representing the estimated share of overhead costs accruing to it in connexion with UNDP technical assistance projects implemented by the Centre. This provision was not repeated in the 1972 estimates because at the time the estimates were prepared it was not known what new UNDP procedures regarding overhead costs might be adopted by the Governing Council. Since then, the Governing Council of UNDP had approved a procedure for reimbursing overhead costs relating to both Special Fund and technical assistance projects at a

rate of 13 per cent of project costs paid out in 1972, i.e. a single percentage would apply for all projects and the overhead costs would be included in the various project budgets. An amount would be set aside for reimbursement of such costs directly to UNCTAD and the overhead costs of such projects would no longer appear in the United Nations regular budget as a credit to income. A fair and equitable method of sharing overhead reimbursements between UNCTAD, the Trade Centre and the United Nations would be established based upon the various services provided by each in implementing projects.

36. In reply to the question regarding the agreement mentioned in paragraph 15.68 of the budget estimates for 1972 (A/8406, Vol. II), the Secretary-General of UNCTAD stated that it would have been more accurate to say that, given the circumstances and, in particular, the current revisions in UNDP overhead procedures, the Director-General of GATT and the Secretary-General of UNCTAD had arrived at a provisional understanding to include in the Centre's budget for 1972 the services necessary for implementing UNDP projects. No appropriation was being requested for 1972 under the heading of overhead costs for the above reason. The matter would, however, need to be re-examined in 1972, when it was hoped that UNDP might agree to assume a larger share of the overhead costs.

Section 16. United Nations Industrial Development
Organization

37. During the first reading of section 16, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), at the 1474th meeting, the representative of Austria appeared before the Committee to report on the progress made in the construction of the provisional headquarters for UNIDO as well as on the planning of permanent headquarters for UNIDO and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) which includes construction of a conference centre.

38. Concerning the provisional headquarters of UNIDO, the representative of Austria stated that the continuing growth of UNIDO had made it necessary to put a second office building at its disposal which will be located next to the presently occupied building. Work on the second building was expected to terminate by the third quarter of 1972 and would provide for about 200 persons.

39. As regards the planning and construction of the permanent headquarters for UNIDO and IAEA, after thorough consultations with the two organizations, the Austrian Government and the City of Vienna had decided to select for execution the project submitted by the Austrian architect, Staber. In view of the importance and size of the project the Austrian Government and the City of Vienna jointly established a company whose purpose it would be to carry out this project efficiently and within the shortest time possible. Subsequently, the Austrian Government, in agreement with the City of Vienna, decided on the size of the project.

40. Accordingly, the Austrian authorities will, at their own expense, provide UNIDO with office space to accommodate 1,813 persons as of 1977; 85 per cent will be accommodated in the headquarters building and the remaining 15 per cent in the common service area or in the separate conference area. Further accommodation will be provided for 453 more persons in order to take into account a possible 5 per cent increase in staff per year during the period from 1970 to 1981. A similar amount of office space would be made available to IAEA. Thus, by 1981, the Austrian Government and the City of Vienna would be providing UNIDO and IAEA with office space to accommodate more than 4,500 persons. The representative of Austria stated that, upon completion of the building project, which would be twice the size

of that originally offered by his Government, the Government of Austria would consider its obligations towards the United Nations in this regard as being fulfilled and terminated.

41. Several delegations took the floor in order to convey to the Austrian Government, through its representative, their thanks for the excellent contribution it had made to the United Nations Organization. The Fifth Committee decided to express its sincere gratitude and appreciation to the Government of Austria for its generosity and for the efficient manner in which it had undertaken the establishment of the provisional premises for UNIDO and the planning and construction of the permanent premises for UNIDO and IAEA.

Honorarium of the Chairman of the Advisory Committee
on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

42. The question of the increase in the honorarium of the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions was discussed in the Fifth Committee at its 1442nd and 1443rd meetings. The Secretary-General, in his report (A/C.5/1365), recommended that the honorarium of the Chairman of the Advisory Committee be increased from \$5,000 to \$25,000 net a year beginning in 1972, provided the Chairman is not actively engaged on behalf of his Government or other body. In making this recommendation, the Secretary-General had taken into consideration the views expressed by several delegations in the Fifth Committee during the twenty-fifth session and of the then Chairman of the Advisory Committee^{7/} to the effect that the honorarium should adequately reflect the considerable responsibilities attaching to the post, the increased workload of the Committee and the necessity of maintaining its independent and objective character.

43. The Advisory Committee, in paragraph 7 of its related report (A/8408/Add.3), concluded that the Secretary-General's recommendation could be regarded as reasonable, on the understanding that the Chairman would not be actively engaged on behalf of his Government or other body, that he would at all times give first priority to the work of the Advisory Committee and that he would not accept other assignments which might impair his objectivity.

44. In the course of the discussion on this subject, one delegation expressed certain reservations regarding the desirability of such an increase. It was the opinion of this delegation that the independent character of the Advisory Committee would be undermined if its Chairman were to receive an honorarium which had been equated with the salaries of the top echelons of the Secretariat staff. Moreover, although it was doubtlessly true that the work of the Advisory Committee had increased over the years, it was still of a sessional nature; there had been no qualitative change. Furthermore, if a decision was taken to increase the honorarium to such an extent it might create a precedent for other bodies whose members received similar emoluments. In the opinion of this delegation the question required further study. Other delegations concurred in these views. Attention was also called to the serious financial situation in which the Organization found itself and to the urgent need for economy.

^{7/} ibid., agenda item 79, document A/8265, paras. 11 and 12.

45. Other delegations, however, pointed out that the Chairman of the Advisory Committee was not appointed by the Secretary-General and was independent of the Secretariat. There could be no question of jeopardizing his independence and integrity. The proviso that he should not be actively engaged on behalf of his Government or any other body was an important one; it tended to ensure his independence and integrity. The Judges of the International Court of Justice received similar emoluments without there being any doubt cast on their integrity and independence. Taking into account the steadily expanding workload and the qualifications and experience required for the Chairmanship of the Advisory Committee, the recommended increase was in their opinion reasonable. The payment proposed, which was considerably less than the emoluments of the top echelons of the Secretariat, was an honorarium and could not be regarded as a salary. The view was also expressed that the position of the Chairman was a unique one and any decision taken on the honorarium did not necessarily create a precedent for other similar cases which should be decided on their own merits.

46. At the 1442nd meeting, a proposal made by the representative of Argentina that a decision on the matter in question be deferred until the twenty-seventh session was rejected by a vote of 49 to 18, with 10 abstentions.

47. At the same meeting the representative of Belgium proposed that the Committee might include in its report to the General Assembly a statement to the effect that its decision should be regarded as a sui generis case in view of the very special functions of the Chairman of the Advisory Committee.

48. At its 1443rd meeting the Committee adopted, by 47 votes to 14, with 17 abstentions, the proposal that the honorarium of the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions should be increased from \$5,000 to \$25,000 net per annum effective 1 January 1972.

49. The Committee also adopted, without objection, the recommendations of the Advisory Committee contained in paragraph 8 of its report (A/8408/Add.3) defining the circumstances in which a subsistence allowance is payable to the Chairman (see para. 151, draft resolution I).

50. At the same meeting, and without objection, the Committee agreed to include in its report the opinion that, in view of the special character of the functions of the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, the present decision in respect of the Chairman's honorarium should not be considered as setting a precedent.

Arrangements concerning emoluments and pensions of members of
the International Court of Justice

51. At its 1438th meeting, on 25 October 1971, the Committee considered the reports of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/1364) and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/8408/Add.2) on proposed increases in the emoluments and pensions of the Judges of the International Court of Justice.

52. After a short discussion on the comparability of the salaries of members of the International Court of Justice with those of national Supreme Court Judges or their equivalent, the Committee decided, by a vote of 72 to 9, to adopt the recommendations of the Advisory Committee, which consisted of certain modifications to the proposals made by the Secretary-General. The Committee recommended for adoption by the General Assembly a draft resolution which would give effect to those proposals (see para. 151, draft resolution II).

Programme of major maintenance of and improvements to the Palais des Nations,
Geneva and extension of the Palais des Nations

53. At its 1465th and 1466th meetings, the Committee considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/1390 and Corr.1) on the progress of the programme of major maintenance and improvements to the Palais des Nations, Geneva as well as his report (A/C.5/1389 and Corr.1) on the extension of the Palais des Nations. The comments of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions relevant to both matters were contained in document A/8408/Add.10.

54. As regards the programme of major maintenance and improvements to the Palais des Nations the Secretary-General in his sixth progress report on this programme (A/C.5/1390 and Corr.1), explained that although the cost of this programme, as approved by the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session^{8/} had been estimated at \$6,353,847, because of the revaluation during 1971 of the Swiss franc in relation to the United States dollar, it was now estimated at \$6,773, 847, an increase of \$420,000. In order to finance the additional United States dollar cost resulting from the revaluation of the Swiss franc, the Secretary-General proposed that the annual appropriation for the years 1972-1974

^{8/} Ibid., agenda item 73, document A/8099.

be increased by \$140,000 per year. Accordingly, the annual appropriations would amount to \$1,238,000 in lieu of the instalments of \$1,098,000 which had been previously authorized. Should further changes occur in the rate of exchange these figures would have to be further revised.

