



SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 40th MEETING

Chairman: Mr. OKEYO (Kenya)

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

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Distr. GENERAL
A/C.5/43/SR.40
9 December 1988
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

The meeting was called to order at 10.25 a.m.

AGENDA ITEM 17: APPOINTMENTS TO FILL VACANCIES IN SUBSIDIARY ORGANS AND OTHER APPOINTMENTS

(a) APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS (A/43/101, A/C.5/43/40)

1. The CHAIRMAN said that the General Assembly needed to appoint five people to fill vacancies which would arise on the Advisory Committee when the terms of office of Mr. Ahmad Fathi Al-Masri (Syrian Arab Republic), Mr. Ion Gorita (Romania), Mr. Ferguson O. Iheme (Nigeria), Mr. C. S. M. Mselle (United Republic of Tanzania) and Mr. Christopher R. Thomas (Trinidad and Tobago) expired on 31 December 1988. The Secretary-General had communicated the names of five persons nominated by their respective Governments for appointment or reappointment to the Advisory Committee and approved as candidates by their respective regional groups. As the number of candidates matched the number of vacancies, he would take it that the Fifth Committee wished to dispense with a secret ballot.

2. It was so decided.

3. The CHAIRMAN said he took it that the Committee wished to recommend by acclamation the appointment of Mr. Ahmad Fathi Al-Masri (Syrian Arab Republic), Mr. Ferguson O. Iheme (Nigeria), Mr. C. S. M. Mselle (United Republic of Tanzania), Mr. József Tardos (Hungary) and Mr. Christopher R. Thomas (Trinidad and Tobago) to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for three-year terms of office beginning on 1 January 1989.

4. It was so decided.

(b) APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON CONTRIBUTIONS (A/43/102, A/C.5/43/41)

5. The CHAIRMAN said that the General Assembly needed to appoint six people to fill vacancies which would arise on the Committee on Contributions when the terms of office of Mr. Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland), Mr. Kenshiro Akimoto (Japan), Mr. John Fox (United States of America), Mr. Elias M. C. Kazembe (Zambia), Mr. Adnan Yonis (Iraq) and Mr. Assen Iliev Zlatanov (Bulgaria) expired on 31 December 1988. The Secretary-General had transmitted a list of the seven candidates nominated. In the case of three regional groups (Africa, Western European and other, and Eastern European), the number of candidates put forward matched the number of vacancies. If there was no objection, therefore, he would take it that the Fifth Committee wished to recommend by acclamation the appointment of Mr. Elias M. C. Kazembe (Zambia), Mr. Ion Gorita (Romania), Mr. Assen Iliev Zlatanov (Bulgaria) and Mr. John Fox (United States of America) to

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the Committee on Contributions for three-year terms of office beginning on 1 January 1989.

6. It was so decided.

7. The CHAIRMAN said that three nominations had been received for the two vacancies to be filled from the Group of Asian States. A secret ballot must therefore be held.

8. At the invitation of the Chairman, Mrs. Zhang Xian (China) and Mr. Hamadziripi (Zimbabwe) acted as tellers.

9. A vote was taken by secret ballot.

The meeting was suspended at 11.15 a.m. and resumed at 11.45 a.m.

Number of ballot papers: 155

Invalid ballots: 0

Number of valid ballots: 155

Abstentions: 0

Number of members voting: 155

Required majority: 78

Number of votes obtained:

Mr. Kenshiroh Akimoto 118

Mr. V. G. Menon 121

Mr. Adnan Yonis 50

10. Mr. Akimoto (Japan) and Mr. Menon (Singapore) having obtained the required majority, the Committee recommended their appointment as members of the Committee on Contributions for three-year terms of office beginning on 1 January 1989.

(c) APPOINTMENT OF A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF AUDITORS (A/43/103, A/C.5/43/42)

11. The CHAIRMAN said that the General Assembly needed to appoint the Auditor-General or official holding the equivalent title, of a Member State to a position on the Board of Auditors which would fall vacant on 1 July 1989, since the term of office of the Senior President of the Audit Office of France would expire on 30 June 1989. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany had nominated the President of the Federal Court of Audit for appointment to the Board of

(The Chairman)

Auditors for a period extending from 1 July 1989 to 30 June 1992. If he heard no objection, he would take it that the Fifth Committee wished to recommend by acclamation the appointment of the President of the Federal Court of Audit of the Federal Republic of Germany to the Board of Auditors.

12. It was so decided.

(d) CONFIRMATION OF THE APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE INVESTMENTS COMMITTEE
(A/43/104 and Add.1, A/C.5/43/14)

13. The CHAIRMAN said that, as indicated in document A/43/104 and Add.1, Mr. David Montagu (United Kingdom) had resigned from the Investments Committee; the General Assembly therefore needed to appoint a replacement to serve for the unexpired part of his term of office, until 31 December 1989. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany had nominated Mr. Jurgen Reimnitz. If he heard no objection, he would take it that the Fifth Committee wished to recommend by acclamation the appointment of Mr. Jurgen Reimnitz (Federal Republic of Germany) to the Investments Committee for a one-year period from 1 January to 31 December 1989.

14. It was so decided.

15. The CHAIRMAN said that, in document A/C.5/43/15, the Secretary-General submitted for confirmation by the General Assembly the appointments of Mr. Aloysio de Andrade Faria (Brazil), Mr. Braj Kumar Nehru (India) and Mr. Stanislaw Raczkowski (Poland) to the Investments Committee; their appointments were to be renewed for three years beginning on 1 January 1989. If he heard no objection, he would take it that the Fifth Committee wished to confirm those appointments by acclamation.

16. It was so decided.

(e) APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL
(A/43/105, A/C.5/43/43)

17. The CHAIRMAN pointed out that the General Assembly needed to appoint three people to fill positions on the Tribunal which would fall vacant on 1 January 1989. The Secretary-General had indicated that Mr. Ahmed Osman (Egypt), Mr. Roger Pinto (France) and Mr. Samarendranath Sen (India) had been nominated by their respective Governments for reappointment. If he heard no objection, he would take it that the Fifth Committee wished to recommend the reappointment of those candidates for three years beginning on 1 January 1989.

18. It was so decided.

(f) APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
(A/43/106; A/C.5/43/44)

19. The CHAIRMAN said that if it was necessary for the General Assembly to appoint five persons to fill vacancies which would arise with the expiry of the terms of office of Mrs. Francesca Yetunde Emanuel (Nigeria), Mr. Ivan Pavlovich Aboimov (USSR), Mr. Amjad Ali (Pakistan), Mr. Omar Sirry (Egypt) and Mr. M. A. Vellodi (India) on 31 December 1988. The Secretary-General had informed the Committee of the candidates proposed to fill the vacancies and indicated that, pursuant to the provisions of articles 4 and 5 of the Commission's statute, he had undertaken consultations with Member States, the executive heads of other participating organisations, the staff representatives and the Advisory Committee. If he heard no objection, he would take it that the Committee wished to recommend by acclamation the appointment as members of ICSC of Mrs. Francesca Yetunde Emanuel (Nigeria), Mr. Omar Sirry (Egypt), Mr. Amjad Ali (Pakistan), Mr. Vladislav Petrovich Perekhov (USSR) and Mr. M. A. Vellodi (India), for a four-year term of office beginning 1 January 1989.

20. It was so decided.

(g) APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS AND ALTERNATE MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS STAFF PENSION COMMITTEE (A/43/107; A/C.5/43/45)

21. The CHAIRMAN said that the terms of office of Mr. Sol Kuttner (United States), Mr. Mario Majoli (Italy) and Mr. Michael G. Okeyo (Kenya), members of the Pension Committee, and of Mr. Ulrich Kalbitzer (Federal Republic of Germany), Mr. Miguel Ortega (Mexico) and Mr. Yukio Takasu (Japan), alternate members, would expire on 31 December 1988. The General Assembly would therefore have to elect four members and four alternate members for a three-year term of office beginning 1 January 1989. As the number of candidates nominated by Governments for appointment or reappointment was equal to the number of vacancies to be filled, he took it that the Committee wished to dispense with a secret ballot.