55. The Advisory Committee in paragraph 7 of its related report (A/8408/Add.10) concurred in the proposal of the Secretary-General and suggested that the General Assembly (a) authorize the Secretary-General to continue with the programme, at an estimated cost of \$6,773,847 and (b) authorize an appropriation of \$1,238,000 under section 7, chapter VII of the budget for 1972, instead of the \$1,098,000 as previously authorized and included in the initial estimates for 1972. Accordingly, further annual appropriations of \$1,238,000 would be needed in 1973 and 1974 to finance the balance of the programme.

56. The report of the Secretary-General on the extension of the Palais des Nations (A/C.5/1389 and Corr.1 and 2) was the third since the General Assembly approved the construction project in its resolution 2488 (XXIII). In his report the Secretary-General stated that the construction work had progressed more slowly than he had expected when he had reported to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session.^{2/} It now appeared reasonable to forecast that part of the new conference facilities would be operational late in the summer of 1972 and that the whole of the extension should be operational by the middle of 1973. The Secretary-General attributed the delay mainly to manpower shortage in Geneva. The original estimate approved by the General Assembly for this project in resolution 2488 (XXIII) was \$22 million. The Secretary-General was now submitting revised estimates in a total amount of \$29.4 million. In paragraphs 19-25 of his report (A/C.5/1389 and Corr.1 and 2) he explained the reason for the net increase of \$7.4 million in the estimates and in part III of the report, he set out in detail his proposals for revising the financing arrangements for the project.

57. In its related report (A/8408/Add.10), the Advisory Committee expressed its concern at the steady rise in the cost of the project since it had first been approved. It observed that although certain circumstances, such as rising prices which increased the cost of the project, were beyond the control of the Secretary-General, it was nevertheless convinced that some of the cost increases now foreseen

^{2/} Ibid., document A/C.5/1331.

might have been avoided or minimized if greater vigilance had been exercised in the execution of the project and contracts. Moreover, the Advisory Committee was not convinced that the latest target date for the completion of the project as well as the latest cost estimate could be regarded as final since experience suggested that the possibility of further delays and, consequently, further cost increases could not be ruled out. Accordingly, the Advisory Committee in paragraph 23 of its report (A/8408/Add.10) suggested to the General Assembly the creation in Geneva of a small ad hoc committee to review the progress of work and to advise the Secretary-General on any special problems, particularly those which might have a bearing on the cost estimates currently before the Assembly.

58. In light of the increase in the estimated cost of the project, the Advisory Committee recommended acceptance of the Secretary-General's proposal that the budgetary appropriation for 1972 for the extension of the Palais be increased from \$1.5 million to \$2.5 million. With regard to the financing arrangements for repayment of the loan to the Swiss authorities, the Advisory Committee concluded that it would be to the interest of Member States if the repayment were spread over 10 years instead of over 5 years as recommended by the Secretary-General, and it recommended that amortization should begin in 1975 rather than in 1973 and continue until 1984. Finally, the Advisory Committee, bearing in mind its reservations in paragraph 19 (b) of its report (A/8408/Add.14) concerning the propriety of increasing the fees of architects and engineers as a consequence of the increase in the cost of the building as was being contemplated by the Secretary-General, recommended that the General Assembly approve the continuation of the construction project within the total of the new revised estimates as proposed by the Secretary-General.

59. At the 1465th meeting the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Deputy Director-General of the United Nations Office at Geneva replied to questions raised by some delegations on this subject.

60. At its 1466th meeting the Committee took the following decisions:

(a) Extension of the Palais des Nations, Geneva

The Committee approved by 61 votes to none, with 7 abstentions, the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in paragraphs 25 and 26 of its report (A/8408/Add.10) and agreed to the suggestion contained in paragraph 23 concerning the creation of an ad hoc informal committee in Geneva (see para. 151, draft resolution III).

(b) Programme of major maintenance of and improvements to the Palais des Nations, Geneva

The Committee approved by 61 votes to none, with 9 abstentions, the suggestions contained in paragraph 7 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/8408/Add.10) and drew attention to the observations of the Advisory Committee in paragraphs 4-6 of the same report (see para. 151, draft resolution IV).

United Nations Building in Santiago, Chile

61. The report of the Secretary-General on this subject (A/C.5/1396) dealt with: (a) the proposed construction of an additional United Nations building in Santiago, Chile (b) the construction of a separate building for the Documents Research Center, and (c) the programme of modification and improvement to the existing premises in Santaago. The comments of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions relevant to these matters were contained in document A/8408/Add.11.

62. In accordance with the terms of General Assembly resolution 2746 (XXV) the Secretary-General presented revised proposals and cost estimates for the construction of a new building to meet the needs of the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) and the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning. The revised plan described by the Secretary-General in his report (A/C.5/1396) excluded the original intention of providing accommodation for the Documents Research Center for which it was now proposed to erect a separate building with funds provided by the Government of the Netherlands. Additionally, the idea of providing a library and cafeteria in the new building was also dropped as had various architectural features which did not contribute to the basic purpose of the project. It was the intention of the Secretary-General that the new

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building should be used by the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning, at least in the initial stages. The Secretary-General estimated the total cost of the project to be \$1,935,000 but, bearing in mind experience with other construction projects that were undertaken during periods of inflation and rising prices, added a substantial contingency provision to the estimates and suggested that the total cost of the project over the three-year period required for its completion would likely reach \$2.5 million.

63. The Advisory Committee, in paragraph 10 of its report (A/8408/Add.11), taking account of the origin and nature of the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning, as set out in the annex to its report, believed that the question of the future of the Institute and responsibility for its accommodation should be decided before a final decision was taken to proceed with the proposed construction. The Advisory Committee recommended, therefore, that the General Assembly seek the views of the competent organs (ECLA, the Economic and Social Council and the United Nations Development Programme) in this regard. The Advisory Committee also suggested that the General Assembly might wish to approve the provision of \$500,000 requested by the Secretary-General under section 7, chapter III of the 1972 budget estimates for this purpose, and empower the Advisory Committee to authorize a start in the project before the twenty-seventh session of the Assembly should it be the view of the competent organs that the Institute should be continued and that ECLA should continue to provide it with accommodation.

64. As regards the construction for the Documents Research Center, the Advisory Committee recommended that the Secretary-General proceed with the construction, but noted that it would not favour a request for funds for this purpose from the regular budget and that the actual expenses involved should be limited to the generous donation from the Government of the Netherlands.

65. Concerning the programme of modification and improvement to the existing United Nations building in Santiago, the Secretary-General reported that it would be largely completed by the end of 1971 and that the few remaining projects would be completed during 1972. The programme was originally estimated to cost \$1,328,500, but the actual cost was considerably less. In 1970, the Secretary-General surrendered an amount of \$250,000 that had been approved and now estimated that, of the \$121,150, which would remain unspent at the end of 1971, only

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\$71,150 would be needed during 1972. The Advisory Committee noted the Secretary-General's intention to surrender the balance of \$50,000 and recommended that he be authorized to carry forward the amount of \$71,150 to 1972.

66. One delegation voiced its objection to the appropriation of funds for the construction of the new building which was, in its initial stages, to house the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning until the results of the study recommended by the Advisory Committee in paragraph 10 of its report (A/8408/Add.11) appeared before the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session.

67. At its 1466th meeting, the Fifth Committee decided by 72 votes to 1, with 1 abstention, to recommend to the General Assembly that it concur in the recommendations of the Advisory Committee as contained in paragraphs 10-12 of its report (A/8408/Add.11) and that it authorize the Secretary-General to carry forward into 1972 the unencumbered balance of the funds provided in 1971 for the programme of modification and improvement to the existing premises (see para. 151, resolution V).

United Nations accommodation in Bangkok and
Addis Ababa

68. At its 1465th meeting, the Committee considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/1392) on United Nations accommodations in Bangkok, Thailand and in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The comments of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions relevant to both subjects were contained in document A/8408/Add.8.

69. The General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session authorized the Secretary-General to proceed with the construction of new premises for the Economic Commission for Africa in Addis Ababa and for the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East in Bangkok^{10/} in accordance with the proposal in his reports on these matters^{11/} and the related recommendations of the Advisory Committee.^{12/}

^{10/} General Assembly resolution 2745 (XXV) of 17 December 1970.

^{11/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 73, document A/C.5/1325, paras. 21 and 22, and document A/C.5/1328, paras. 17 and 18.

^{12/} Ibid., Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 8, document A/8008/Add.12, paras. 27-36.

The report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/1392) was concerned with the progress achieved on these construction projects during 1971.

70. In his report (A/C.5/1392) the Secretary-General stated that work on both projects was some months behind schedule and that expenditures during 1971 for both projects was likely to be about one sixth of the appropriation approved by the General Assembly. Nevertheless, the Secretary-General expected that, barring major unforeseen problems, construction at both sites would be finished by the end of 1973 as planned.

71. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, in paragraph 3 of its report (A/8408/Add.8) expressed the belief that the Secretary-General would have to proceed very vigorously in the coming year if the target date for completion was to be met and that, in view of rising prices, this was a matter of great importance if the cost estimates were not to be exceeded.

72. One delegation paid tribute to the generosity shown by Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia in transferring to the United Nations the title to the existing buildings occupied by the United Nations at Addis Ababa, to the lands on which they stood and to an additional plot of land for new construction.