22. It was so decided.

23. The CHAIRMAN said that, if he heard no objection, he would take it that the Committee wished to recommend by acclamation the appointment to the Pension Committee of Mr. Sol Kuttner (United States), Mr. Victor A. Vislykh (USSR), Mr. Michael G. Okeyo (Kenya) and Mr. Yogesh Kumar Gupta (India) as members, and Mr. Ulrich Kalbitzer (Federal Republic of Germany), Mr. Teodoro Maus (Mexico), Mr. M'hand Ladjouzi (Algeria) and Mr. Tadanori Inomata (Japan) as alternate members for a three-year term of office beginning 1 January 1989.

24. It was so decided.

25. The CHAIRMAN requested the Rapporteur to report directly to the General Assembly on the decisions just taken.

AGENDA ITEM 114: PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1988-1989 (continued)

Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/43/L.43 concerning agenda item 37 (A/C.5/43/57)

26. Mr. MSELLE (Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions) said that, in his statement of programme budget implications of draft resolution A/43/L.43 (A/C.5/43/57), the Secretary-General indicated that, should the General Assembly decide to consider the question of Palestine in Geneva from 13 to 15 December 1988, an additional appropriation of \$440,700 would be required under section 1 of the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989. The Advisory Committee recommended approval of that amount.

27. The CHAIRMAN proposed that the Committee should inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt draft resolution A/43/L.43, an additional appropriation of \$440,700 would be required under section 1 of the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989.

28. Mr. COHEN (Israel) requested that a recorded vote be taken on the proposal.

29. It was regrettable that the United Nations, which claimed to represent mankind and to embody the principles of universalism, was about to put aside all its urgent affairs to travel to another continent for the dubious pleasure of lending an ear to an individual who had deliberately conceived and organized some of international terrorism's most brutal atrocities. The cost of that mass migration would be \$440,700, which was absurd. However, it would be worth while to reflect on that expenditure in the general context of the United Nations budget. The budget for the current biennium already allocated \$8.5 million for PLO-inspired anti-Israeli activities. That amount was \$1,210,600 more than the appropriation under the regular budget for the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator. It was Member States who were financing the globe-trotting of PLO information officers. The events organized by the Division for Palestinian Rights, the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices in the Territories and the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People - which were systematically biased against Israel and supported the use of violence - had yet to produce a tangible peace initiative. Western countries contributed some \$150 million to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, while most Arab countries, including major OPEC members, did not contribute one cent. But then of course, UNRWA did not deal in anti-Israeli propaganda.

30. Mr. AL-SHAALI (United Arab Emirates), speaking on a point of order, said that the speaker should confine his remarks to an explanation of his vote on the matter before the Committee.

31. Mr. COHEN (Israel) said that his delegation would vote against the excursion to Geneva because it would be detrimental to the cause of peace and would place an absurd financial burden on the United Nations.

32. Mr. OTHMAN (Jordan), speaking in explanation of vote before the vote, said that his delegation would have preferred the decision to be taken without a vote. It regretted the lengthy and irrelevant statement which had just been made and would vote in favour of an additional appropriation.

33. Mr. MONAYAIR (Kuwait) emphasized the legitimacy of the Palestinian cause, which had been upheld for some 40 years. His delegation would vote in favour of an additional appropriation.

34. Mr. NASSER (Egypt) said that the General Assembly had the right, in accordance with the Headquarters Agreement, to hear the views of any person it saw fit. Accordingly, his delegation would vote in favour of the additional appropriation requested.

35. A recorded vote was taken on the financial implications of draft resolution A/43/L.43 as set out in the statement submitted by the Secretary-General in document A/C.5/43/57.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: United States of America.

36. The additional appropriation requested in document A/C.5/43/57 was approved by 139 votes to 1, with 1 abstention.

37. Mr. HOH (United States of America) said that his Government considered that transferring the proceedings to Geneva was unnecessary but, as it had already indicated, was not opposed to it.

38. Mr. ABDULLAH (Iraq) said that his delegation strongly supported the efforts of the international community to afford Mr. Arafat an opportunity to deliver his message of peace to the world, despite the opposition of one Member State. Had his delegation been present during the voting, it would have voted in favour of the proposal.