73. The Fifth Committee decided, without objection, to recommend to the General Assembly that it take note of the observations of the Advisory Committee as contained in paragraph 3 of its report (A/8408/Add.8), that it agree to modify the schedule of budgetary payments for the two projects endorsed in resolution 2745 (XXV) and that it approve the new schedule of financing the projects as set forth in paragraph 4 of the report of the Advisory Committee (A/8408/Add.8) (see para. 151, draft resolution VI).

Headquarters accommodation

74. The subject of Headquarters accommodation was discussed at the 1443rd, 1444th, 1445th, 1461st and 1466th meetings of the Fifth Committee, during the period from 29 October to 30 November 1972.

75. Under paragraph 1 of its resolution 2618 (XXIV), the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to proceed with the execution of a project for new construction and major alterations to existing premises at United Nations Headquarters in New York. The cost of the project, exclusive of the value of the land, which was to be donated by the City of New York, was estimated at \$80 million and the share to be borne by the United Nations budget was not to exceed a maximum of \$25 million to be spread over a period of 10 years beginning in 1971. An appropriate contribution from the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Children's Fund, which would be occupying office space in the new construction, was envisaged. The remainder of the funds required were expected to be met through contributions and donations. During the discussion of the project in the Fifth Committee at the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly, the representative of the United States stated that if the General Assembly would endorse the project in question, the Congress of the United States would be requested to authorize and appropriate in respect of 1972 a contribution not to exceed \$20 million.^{13/} The Mayor of the City of New York had also authorized an announcement that he would seek a contribution to match that of the Federal Government.

76. In a report on the subject of Headquarters accommodation (A/C.5/1381), the Secretary-General informed the General Assembly that it had not been possible to complete the financial package envisaged to implement the construction project in question. Pledges of financial support for all parts of the package had been received, except for the contribution of \$20 million which it had been hoped would be received from the United States. The Secretary-General had been advised by the Permanent Representative of the United States that although the United States Congress had authorized the appropriation of such an amount, it had not in fact

^{13/} Ibid., Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 74, document A/7916, para. 136.

appropriated the necessary funds. It appeared to the Secretary-General that, under the circumstances, the plan which had been approved by the General Assembly, was unlikely to be implemented. Meanwhile, the \$2 million which had been appropriated under the regular budget for this purpose in 1971 would not be utilized nor would the \$1 million requested in its initial estimates for 1972 be pressed for appropriation, except as the General Assembly might agree or direct.

77. The question of the construction project at Headquarters was first raised during the course of the Committee's consideration of the supplementary estimates for 1971 in connexion with the \$2 million which had been appropriated for that purpose but had not been utilized. At its 1445th meeting the Committee had decided to reject a proposal to surrender the amount in question (see A/8564, para. 10).

78. In the course of the discussion on Headquarters accommodation, many delegations were concerned with the fact that the Secretary-General had not put before the General Assembly any concrete alternative proposals for its consideration. It was also pointed out by these delegations that the studies called for in paragraphs 3 and 4 of resolution 2618 (XXIV) concerning the optimum distribution of Secretariat functions and the possibility and desirability of relocating all or certain units of the United Nations had not been presented to the present session as was called for.

79. The representative of the Secretary-General stated that there had not been time for the Secretary-General to formulate any definite alternatives since until just recently, it was hoped that the necessary financing for the project would be forthcoming. The studies called for in resolution 2618 (XXIV) would not be completed until the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly.

80. Some delegations queried whether the decision of the United States Congress was final or could be subject to modification or reversal. The representative of the United States replied that it was not possible to give an authoritative answer to that question at this time.

81. Other delegations expressed their opposition to any further construction in New York. They considered that New York City was not a suitable location for expansion of the United Nations; construction costs were constantly increasing, the cost of living was too high and there existed in the City adverse conditions for the functioning of some of the missions of Member States. Some delegations were

of the opinion that it would be more suitable to think in terms of relocating some of the units of the Organization to Europe or to other locations other than New York.

82. At the 1459th meeting of the Committee, the delegation of Brazil introduced the following draft resolution (A/C.5/L.1063) on behalf of the delegations of Argentina, Brazil, Canada, India, Iraq, Kenya, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan and Uruguay:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 2618 (XXIV) of 17 December 1969 on new construction and major alterations at the United Nations Headquarters,

"Noting the reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/8408) and of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/1381) on this matter to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session,

"Noting with regret that there are no prospects at the present time for the execution of the projected new construction and major alterations to existing premises at United Nations Headquarters as authorized by resolution 2618 (XXIV),

"Recognizing that the space shortage at Headquarters, as well as at many other major United Nations locations grows continuously more acute,

"1. Decides to defer the question of new construction and major alterations at Headquarters until the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly,

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to undertake a detailed and comprehensive study of the situation created by the shortage of space at Headquarters, including the prospects of executing the project referred to in resolution 2618 (XXIV), and to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session, together with the concrete proposals and recommendations he might consider appropriate to meet that situation in the light of any new development,

"3. Further requests the Secretary-General to present to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session, in a detailed and comprehensive manner, the studies mentioned in operative paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of resolution 2618 (XXIV), which were to be submitted at the twenty-sixth session."

83. The representative of Brazil stated that the sponsors of the draft resolution agreed with the many delegations which felt that a decision at the present stage in such a complex matter would be premature and likely to run counter to the best interests of the Organization. Their aim was to ascertain facts and secure

information with a view to determining the best among the many possible courses which might be open to the Organization so as to meet the serious problems posed by the growing shortage of space at Headquarters and elsewhere.

84. At the 1461st meeting, the delegation of Cuba introduced the following draft resolution (A/C.5/L.1064/Rev.1) on behalf of the delegations of Algeria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Equatorial Guinea, Mongolia, Poland, Syrian Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania and Upper Volta.

"The General Assembly,

"Considering the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/1381), in which he informed the General Assembly that it had not been possible to complete the financial arrangements to carry out the work on the expansion of premises at United Nations Headquarters in New York, provided for in paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 2618 (XXIV),

"Taking into account the statements made by the representative of the United States of America during the consideration of this matter at the 1443rd and 1444th meetings of the Fifth Committee and in the letter of 20 September (mentioned in document A/C.5/1381) addressed to the Secretary-General by the Permanent Representative of the United States,

"Noting that the United Nations alone is not in a position to bear all the costs entailed in the project for expansion of the buildings at Headquarters in New York,

"Considering that postponement of the work of expansion would involve an appreciable increase in building costs, should financial resources for that work be available in the future, and, consequently, would create major financial difficulties for the United Nations and lead to a considerable increase in the contributions of Member States,

"Taking into account the fact that the Government of the host country, the United Nations and other agencies within the United Nations system participated in the financing arrangements set out in document A/C.5/1246,

"1. Decides to rescind paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 2618 (XXIV) because they are inapplicable;

"2. Decides to delete from the budget of the United Nations the items in section 7 pertaining to new construction and expansion of premises at Headquarters, New York;

"3. Decides further that the appropriation of \$2 million made for that purpose in the budget for the financial year 1971 should be transferred and

used for any work required on the premises of other United Nations offices outside New York City and that the section on new construction for 1972 should be reduced;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, at its twenty-seventh session, the study and inquiry requested of him in paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of resolution 2618 (XXIV);

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the text of this resolution to the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and to the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)."

85. The representative of Cuba stated that it was the opinion of the sponsors of the draft resolution that paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 2618 (XXIV) were now inoperative as a result of the lack of implementation of the project in question and, therefore, should be rescinded. Furthermore, since the project in New York was not likely to be carried out it seemed logical to the sponsors to transfer the \$2 million appropriated for that purpose in 1971 to finance construction of United Nations premises outside New York City. It also seemed proper that the General Assembly bring the situation to the attention of UNDP and UNICEF since they had entered into commitments for the project and the proposed draft resolution (A/C.5/L.1064/Rev.1) would at least enable the two bodies to take decisions to use the funds that had been intended for the Headquarters construction project for assistance to developing countries.

86. During the first reading of section 7 at the 1466th meeting of the Committee, the representative of the United States of America proposed that the \$2 million appropriated for 1971 under section 7 for the proposed new construction at Headquarters should be applied to the 1972 estimates under section 7, and that the sum of \$1 million allocated for that purpose in the 1972 estimates be deleted. The representative of the United States stated that this seemed to his delegation to be the best course since the new construction in New York evidently could not begin in 1972. The proposals made by the United States were similar to those in paragraphs 2 and 3 of draft resolution A/C.5/L.1064/Rev.1 which was before the Committee for its consideration but, the representative stated, were being submitted separately since his delegation could not support the intention of that draft resolution to bar new construction in New York in the future.

87. At its 1466th meeting the Fifth Committee decided, by 39 votes to 20, with 11 abstentions, to adopt draft resolution A/C.5/L.1063 which had been sponsored by 11 Member States (see para. 151, draft resolution VII). Following its decision in draft resolution A/C.5/L.1063, the Committee rejected by 36 votes to 27, with 9 abstentions, a proposal by the delegation of Cuba, supported by other delegations, that draft resolution A/C.5/L.1064/Rev.1 also be put to the vote.