Programme budget implications of draft resolutions A/43/L.30/Rev.1, L.32 to L.37 and L.41 concerning agenda item 36 (A/C.5/43/50 and Add.1)

39. Mr. MSELLE (Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions) said that the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/43/L.37 were described in the statement contained in document A/C.5/43/50/Add.1. An additional appropriation of \$46,000 would be required to cover the costs of two studies. The first, which was described in paragraph 10, would deal with the capacity of selected broadcasting stations in Africa. The nature and amount of the technical assistance to be provided to the stations concerned would be determined on the basis of the proposed study and reported on to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session. The second study would entail an evaluation of the amount of resources necessary for the radio programmes once the other study had determined the capacity of the stations concerned to reach South Africa.

40. With regard to the request in paragraph 1 (f) of the draft resolution to maintain the radio programmes as an exclusively separate entity for purposes of enhancing their effectiveness, the Secretary-General noted that, following the consideration of the question by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, a separate entity exclusively responsible for the anti-apartheid and Namibia radio programmes aimed at southern Africa had been re-established within the Information Products Division of the Department of Public Information.

41. The Advisory Committee recommended approval of an additional appropriation of \$46,000 under section 27 of the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989.

42. Mr. HAMADZIRIPI (Zimbabwe) requested details on the staffing of the unit responsible for Namibia and anti-apartheid radio programmes to which reference was made in paragraph 16 of the statement submitted by the Secretary-General in document A/C.5/43/50/Add.1. Drawing attention to paragraph 4 of document A/43/16/(Part II)/Add.1, on the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, where it was stated that it was deemed appropriate to assign

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responsibility for the production of radio programmes on the question of Palestine to the unit that would also be responsible for anti-apartheid and Namibia programmes, he requested assurances that the unit referred to in paragraph 16 of the Secretary-General's statement would be responsible solely for anti-apartheid programmes.

43. Mr. ETUKET (Uganda) said that his delegation had not received satisfactory answers to the questions it had put to the representative of the Secretary-General on that point and therefore had difficulty in taking a decision. Recalling that the General Assembly had requested, in paragraph 10 (f) of its resolution 42/211, that reform in the Department of Public Information should fully respect the mandated programme of work of the Department, he believed that it was essential to avoid damaging that programme and wished to know what plans the Secretariat had for the human resources assigned to activities relating to Namibia and the struggle against apartheid. He also wondered whether the contents of paragraph 16 of document A/C.5/43/50/Add.1 were consistent with the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

44. Mr. LADJOUZI (Algeria) believed, like the representative of Zimbabwe, that it was important to implement the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination with respect to the establishment of separate units to deal with radio programmes concerning, on the one hand, apartheid and Namibia, and on the other, Palestine.

45. With regard to paragraph 14 of the statement submitted by the Secretary-General, he wished to have very precise information on the possible staff reductions planned for those radio programmes.

46. Mr. HOH (United States of America) was of the opinion, with reference to document A/C.5/43/50/Add.1, that draft resolution A/43/L.37 should be seen from three different angles, namely, its objectives, substance and programme budget implications.

47. With regard to the objectives, there could be no disagreement among Member States about the elimination of apartheid. As for the substance, the United States delegation believed that the Department of Public Information must devote its resources to anti-apartheid activities, and appropriations had indeed been made for that purpose in the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989. It was the question of programme budget implications which aroused his concern.

48. It would not be appropriate that the technical assistance required to implement the resolution in question should be funded from the Organization's regular budget. Secondly, his delegation would like to know whether the staffing proposed by the Secretary-General for the Department of Public Information's anti-apartheid unit would be adequate for the production of those programmes. Finally, it doubted the need for an additional appropriation to carry out the activities provided for in draft resolution A/43/L.37.

49. Mr. DUVAL (Programme Planning and Budget Division) said, in reply to the question on staffing of the unit responsible for radio programmes concerning Namibia and apartheid, that, according to the revised estimates (A/C.5/43/1/Rev.1), the unit would comprise one P-4, three P-3, four P-2 and three General Service posts. However, with the restructuring of the Department of Public Information, several other posts would be assigned to those activities: one P-5, two P-4, one P-3 and three General Service posts. The radio programmes on the question of Palestine had already been assigned to the unit concerned and were being produced externally.