88. The Committee also adopted, by 42 votes to 5, with 19 abstentions, the proposal of the United States that the amount of \$1 million included in the 1972 estimates under section 7, chapter I, be eliminated and that the amount of \$2 million which remained unspent in that chapter in the 1971 appropriations be applied to chapters II to V of section 7 in the 1972 estimates.

Commemorative mural to the World Youth Assembly

89. At the 1466th meeting of the Fifth Committee the representative of Saudi Arabia introduced a draft resolution (A/C.5/L.1071) the operative paragraphs of which read as follows:

"1. Decides that a mural be painted to commemorate the World Youth Assembly at the United Nations Headquarters in New York;

"2. Decides that the cost of such a mural shall be financed from the surplus voluntary funds of the World Youth Assembly, within the maximum amount of \$10,000."

90. During the discussion on the Saudi Arabian proposal, the view was expressed by many delegations that it would have been preferable to use the surplus funds of the World Youth Assembly for the United Nations International School (UNIS) or the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), both of which were concerned with youth and both of which were badly in need of funds, rather than for a mural. Some delegations questioned the Fifth Committee's competence to decide on the disposal of the surplus funds which had been contributed for the World Youth Assembly on a voluntary basis.

91. Other delegations expressed the view that the participation of youth in solving contemporary social and economic problems should be encouraged. The World Youth Assembly had been a step in the right direction and the proposed mural would serve to associate the United Nations with that segment of the world population which was soon to assume responsibility for it.

92. Oral amendments to the preambular paragraphs of draft resolution A/C.5/L.1071 were proposed by Indonesia and accepted by the representative of Saudi Arabia.

93. At its 1466th meeting, the Committee decided to adopt draft resolution A/C.5/L.1071, as orally amended, by 27 votes to 19, with 32 abstentions (see para. 151, draft resolution VIII).

Review and reappraisal of United Nations
information policies and activities

94. At the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly, the Fifth Committee, after discussion of the report of the Secretary-General on the review and reappraisal of United Nations information policies,^{14/} had decided to defer further consideration of the matter until the twenty-sixth session.^{15/}

95. The Fifth Committee now had before it a revised version of the report on the review and reappraisal of United Nations information policies and activities (A/C.5/1320/Rev.1) as well as an addendum to the report consisting of four annexes (A/C.5/1320/Rev.1/Add.1). The addendum was submitted in response to the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, contained in its report on the budget estimates for 1972.^{16/} After consideration of the Secretary-General's report (A/C.5/1320/Rev.1) during its summer session in 1971, the Advisory Committee suggested that the General Assembly should be provided with (a) the details of the financial implications of the revised report, (b) information regarding the estimated additional volume of output which the Office of Public Information (OPI) would hope to achieve should its request for additional revisions be granted, and (c) additional information regarding the proposed work programme and procedure of the regional production bureau which the Secretary-General had contemplated to establish in Addis Ababa.

96. The Advisory Committee's observations on the cost estimates contained in A/C.5/1320/Rev.1/Add.1 were summarized in its report, A/8408/Add.4. In paragraph 3 of its report, the Advisory Committee states that in considering the reports of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/1320/Rev.1 and A/C.5/1320/Rev.1/Add.1) it proceeded on the basis that the questions of information policy raised by the Secretary-General therein were not within its competence and called for consideration by the General Assembly.

97. The discussion of this subject took place in the Fifth Committee during its 1447th, 1449th, 1450th-1454th, 1456th, 1458th, 1462nd, 1464th, 1467th-1469th meetings during the period from 3 November to 2 December 1971.

^{14/} Ibid., Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 73, document A/C.5/1320/Rev.1.

^{15/} Ibid., document A/8099, paras. 108-114.

^{16/} Ibid., Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 8 (A/8408), paras. 51-54.

98. The report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/1320/Rev.1) consisted of four main parts: a reappraisal statement of the philosophy underlying the mandate of the Office of Public Information (OPI) and the principles governing its activities; an analysis of its organization and current activities; conclusions reached as a result of the analysis, translated into a programme of action comprising several suggestions and cost estimates related to the suggestions; and a succinct summary of the main conclusions reached and recommendations made in the foregoing parts of the report.

99. In the course of the discussion, three basic issues of principle evolved:

(a) was the Fifth Committee the competent organ to consider broad information policy with all its ramifications;

(b) did the terms of reference established for the Office of Public Information (OPI) by the General Assembly in its resolution 13 (I), of 1946 continue to be a valid and practical framework for United Nations information activities; and

(c) what was the essential role of OPI in disseminating information?

100. Some delegations expressed doubts regarding the competence of the Fifth Committee to deal with questions of substance relating to information activity. The Fifth Committee was essentially an administrative and budgetary body. The question of information policy was an important one in light of the crucial political role of information in the modern world. In the view of these delegations any decision on information policy should be taken only after the various competent political organs of the Organization had formulated their views on the role of OPI. The view was also expressed that the question of information policy might be considered by the General Assembly at its plenary meetings.

101. In an oral statement before the Committee at its 1449th meeting, the Assistant Secretary-General of the Office of Public Information, replying to the question of which organ had been dealing with United Nations information activities heretofore, explained that, in one sense, the Fifth Committee was the only organ responsible for the supervising and pronouncing upon OPI policies and activities. It was on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee that the General Assembly adopted resolution 13 (I) in 1946 which laid down the basic principles for United Nations information activities and defined the terms of reference of OPI; and it was again through the Fifth Committee that these principles were reaffirmed by the General Assembly in resolution 595 (VI) in 1952.

102. It was the view of a number of delegations that the Fifth Committee, having dealt with the question of information policy and activity from the beginning of the Organization, continued to be competent to do so. Such questions were of concern to a number of Committees and organs and the Fifth Committee, which was representative of all geographic and political interests would play a useful co-ordinating role. Moreover, it was pointed out by one delegation, the review and reappraisal of information policies and activities should be conducted in an atmosphere of calm and in a body such as the Fifth Committee which would be able to give weight to all aspects of the policies concerned.

103. At the 1447th meeting the delegation of Canada proposed a text^{17/} to be included in the present report which would request the Secretary-General to convene as soon as possible the Consultative Panel on United Nations Information Policies and Programmes, established under General Assembly resolution 1405 (XIV), in order to obtain advice on two recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/1320/Rev.1), namely the proposed acquisition and replacement programme for television, radio and photographic equipment and installations as well as on the proposed establishment of a regional production bureau in Addis Ababa. It was further suggested that the Secretary-General inform the Fifth Committee of the results of the consultations during the present session if practicable. It also noted that under paragraph 6 of resolution 1405 (XIV) the Secretary-General was requested to appoint, in consultation with the Governments of Member States, a panel of qualified persons representative of the various geographical areas and main cultures of the world. When the Panel was last convened in 1967 it consisted of the permanent representatives of 13 Member States.

104. A number of delegations commenting on the proposal of Canada to reactivate the Consultative Panel expressed reservations regarding its role and membership. The membership of the Panel should be increased to reflect the growth in membership and activities of the Organization, and it should be representative of the various geographic regions. Furthermore, its function should be to advise the Secretary-General on the implementation of information policy adopted by the General Assembly and not to give advice to the Assembly on what policy it should adopt. It was also the view of these delegations that the convening of the Panel should not postpone consideration of the Secretary-General's report by the Fifth Committee to another session. The view was expressed by some delegations that

^{17/} Appeared as a conference room paper.

the Panel should be reactivated in the near future. Other delegations took the view that it was unnecessary for the Panel to review the Secretary-General's report since the Secretary-General had stated therein that he had taken into account the views of the Member States as well as those of the Consultative Panel in preparing the original version of the report.

105. At the 1453rd meeting the delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics introduced the following draft resolution (A/C.5/L.1066):

"The Fifth Committee,

"Having heard the views of a number of representatives of States Members of the United Nations on the question of the "Review and reappraisal of United Nations information policies and activities" (A/C.5/1320/Rev.1) and the statements by the Assistant Secretary-General for Public Information,

"1. Requests the Secretary-General to convene the Consultative Panel on Public Information for the purpose of studying in depth the recommendations made in the report and of determining the extent to which they respond to the need to improve the information activities of the United Nations, and to submit his report to the Fifth Committee, taking account of the view of the above Panel;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Consultative Panel the summary records of the meetings of the Fifth Committee devoted to the report contained in document A/C.5/1320/Rev.1;

"3. Recommends that the Secretary-General, in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1405 (XIV), again review the composition of the Consultative Panel on Public Information to ensure that it reflect the present situation in the United Nations."

106. A number of delegations concurred in the view expressed by the Secretary-General in sub-paragraph 57 (i) of his report (A/C.5/1320/Rev.1) to the effect that the basic principles governing OPI as established by General Assembly resolution 13 (I) and 595 (VI) did not need to be revised, amended or enlarged.

107. Some delegations expressed the view that OPI should not aim to replace national news media in the dissemination of information on United Nations activities but should instead play a supporting role in that respect. The view was also expressed that since the resources available to the Organization were limited, OPI would do best to simply complement national and promote information needs. To go beyond that for the benefit of "activist" information policy would be tantamount to giving up its broad policy of objectivity.

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108. Many delegations concurred in the Secretary-General's interpretation of the role of OPI as expressed in paragraph 52 of his report (A/C.5/1320/Rev.1) wherein he stated that the basic directive of its policy must continue to be to tell the peoples of the world not what to think but what to think about.