50. Mr. HAMADZIRIPI (Zimbabwe) said the Secretariat's replies showed that the situation with respect to the Department of Public Information's programmes on the struggle against apartheid and on Namibia was not consistent with the recommendations of CPC, and his delegation could therefore not help but be concerned. Without wishing to encroach on the Secretary-General's prerogatives in the area of personnel, his delegation was seeking assurance that the Secretariat was in fact carrying out what had been requested by the General Assembly. The relevant section of the Department of Public Information, which must continue to be a separate entity, was now being run by a staff member at the P-4 level, although the section was supposed to comprise one P-5, eight P-3, seven P-2/1 posts and two General Service posts.

51. Mr. MONTHE (Cameroon) said that the Assembly had for years assigned one P-5, eight P-3, seven P-2/1 and two General Service posts - making a total of 18 posts - to activities for the dissemination of information on apartheid. Those posts had always been covered by the budget, assurances in that regard had been provided by the Secretariat in document A/C.5/42/L.22 (referred to in paragraph 10 (f) of General Assembly resolution 42/211) and the recommendations contained in paragraphs 82 to 84 of the report of CPC provided confirmation. His delegation's only concern was that the Secretary-General should keep those posts where they were, particularly since the aforementioned resolution stipulated that, if the Secretary-General had to make changes to the plan, he should submit them in advance to CPC, ACABQ and the Assembly. All the budget documents submitted so far indicated that there had been no change. With regard to reorganization of the Department of Public Information, the programmes relating to the struggle against apartheid and to Namibia were indeed covered by a section in the Communications and Project Management Service and by a separate unit in the Information Products Division, but CPC had recommended in paragraph 82 of its report that a separate unit dealing with the question of Palestine should also be established in that Division. According to the available financial information, the latter recommendation of CPC had not been implemented.

52. ACABQ was recommending approval of the additional appropriation of \$46,000 in connection with draft resolution A/43/L.37, an appropriation which should be compared with the sums devoted by South Africa to the dissemination of information in support of apartheid and which, furthermore, related to elements already covered by the budget. In the view of his delegation, therefore, the Fifth Committee should recommend that the Assembly approve the additional appropriation concerned,

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reaffirm and clearly establish the structure of the aforementioned 18 posts and request the creation of the separate unit recommended by CPC.

53. Mr. LADJOUZI (Algeria) supported the views expressed by the representatives of Cameroon and Zimbabwe and recalled that he had still received no answer to the question whether, in current circumstances, there was or was not a reduction in the number of staff dealing with radio programmes on the struggle against apartheid and on Namibia. If there was a reduction, he wished to know whether the Secretary-General intended, as stated in paragraph 14 of the statement of programme budget implications of draft resolution A/43/L.37, to "retain and commensurately increase" the number of such personnel pending a review of the amount of resources required for those programmes.

54. Mr. CHABALA (Zambia) said that the explanations provided by the Secretariat to CPC clearly meant that the personnel assigned to programmes on the struggle against apartheid and on Namibia had in fact been reduced, which was why CPC had adopted its recommendations on that question by consensus. Draft resolution A/43/L.37 followed the spirit of those recommendations in requesting that the programmes should be granted resources corresponding to the degree of priority accorded to them by the Organization. The staffing level of 18 had already been approved by the General Assembly and the draft resolution did not therefore really require additional resources, as certain delegations appeared to believe. His delegation simply wished to be assured that the 18 posts approved by the General Assembly were in fact used to enable daily broadcasting of radio programmes in six languages. A reduction in personnel would mean a deviation from the decisions of the General Assembly, which had, moreover, insisted that the reform process should not have a negative impact on approved programmes. His delegation therefore firmly supported the proposal made by the representative of Cameroon, as well as the recommendation of ACABQ to accept the additional appropriation of \$46,000. Even if the entire world found apartheid abhorrent, the means should still be made available to conduct an effective campaign against that system.