109. It was pointed out by some delegations, however, that the Secretary-General had at the same time expressed the view that, in certain fields, where the Organization, as a whole, had taken a definitive and "action-oriented" stand, OPI should not restrict itself to merely neutral stances or statements; it should actively identify itself with those "universally approved causes and movements". A certain amount of flexibility was needed in the well-defined principles governing the information policies in order to take full account of the changing role of the United Nations and its family of organizations. The United Nations could no longer be satisfied to adopt a passive attitude which did not fully accord with the dynamic image which the Organization had assumed in many fields.

110. Many delegations expressed the view that the Office of Public Information had not done enough to promote and encourage the mobilization of public opinion in support of the Second United Nations Development Decade as requested under resolution 2567 (XXIV). In this connexion, delegations commented on the Centre for Economic and Social Information (CESI) which had been established in 1968 as an attempt to respond to the needs of the Second United Nations Development Decade by co-ordinating activities in that field. In sub-paragraph 261 (XV) of his report (A/C.5/1320/Rev.1) the Secretary-General asked the views of Member States on the desirability of transferring its activities, hitherto partially financed from the regular budget but to a larger extent by governmental voluntary contributions, to a more permanent place in the regular budget. Some delegations supported such an action but other delegations expressed the view that if CESI was to continue to do special information work it should be financed entirely by means of voluntary contributions.

111. Referring to the lack of clarity of CESI's position as indicated by the fact that it had been shifted back and forth between the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and OPI, one delegation commented that there existed a confusion as to who really controlled the Centre and what its relationship was to other sections of the United Nations. Furthermore, there was a good deal of useless duplication

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of efforts between CESI and other bodies concerned with economic and social developments such as UNDP, UNCTAD and UNIDO and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. CESI should receive policy directives and programme guidance from the Economic and Social Council and be completely integrated with OPI; OPI would thus be in a position to render better service in the economic and social fields.

112. Other delegations expressed the view that CESI should not be integrated with OPI but should rather keep its own identity. The view was expressed that OPI's sphere of competence was very general and should not exercise control over CESI which dealt specifically with the dissemination of information in the economic and social fields.

113. Regarding the Secretary-General's proposal to establish a regional production bureau in Addis Ababa, the Advisory Committee, in paragraph 8 of its report (A/8408/Add.4) expressed the view that a decision by the General Assembly on this proposal would be facilitated if it were to be provided with an indication of the views of those countries which the bureau would serve, as to the practicability of the bureau's suggested work programme and procedures, including its working relation with the information staff of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA). Delegations commenting on this proposal concurred with the observations of the Advisory Committee. One delegation observed that there was no justification for the establishment of such a bureau since it would be competing with the information unit already existing in ECA. Some delegations supported the proposal of Canada to the effect that the proposal be referred to the Consultative Panel if reactivated.

114. Some delegations commenting on the need to strengthen the information centres of OPI, expressed concern over the possibility that some of the Director posts in the information centres would be abolished and the duties incumbent upon them would be entrusted to UNDP regional representatives. These delegations were opposed to such action which would mean the elimination of information expertise in the field.

115. Considerable reference was made to the proposed acquisition and replacement programme for television, radio and photographic equipment and installations. Although it was generally recognized that the proper functioning of OPI was

closely related to the equipment it used and that it was desirable that it have new and up-to-date tools with which to work, the view prevailed that the present financial situation of the Organization did not lend itself to expenditure which was not absolutely essential and that it would be preferable to defer implementation of the programme.

116. The comments of delegations on the various subjects discussed in connexion with the review and reappraisal of United Nations information policies and activities, as well as the oral statements made before the Committee by the Under-Secretary-General for Administration and Management and the Assistant Secretary-General for the Office of Public Information are reflected in the summary records of the relevant Committee meetings.

117. At the 1456th meeting, the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania introduced the following draft resolution on behalf of the delegations of Algeria, Ethiopia, Ghana, Iran, Iraq, Kenya, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta and Zambia (A/C.5/L.1068).

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the review and reappraisal of United Nations information policies and activities 18/ and the related reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, 19/

"Reaffirming resolutions 13 (I) of 13 February 1946, 595 (VI) of 4 February 1952 and subsequent resolutions on public information in the United Nations,

"Bearing in mind that various United Nations bodies make recommendations on policy guidelines related to information in their area of concern,

"Reaffirming the importance of United Nations information centres,

"Stressing the need of maintaining uniformity in the implementation of information policies and guidelines,

"1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the review and reappraisal of United Nations information and activities;

"2. Decides that the basic principles laid down in resolution 13 (I) and reaffirmed in resolution 595 (VI) shall continue to be applied, subject

18/ A/C.5/1320/Rev.1 and Add.1.

19/ A/8408/Add.4.

to such directives as the General Assembly has already given or may give from time to time;

"3. Approves the Secretary-General's five-year programme of acquisition and replacement of equipment as contained in annex 1 of A/C.5/1320/Rev.1/Add.1;

"4. Endorses the proposals contained in sub-paragraphs 261 (iii), (iv), (viii), (x), (xii), (xiii) and (xiv) of the Secretary-General's report;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to appoint to the United Nations information centres highly qualified professional staff, who should give their undivided attention to the dissemination of information and the building of public support for United Nations activities, particularly in the economic, social and political fields;

"6. Requests the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts to eliminate any shortcomings that may persist in the formulation and execution of information programmes and activities, particularly in the economic and social fields;

"7. Further requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the Office of Public Information is allocated adequate resources to meet effectively additional needs of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization during the Second United Nations Development Decade;

"8. Requests the Secretary-General to take immediate steps to integrate the Centre for Economic and Social Information within the Office of Public Information and to reorganize the Office with a view to enabling it to carry out its mandate more effectively;

"9. Recommends to the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, when it considers at its thirteenth session the Administrator's proposal on Development Support Information Service, that it should entrust as much as possible of its information activities to the United Nations and other executing agencies;

"10. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session on the implementation of this resolution."

In introducing the draft resolution and explaining the views of the sponsors as reflected in the different paragraphs of the comprehensive resolution, the representative of Tanzania drew particular attention to the second preambular paragraph because it reaffirmed the early General Assembly enabling resolutions on public information in the United Nations, as well as the subsequent resolutions on the subject.

118. At the 1462nd meeting the representative of Tanzania introduced a revised text (A/C.5/L.1068/Rev.1) of the 14-Power draft resolution, the operative paragraphs of which read as follows:

"1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the review and reappraisal of United Nations information policies and activities;

"2. Decides that the basic principles laid down in resolution 13 (I) and confirmed in resolution 595 (VI) do not need to be revised, amended or enlarged and should continue to be applied, subject to such directives as the General Assembly has already given or may give from time to time;

"3. Approves the Secretary-General's proposals for the acquisition and replacement of equipment for 1972, as set out in annex I to document A/C.5/1320/Rev.1/Add.1, and decides to consider at its twenty-seventh session the balance of his programme of future acquisition and replacement;

"4. Endorses the proposals contained in sub-paragraphs 261 (iii), (iv), (viii), (x), (xii) and (xix) of the Secretary-General's report;

"5. Approves in principle the Secretary-General's proposal on the establishment of a regional production bureau and decides to consider all aspects of its implementation at its twenty-seventh session;

"6. Recommends that the Secretary-General in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1405 (XIV), should review the composition of the Consultative Panel on Public Information to ensure that it reflects the present situation in the United Nations;

"7. Requests the Secretary-General to appoint to the United Nations information centres highly qualified professional staff, who should give their undivided attention to the dissemination of information and the building of public support for United Nations activities, particularly in the economic, social and political fields;

"8. Requests the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts to eliminate any shortcomings that may persist in the formulation and execution of information programmes and activities, particularly in the economic and social fields;

"9. Further requests the Secretary-General to ensure that adequate resources are allocated to meet effectively additional needs of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization during the Second United Nations Development Decade;

"10. Takes note of the Secretary-General's statement of 16 November 1971 and requests him to take immediate steps to integrate the Centre for Economic and Social Information within the Office of Public Information and to

recognize the Office with a view to enabling it to carry out its mandate more effectively;

"11. Recommends to the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, when it considers at its thirteenth session the Administrator's proposal on Development Support Information Service, that it should entrust as much as possible of its information activities to the United Nations and other executing agencies;

"12. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution."

119. The representative of Tanzania explained that the revised text was an attempt to accommodate the views of many delegations. The oral amendments suggested by the delegations of Jordan and Colombia to paragraphs 1 and 5 of the draft resolution had not been accepted by the sponsors as they felt that the proposed wording did not add substantially to the text. Paragraph 6 had been rephrased to include a reference to the Consultative Panel on Public Information as orally suggested by India and supported by Italy. The new wording in the remaining paragraphs had been the outcome of protracted negotiations. As regards paragraph 10 of the revised text, the representative of Tanzania stated that the sponsors had no intention of dismantling CESI or of changing its mandate. Nevertheless, in order to allay the fears expressed by some delegations in this regard and at the same time make it clear that the objectives being sought by the sponsors were not being dropped completely, they had decided to offer an alternative wording to paragraph 10 which read as follows:

"Takes note of the Secretary-General's statement of 16 November 1971 and requests him, bearing in mind the relevant provisions of resolutions 13 (I) of 13 February 1946 and 595 (VI) of 4 February 1952, to take immediate steps to review the present administrative arrangements for CESI and to reorganize the Office of Public Information with a view to enabling it to carry out its mandate effectively".

120. At the same meeting, the representative of the Netherlands introduced amendments (A/C.5/L.1069) to the 14-Power draft resolution A/C.5/L.1068/Rev.1 on behalf of the delegations of Canada, Denmark, India and the Netherlands. The delegations of Sweden and the Philippines subsequently joined the list of sponsors. The amendments read as follows:

"1. Add the following new (sixth) preambular paragraph:

'Stressing also the importance of the implementation of the provisions of the International Development Strategy for the Second Development Decade as contained in section E of General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV).'

"2. Replace operative paragraphs 8 and 10 respectively by the following paragraphs 8 and 9:

'8. Endorses the view of the Secretary-General that efforts should be redoubled in line with the objectives of General Assembly resolution 2567 (XXIV);

'9. Requests the Secretary-General to make any further appropriate administrative arrangements taking into account the comments made by various delegations on this issue, in order to arrive at a greater harmonization and co-ordination, particularly in the economic and social fields;'

and renumber the existing paragraph 9 as paragraph 10."

In introducing the amendments, the representative of the Netherlands stated that they were not controversial. Their purpose was to endorse a significant decision taken by the General Assembly in part E of resolution 2626 (XXV), and to endorse also the internal administrative arrangements within the Secretariat made by the Secretary-General in accordance with his responsibilities under the Charter.

121. At the 1464th meeting, the representative of Czechoslovakia introduced the following amendments (A/C.5/L.1070) to A/C.5/L.1068/Rev.1:

"1. Replace operative paragraph 3 by the following new text:

'Decides to consider the Secretary-General's proposals with respect to the acquisition and replacement of equipment as set out in annex to document A/C.5/1820/Rev.1/Add.1 at its twenty-seventh session with an expectation that these proposals would be first considered by the Consultative Panel on Public Information.'

"2. Omit subparagraphs (xii) and (xiv) of paragraph 4.

"3. Replace the initial words in operative paragraph 5 reading 'Approves in principle' by the words 'Decides to consider' and omit the words 'decides to consider' following the words 'a regional production bureau'.

"4. Replace operative paragraph 6 by the following new text: 'Recommends that the Secretary-General fully in accordance with the provisions of

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General Assembly resolution 1405 (XIV) and taking into consideration the present situation in the United Nations, should review the composition of the Consultative Panel on Public Information and to call this Panel to regular meetings to consider most important questions arising in the field of information activities'.

"5. Add the word 'political' before the word 'economic' in operative paragraph 8.

"6. In paragraph 9, after the words 'to ensure that' insert the following: 'within the budget allocations approved by the General Assembly are earmarked', omitting the word 'allocated'.

122. At the same meeting, the delegation of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic proposed the replacement of paragraph 7 of draft resolution (A/C.5/L.1068/Rev.1) with the following text (A/C.5/L.1072):

"Requesting the Secretary-General to adopt measures to achieve the necessary balance in the geographical distribution of the staff of the Office of Public Information with a view to further improving the work of the Office and, in particular, preparing and disseminating information on United Nations activities concerning the strengthening of peace and international security, disarmament, social and economic progress, and the struggle against apartheid, racism and colonialism."

123. At the same meeting, the representative of Tanzania announced, on behalf of the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.5/L.1068/Rev.1, that the oral suggestion made at the 1462nd meeting by the delegation of Australia to the effect that paragraph 6 be amended to request the Secretary-General to convene the Consultative Panel before the twenty-seventh session to advise him on information policies and activities, was accepted provided that the delegation of Canada withdrew its proposal relating to the Panel (see paragraph 103 above). The representative of Canada stated that, in the circumstances, his delegation withdrew the proposal in question.

124. At the 1467th meeting, the representative of Tanzania introduced a further revision (A/C.5/L.1068/Rev.2) of the 14-Power draft resolution. With the exception of the last preambular paragraph and paragraph 10, the wording was identical to that of draft resolution A/C.5/L.1068/Rev.1. The last preambular paragraph had been amended to meet the oral suggestion of the representative of Indonesia and now read as follows:

"Stressing the need for maintaining central control and direction in the implementation of information policies and guidelines,".

Paragraph 10 had been expanded to include the idea expressed in the new last preambular paragraph. In order to meet some of the views reflected in the amendments proposed in A/C.5/L.1069 as well as those expressed during the discussion and in the course of consultations, the sponsors had cited resolution 2567 (XXIV) in the new text, and deleted the word "immediate". The new text of paragraph 10 read as follows:

"10. Takes note of the Secretary-General's statement of 16 November 1971 and requests him, bearing in mind the relevant provisions of resolutions 13 (I), 595 (VI) and 2567 (XXIV), to review the present administrative arrangements for the Centre for Economic and Social Information and to recognize the Office of Public Information with a view to ensuring central control and direction in the implementation of information policies and guidelines and thereby enabling the Office to carry out its mandate more effectively;" .

The sponsors could not agree to insert in the revised draft resolution the amendments submitted by Czechoslovakia (A/C.5/L.1070) and the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic (A/C.5/L.1072). While the objective of the latter was commendable, the General Assembly could not infringe on Article 101 of the Charter. As to the amendments proposed by Czechoslovakia, the co-sponsors felt they were not appropriate because in their opinion it was absolutely essential to take a firm decision at the current session on the Secretary-General's recommendations. The proposed amendment to paragraph 9 was not necessary because the Secretary-General could not in any case allocate funds to UNCTAD and UNIDO unless they had been approved by the General Assembly. The co-sponsors felt that the idea proposed in the amendment to paragraph 9 was already included in the paragraph.

125. At the same meeting, the representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic stated that his delegation, noting the statement made by the representative of Tanzania and in a spirit of conciliation, would not press for a vote on A/C.5/L.1072.

126. The following amendments were proposed to the revised 14-Power draft resolution A/C.5/L.1068/Rev.2.

127. The delegation of Somalia proposed the addition of the following new paragraph 7 (A/C.5/L.1073):

"7. Requests the Secretary-General to ascertain and report on the publicity and promotional needs of the various bodies of the United Nations which have undertaken universal causes approved by the General Assembly in order that these needs may be taken into account when considering the budgetary requirements for the Office of Public Information for 1973."

128. The delegation of Indonesia proposed the following amendments (A/C.5/L.1074):

"1. Operative paragraph 2: (a) delete the words 'do not need to be revised, amended or enlarged and'; (b) substitute the words 'in line with' for the words 'subject to'.

"2. Operative paragraph 7: insert the words 'in the field of information' after the words 'professional staff'.

"3. Operative paragraph 10: (a) delete the words 'and 2567 (XXIV) to review the present administrative arrangements for the Centre for Economic and Social Information and'; (b) insert the words 'already laid down' after the word 'guidelines'."

129. The delegation of the Netherlands proposed (A/C.5/L.1075) that in paragraph 10 the words "ensuring central control and direction in the implementation of information policies and guidelines and thereby" be deleted.

130. The delegation of Colombia proposed the following amendments (A/C.5/L.1076):

"1. Insert the following at the end of the first preambular paragraph:

'and the statements made by the representatives of the Secretary-General and by the delegations of Member countries during the discussion in the Fifth Committee on the review and reappraisal of United Nations information policies and activities'.

"2. Insert at the end of the fourth preambular paragraph the words 'as appropriate instruments for informing the peoples of the world about its objectives and activities'.

"3. Add the following new preambular paragraph:

'Recognizing the right of the Councils and the Main Committees of the General Assembly to make recommendations and advise the Secretary-General on public information.' "

131. At the 1468th meeting the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania stated that the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.5/L.1068/Rev.2 had accepted the amendment proposed by Somalia (A/C.5/L.1073), subject to certain small changes which Somalia subsequently accepted.

132. The delegation of Indonesia orally added another amendment to A/C.5/L.1074 to the effect that the words "to ensuring central control and direction in the implementation of information policies and guidelines and thereby enabling" in paragraph 10 to be replaced by the words "to enabling".

133. At the 1468th meeting, the Committee proceeded to vote on the proposals before it as follows:

(a) The draft resolution submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/C.5/L.1066) was rejected by 35 votes to 18, with 31 abstentions.

(b) The amendments submitted by Czechoslovakia (A/C.5/L.1070) to the 14-Power draft resolution (A/C.5/L.1068/Rev.1) were rejected by 41 votes to 14, with 30 abstentions,

(c) The amendments submitted by Indonesia (A/C.5/L.1074) to the draft resolution (A/C.5/L.1068/Rev.2) were voted upon paragraph by paragraph, as follows:

(i) Paragraph 1 was rejected by 34 votes to 30, with 21 abstentions;

(ii) Paragraph 2 was adopted by 35 votes to 21, with 32 abstentions;

(iii) Paragraph 3 was rejected by 32 votes to 34, with 20 abstentions;

(d) The amendment submitted by the Netherlands (A/C.5/L.1075) was voted upon by roll call and was rejected by 36 votes to 33, with 20 abstentions.