55. Mr. BAUDOT (Office of Programme Planning, Budget and Finance) said that in the 1988-1989 programme budget the 18 posts referred to by the delegations of Zimbabwe, Cameroon and Zambia were temporary posts and that the Secretary-General had proposed in his revised budget estimates to convert them into permanent posts. ACABQ had suggested that the change should be made in the context of the presentation of the draft programme budget for 1990-1991 and that the Committee should decide on that point before the end of the session. Furthermore, as part of the implementation of recommendation 15 of the Group of 18 the Secretary-General proposed an overall reduction of 14 per cent in the staff of the Department of Public Information. The Secretary-General was also determined to implement the CPC recommendations, as formulated by that body, and he would demonstrate that determination in the draft programme budget for 1990-1991. In addition to the posts earmarked specifically for the anti-apartheid and Namibia programmes, other members of the Department gave various amounts of their time to work connected with those questions. The Secretary-General was also determined that such work should be strengthened.

56. Mr. MONTHE (Cameroon) recalled that he had made a specific proposal which should be sufficient for the purposes of the Committee's decision.

57. Mr. FONTAINE ORTIZ (Cuba) said that the requests contained in document A/C.5/43/50/Add.1 were clear. The representative of Cameroon had made a formal proposal which the Cuban delegation endorsed. The Committee should therefore take a decision on the basis of that proposal.

58. The CHAIRMAN requested the representative of Cameroon to repeat his proposal.

59. Mr. MONTHE (Cameroon) said that, in the light of the recommendations made by the Chairman of ACABQ, the Committee should inform the Assembly that, should it adopt the draft resolutions in question, it would have to make an additional appropriation of \$46,000. The Committee should also request the Assembly to recommend that the Secretariat should apply strictly the provisions of paragraph 10 (f) of resolution 42/211 with respect to the resources allocated to the dissemination of information about apartheid.

60. Mr. MSELLE (Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions), referring inter alia to paragraph 27.32 of the programme budget for 1987-1987 and paragraph 27.11 of the programme budget for 1988-1989, said that for some time 18 posts had been earmarked specifically for anti-apartheid radio programmes, namely one P-5 post, eight P-3 posts, seven P-2/1 posts and two General Service posts, for a total of 18. However, from the information provided earlier in the meeting by the representative of the Secretary-General, it appeared that one P-4 post, three P-3 posts, four P-2 posts and three General Service posts were allocated to the separate unit responsible exclusively for the radio programmes, while one P-5 post, two P-4 posts and one P-3 post in other units of the Department of Public Information dealt with the subject, also making a total of 18, but not reflecting the same grading pattern as the staffing situation described regularly in the documents submitted by the Secretary-General. He felt obliged to say that the Secretariat's explanations of the changes had been less than clear.

61. Mr. LADJOUZI (Algeria) supported the proposal by Cameroon and Cuba that the Committee should take a decision.

62. Mr. JEMAIL (Tunisia) requested the Chairman of ACABQ to inform the Committee about the staffing situation of the unit responsible for the question of Palestine, since for two years his delegation had been trying without success to obtain that information from the Secretariat.

63. Mr. HOH (United States of America) said that the financial implications under consideration related to the fight against apartheid and not to Palestine. His delegation would have some difficulty in taking a position on the proposal by Cameroon before the question of the proposal's impact on the Secretary-General's revised budget estimates, which were being considered in the informal consultations on agenda item 114, was clarified. It would like to know whether, if the proposal implied a modification of the revised estimates, posts would be moved from other services of the Department of Public Information. The Secretary-General's revised

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forecasts were not sufficiently detailed to indicate the exact distribution of posts.

64. Mr. FONTAINE ORTIZ (Cuba) said that the Secretariat's job was to carry out the mandates entrusted to it by the General Assembly, and it could not therefore decide on questions arising in intergovernmental bodies. Furthermore, CPC itself was only a subsidiary body whose role was to advise the Assembly on programmes and mandates. The delegation of Cameroon had made a formal proposal which had been supported by at least two delegations. Under the rules of procedure, the Committee must take a decision on that proposal, even though informal consultations were continuing . agenda item 114.