(e) The amendments submitted by Colombia (A/C.5/L.1076) were voted upon paragraph by paragraph, as follows:

(i) Paragraph 1, as orally amended was adopted by 34 votes to 22, with 27 abstentions;

(ii) Paragraph 2 was adopted by 23 votes to 17, with 43 abstentions;

(iii) Paragraph 3 was rejected by 21 votes to 9, with 54 abstentions.

134. The Committee then proceeded to vote on the 14-Power draft resolution as amended.

135. As a result of a roll-call-vote on the words "with appreciation" in paragraph 2, it was decided by 66 votes to 14, with 12 abstentions, to retain the words.

136. A separate vote was requested on paragraphs 3, 4, 5, 7, 9 and 10 and the results were as follows:

(a) Paragraph 3 was adopted by 67 votes to 14, with 10 abstentions;

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- (b) Paragraph 4 was adopted by 67 votes to 12, with 9 abstentions;
 - (c) Paragraph 5 was adopted by 62 votes to 13, with 14 abstentions;
 - (d) Paragraph 7, as amended by Indonesia (A/C.5/L.1074), was adopted by 72 votes to 1, with 19 abstentions;
 - (e) Paragraph 9 was adopted by 74 votes to none, with 19 abstentions;
 - (f) Paragraph 10 was adopted by 51 votes to 19, with 23 abstentions.
137. At its 1468th meeting, the Fifth Committee, by a roll-call vote of 59 votes to 1, with 33 abstentions, adopted the 14-Power draft resolution (A/C.5/L.1068/Rev.2), as amended (see paragraph 151, draft resolution IX).

Restructuring of the Department of Economic and
Social Affairs: A response to the Second
United Nations Development Decade

138. At its 1472nd meeting on 6 December 1970, the Committee considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/1380 and Corr.1) on the restructuring of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs which contained the conclusions of the Secretary-General on this subject based on an initial study of the Administrative Management Service (AMS) within the framework of the manpower survey of the Secretariat as a whole. In that study, AMS had taken into account the related report on the Department of Economic and Social Affairs by Inspector Robert M. Macy of the Joint Inspection Unit (A/8446, annex II). The observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions were contained in its related report, A/8408/Add.13.

139. In the third section of his report (A/C.5/1380) the Secretary-General set out his recommendations for strengthening the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and in paragraphs 67 through 71 proposed the creation of five new high-level posts which he intended to finance through the redeployment of existing resources.

140. The Advisory Committee, in paragraphs 8-11 of its report (A/8408/Add.13), stated that it found it difficult to judge the merits of the proposed reorganization and the creation of the five new posts at a point in time when the detailed study of the Department was not yet completed. The Advisory Committee felt that any advantages which might accrue from the immediate creation of the new posts would be more than offset by the loss of flexibility which would occur if the ultimate structure of the Department were to be determined before the AMS survey was completed; it was, therefore, not prepared to recommend at this stage the creation of the five new posts requested by the Secretary-General.

141. In paragraph 11 of the same report, the Advisory Committee suggested that the Secretary-General might wish to return to this question next year, at a time when he would be able to put forward firm recommendations on the organization of the Department as a whole, and on the total resources which it needs. Such a course would have the added advantage of giving legislative bodies closely concerned with the role of the Department, such as the Economic and Social Council

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and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, an opportunity to consider, as necessary, any aspects of the Secretary-General's report which might be considered to have policy implications. It would also ensure that the recommendations reflected the views of the next Secretary-General.

142. In paragraph 12 of the same report, the Advisory Committee stated that should the General Assembly not wish to delay action until its twenty-seventh session, it could empower the Advisory Committee to authorize the creation of the five new posts if the total level of staff and financial resources eventually required for the Department would not exceed the present provisions; if the Secretary-General would be able to present his final proposals during the course of the Advisory Committee's session in the spring and summer of 1972; and if the Advisory Committee was satisfied that the Secretary-General's proposals were sound and would command the support of the membership.

143. In the course of the discussion of this subject in the Fifth Committee, oral statements were made by the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs and the Under-Secretary-General for Administration and Management.

The delegations taking part in the discussion concurred in the observations of the Advisory Committee in its report (A/8408/Add.13) and endorsed the suggestion in paragraph 11 of that report. Some delegations, however, were of the opinion that taking a decision on paragraph 11 alone would be tantamount to delaying until next year the decision to be taken on the restructuring of the Department; these delegations believed that the Committee should endorse both paragraph 11 and paragraph 12, which would constitute a balanced whole.

144. A vote was requested on paragraph 12, and the Committee decided by 28 votes to 13, with 25 abstentions, not to endorse paragraph 12 of the report of the Advisory Committee (A/8408/Add.13).

145. The Committee decided to recommend that the General Assembly should take note of the reports of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/1380 and Corr.1), the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/8408/Add.13) and the Joint Inspection Unit (A/8446) and endorse the suggestion made in paragraph 11 of the report of the Advisory Committee (A/8408/Add.13) (see para. 151, draft resolution X).

Electronic data-processing in the United Nations
family of organizations

146. At its 1481st, 1483rd and 1485th meetings held, respectively, on 13, 14 and 15 December 1971, the Fifth Committee considered the report (A/C.5/1378 and Corr.1) of the Secretary-General on electronic data-processing in the United Nations family of organizations. The Committee also had before it a related report (A/8408/Add.16) by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

147. The Chairman of the Advisory Committee and the Under-Secretary-General for Administration and Management introduced these reports in statements to the Committee at the 1481st meeting; the Under-Secretary-General, in subsequent meetings, responded to questions posed by delegations which took part in the discussion of this matter.

148. During the course of his intervention, the representative of Brazil proposed that the report of the Committee on this question should include a reiteration of the views expressed by the Advisory Committee in paragraph 45 of its first report to the General Assembly at the current session (A/8408).

Decisions of the Fifth Committee

149. By a vote of 57 to 8, with 2 abstentions, the Fifth Committee approved the recommendation of the Advisory Committee, as set forth in paragraphs 8, 13, 15, 17, 20, and 22-24, and recapitulation in paragraphs 25 and 26 of its report (A/8408/Add.16), and approved an additional appropriation of \$356,400 for 1972, consisting of Section 3: \$287,000; Section 4: \$66,000; Section 5: \$5,000; Section 8: \$8,000; and Section 12: \$9,600. It also thereby approved the increase in staff assessment income under income section 1 amounting to \$63,000.

150. The Fifth Committee, taking note of paragraph 45 of the Advisory Committee's first report to the twenty-sixth session (A/8408), as well as the subsequent information made available by the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee, endorsed the views expressed by the Advisory Committee in that paragraph, and recommended that the General Assembly urge all organizations concerned within the United Nations system to review their policies in the field of electronic data-processing so that the International Computing Centre in Geneva may, at a very early date, become a truly common facility for the United Nations family of organizations.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE

151. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

DRAFT RESOLUTION I

Honorarium of the Chairman of the Advisory Committee
on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

The General Assembly,

Recalling its endorsement, at its 729th plenary meeting on 13 December 1957, of the recommendations made by the Fifth Committee regarding the amount of the honorarium to be paid to the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,^{20/} as well as its resolutions 2489 (XXIII) and 2491 (XXIII) of 21 December 1968 dealing respectively with the payment of honoraria and of subsistence allowances to members of organs and subsidiary organs of the United Nations,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the honorarium of the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions^{21/} and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,^{22/}

1. Decides that, with effect from 1 January 1972, the honorarium of the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions shall be \$25,000 net per annum, provided he is not actively engaged on behalf of his Government or another body;
2. Decides further that the provisions of paragraph 1 (b) of resolution 2491 (XXIII) shall not apply to the Chairman of the Advisory Committee if he is entitled to the honorarium by virtue of paragraph 1 above.

^{20/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Session, Annexes, agenda item 41, document A/3766, para. 6 (d) (i).

^{21/} A/C.5/1365.

^{22/} A/8408/Add.3.

DRAFT RESOLUTION II

A

Pension scheme for members of the International Court of Justice

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1562 (XV) of 18 December 1960, 1925 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963 and 2367 (XXII) of 19 December 1967 on the pension scheme for members of the International Court of Justice,

Having considered the relevant reports of the Secretary-General^{23/} and of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,^{24/}

Desirous of protecting former members of the International Court of Justice and their eligible beneficiaries from the rise in the cost of living that has occurred since their pensions were last adjusted,

Decides that, with effect from 1 January 1972 and notwithstanding any provision to the contrary contained in the Pension Scheme Regulations for members of the International Court of Justice, the annual value of all pensions in course of payment as of 31 December 1971, including the pensions of any members of the Court who retire on or before that date, shall be increased by 17 per cent, except that the maximum child's benefit payable under Article IV, paragraph 1 (a), of the Regulations shall remain \$600 a year.

B

Emoluments of the members of the International Court of Justice

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report by the Secretary-General^{25/} and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,^{26/}

Decides that, with effect from 1 January 1972, the emoluments of the members of the International Court of Justice shall be as follows:

^{23/} A/C.5/1364.

^{24/} A/8408/Add.2.

^{25/} A/C.5/1364.

^{26/} A/8408/Add.2.

(US dollars)

President

Annual salary	35,000
Special allowance	8,400

Vice-President

Annual salary	35,000
Allowance of \$53 for every day on which he acts as President, up to an annual maximum of	5,300

Other members

Annual salary	35,000
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Ad Hoc judges referred to in Article 31 of the Statute
of the Court

Fee of \$67 for each day on which ad hoc judges
exercise their functions, plus, as appropriate,
a daily subsistence allowance of \$29

DRAFT RESOLUTION III

Extension of the Palais des Nations, Geneva

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2488 (XXIII) of 21 December 1968 on plans for the extension of conference facilities at the Palais des Nations,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General^{27/} and of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions^{28/} on the extension of the Palais des Nations,

1. Authorizes the Secretary-General to continue the construction project within the total new revised estimated cost of \$31,186,000;
2. Decides to increase from \$1.5 million to \$2.5 million the budgetary appropriation for the project in 1972;
3. Decides that the repayment of the loan of 61 million Swiss francs shall be amortized over a ten-year period beginning in 1975;
4. Decides that the schedule of annual budget instalments contained in paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 2488 (XXIII) shall be amended as follows:

	<u>(US dollars)</u>
1973	4,905,000
1974	4,108,000
1975	1,660,300
1976	1,960,300
1977	1,914,800
1978	1,868,800
1979	1,822,300
1980	1,775,800
1981	1,729,800
1982	1,683,300
1983	1,636,800
1984	1,590,800

5. Approves the creation of an ad hoc committee in Geneva as recommended by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in paragraph 23 of its report.

27/ A/C.5/1389 and Corr.1 and 2.

28/ A/8408/Add.10.

DRAFT RESOLUTION IV

Programme of major maintenance of and improvements
to the Palais des Nations, Geneva

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General^{29/} and of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions^{30/} on the programme of major maintenance of and improvements to the Palais des Nations,

1. Takes note of the observations of the Advisory Committee in paragraphs 4 to 6 of its report;
2. Authorizes the Secretary-General to continue with the programme of major maintenance and improvements, at an estimated cost of \$6,773,847;
3. Decides that the budgetary appropriation for the programme in 1972 be increased from \$1,098,000 to \$1,238,000;
4. Decides that further annual appropriations of \$1,238,000 should be authorized in 1973 and 1974 to finance the balance of the programme.

^{29/} A/C.5/1390 and Corr.1.

^{30/} A/8408/Add.10.

DRAFT RESOLUTION V

United Nations Building in Santiago, Chile

The General Assembly

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General^{31/} dealing with the proposed new construction and the programme of modification and improvement of existing premises in Santiago, as well as the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;^{32/}
2. Concurs in the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as set forth in paragraphs 10 to 12 of its report;
3. Authorizes the Secretary-General to carry forward into 1972 the unencumbered balance of the funds provided in 1971 for the programme of modification and improvement of the existing United Nations building in Santiago.

^{31/} A/C.5/1396.

^{32/} A/8008/Add.11.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VI

United Nations accomodation in Bangkok
and Addis Ababa

The General Assembly

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General dealing with United Nations accomodation in Bangkok and Addis Ababa^{33/} and of the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions:^{34/}
2. Expresses its gratitude to the Governments of the host countries for their generosity and co-operation;
3. Takes note of the observations of the Advisory Committee in paragraph 3 of its report;
4. Agrees to the modification of the schedule of budgetary payments for the two projects endorsed in General Assembly resolution 2745 (XXV) of 17 December 1970;
5. Approves the new schedule for financing the two projects as set forth in paragraph 4 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

^{33/} A/C.5/1392.

^{34/} A/8408/Add.8.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VII

Headquarters accommodation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2618 (XXIV) of 17 December 1969 on new construction and major alterations at United Nations Headquarters,

Noting the reports on this matter submitted by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions^{35/} and by the Secretary-General^{36/} to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session,

Noting with regret that there are no prospects at the present time for the execution of the projected new construction and major alterations to existing premises at United Nations Headquarters, as authorized by resolution 2618 (XXIV),

Recognizing that the shortage of space at Headquarters, as well as at many other major United Nations locations, grows continuously more acute,

1. Decides to defer the question of new construction and major alterations at Headquarters until the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to undertake a detailed and comprehensive study of the situation created by the shortage of space at Headquarters, including the prospects of executing the project referred to in resolution 2618 (XXIV), and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session, together with the concrete proposals and recommendations he might consider appropriate to meet that situation in the light of any new development;

3. Further requests the Secretary-General to present to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session, in a detailed and comprehensive manner, the studies mentioned in paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of resolution 2618 (XXIV), which were to have been submitted at the twenty-sixth session.

^{35/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 8 (A/8408 and Corr.1 and 2).

^{36/} A/C.5/1381.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VIII

Headquarters accommodation: commemorative mural
to the World Youth Assembly

The General Assembly,

Considering that the World Youth Assembly, held within the framework of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations, recognized the important role that youth should play in the world,

Taking into account that youth constitutes more than half the population of the world,

Recognizing that the World Youth Assembly served a most useful purpose in bringing together the youth from nearly all the countries of the world irrespective of the political or ideological systems to which those countries belonged,

Noting that the World Youth Assembly paved the way for a better understanding among youth designed to contribute to efforts for bringing about peace, justice and progress in the world,

1. Decides that a mural shall be painted to commemorate the World Youth Assembly at United Nations Headquarters in New York;
2. Decides that the cost of such a mural shall be financed from the surplus voluntary funds of the World Youth Assembly, within the maximum amount of \$10,000.

DRAFT RESOLUTION IX

Review and reappraisal of United Nations information
policies and activities

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the review and reappraisal of United Nations information policies and activities,^{37/} the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,^{38/} and the relevant statements made by the representatives of the Secretary-General, Reaffirming resolutions 13 (I) of 13 February 1946, 595 (VI) of 4 February 1952 and subsequent resolutions on public information in the United Nations,

Bearing in mind that various United Nations bodies make recommendations on policy guidelines related to information in their area of concern,

Reaffirming the importance of United Nations information centres as appropriate instruments for informing the peoples of the world about the Organization's objectives and activities,

Stressing the need for maintaining central control and direction in the implementation of information policies and guidelines,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the review and reappraisal of United Nations information policies and activities;
2. Decides that the basic principles laid down in resolution 13 (I) and confirmed in resolution 595 (VI) do not need to be revised, amended or enlarged and that they should continue to be applied, subject to such directives as the General Assembly has already given or may give from time to time;
3. Approves the Secretary-General's proposals for the acquisition and replacement of equipment for 1972, as set out in annex I to the Secretary-General's report,^{39/} and decides to consider at its twenty-seventh session the balance of his programme of future acquisition and replacement;
4. Endorses the proposals contained in subparagraphs 261 (iii), (iv), (viii), (x), (xii) and (xiv) of the Secretary-General's report;

^{37/} A/C.5/1320/Rev.1 and Add.1.

^{38/} A/8408/Add.4.

^{39/} A/C.5/1320/Rev.1/Add.1.

5. Approves in principle the Secretary-General's proposal on the establishment of a regional production bureau and decides to consider all aspects of its implementation at the twenty-seventh session;
6. Recommends that the Secretary-General, in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1405 (XIV) of 1 December 1959, should review the composition of the Consultative Panel on Public Information to ensure that it reflects the present situation in the United Nations and request the Secretary-General to convene the Panel before the twenty-seventh session to advise him on the information policies and activities of the United Nations;
7. Requests the Secretary-General to ascertain the publicity and promotional needs of the various bodies of the United Nations which undertake universal causes approved by the General Assembly in order that those needs may be taken into account when considering the budgetary requirements for the Office of Public Information for 1973 and subsequent years;
8. Requests the Secretary-General to appoint to the United Nations information centres highly qualified professional staff in the field of information, who should give their undivided attention to the dissemination of information and the building of public support for United Nations activities, particularly in the economic, social and political fields;
9. Requests the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts to eliminate any shortcomings that may persist in the formulation and execution of information programmes and activities, particularly in the economic and social fields;
10. Further requests the Secretary-General to ensure the allocation of adequate resources effectively to meet additional needs in the information activities of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization during the Second United Nations Development Decade;
11. Takes note of the Secretary-General's statement of 16 November 1971 and requests him, bearing in mind the relevant provisions of resolution 13 (I) of 13 February 1946, 595 (VI) of 4 February 1952, and 2567 (XXIV) of 13 December 1969, to review the present administrative arrangements for the Centre for Economic and Social Information and to reorganize the Office of Public Information with a view to ensuring central control and direction in the implementation of information policies and guidelines and thereby enabling the Office to carry out its mandate more effectively;

12. Recommends to the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, when it considers, at its thirteenth session, the Administrator's proposal on the Development Support Information Service, that it should entrust as much as possible of its information activities to the United Nations and other executing agencies;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution.

DRAFT RESOLUTION X

Restructuring of the Department of Economic and
Social Affairs: a response to the Second United
Nations Development Decade

The General Assembly

1. Takes note of the reports of the Secretary-General^{40/} and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions^{41/} on the restructuring of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and also the observations of the Advisory Committee contained in paragraphs 8 to 11 of its report;
2. Takes note also of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs;^{42/}
3. Endorses the suggestion made by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in paragraph 11 of its report.

^{40/} A/1380 and Corr.1.

^{41/} A/8408/Add.13.

^{42/} A/8446 and Add.1.