65. Mr. MONTHE (Cameroon) said that his proposal would not affect the manning tables and was designed merely to ensure the assignment of the posts already approved by the General Assembly in paragraph 10 (f) of its resolution 42/211 to the dissemination of information about apartheid. His delegation proposed that, in the light of the ACABQ recommendations, the Committee should inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt the draft resolutions on apartheid, it would have to make an additional appropriation of \$46,000, and that the Assembly should confirm the provisions which it had made in paragraph 10 (f) of resolution 42/211 concerning the posts assigned to the dissemination of information about apartheid. His delegation left it to the Secretariat to reformulate the proposal in suitable language.

66. Mr. HOH (United States of America) said that the Advisory Committee's recommendation for an appropriation of \$46,000 related to draft resolution A/C.5/43/L.37. His delegation sought confirmation that the representative of Cameroon was indeed referring to that draft resolution. It also wanted to know whether the manning tables in question were the ones contained in the original draft budget or in the revised estimates and whether they included the temporary posts. In the present case, the Committee's recommendations must be clear to all delegations.

67. The CHAIRMAN said that the proposal by Cameroon did not entail any change in the manning tables of the division in question.

68. Mr. HOH (United States of America) recalled that resolution 42/211 referred to the manning tables contained in the draft budget, while the tables approved by CPC were based on the revised estimates. His delegation therefore requested that the proposal should be put to a vote; it would vote against.

69. Mr. RALLIS (Greece) requested that the meeting should be suspended for a few minutes to enable the countries members of the European Community to consult with each other before making their decision.

The meeting was suspended at 1.50 p.m. and resumed at 2.55 p.m.

70. The CHAIRMAN proposed that on the basis of the statement of programme budget implications submitted by the Secretary-General in document A/C.5/43/50 and the recommendation of the Advisory Committee, the Fifth Committee should inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt draft resolutions A/43/L.30, L.32 to L.36 and L.41, no modification would be required in the programme of work for 1989 as reflected in section 3 of the programme budget and the revised estimates for section 27 and that no additional appropriation would be required at the current stage since the Secretary-General would make every effort to absorb the expenditure envisaged (\$57,000 under section 3 and \$88,700 under section 27) and would, if necessary, request additional appropriations in the context of the programme budget performance report.

71. He also suggested that, on the basis of the statement of programme budget implications submitted by the Secretary-General in document A/C.5/43/50/Add.1 and the recommendations of the Advisory Committee, the Fifth Committee should inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt the draft resolution A/43/L.37, an additional appropriation of \$46,000 would be required under section 27 of the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989.

72. Lastly, he suggested that, recalling paragraph 10 (f) of its resolution 42/211, the General Assembly should reaffirm that the 18 posts it had already approved (one P-5, eight P-3, seven P-2/P-1 and two General Service staff) should be made available to the unit in the Department of Public Information responsible for anti-apartheid radio programmes.

73. Mr. MICHALSKI (United States of America) asked for a recorded vote on the part of the Chairman's proposal referring to the implications of draft resolution A/43/L.37 as indicated in document A/C.5/43/50/Add.1, and on the last part of the proposal, concerning the staff of the radio unit in the Department of Public Information. However, in order to expedite the procedure, his delegation could agree to the last two parts of the Chairman's proposal being put to the vote together.

74. At the request of the representative of the United States of America, a recorded vote was taken on the last two parts of the Chairman's proposal.

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra

Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Austria, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden.

75. The last two parts of the Chairman's proposal were adopted by 91 votes to 11, with 11 abstentions.

76. Mr. RALLIS (Greece) said that the countries members of the European Community understood the intentions of the sponsors of draft resolution A/43/L.37 but had serious reservations about several of its provisions. First, paragraph 1 (e) was contrary to Chapter XV of the Charter, which required all staff, without discrimination, to be appointed by the Secretary-General. The Twelve were concerned that the Secretary-General's prerogative should be respected and noted with satisfaction, from paragraph 15 of document A/C.5/43/50/Add.1, that he intended to continue to be guided by the provisions of the Charter in that matter. Secondly, they could not regard themselves as bound by paragraph 1 (b) as long as they were unable to evaluate its implications on the basis of the study envisaged by the Secretary-General in paragraph 11 of his report. Thirdly, they endorsed the views expressed by the Secretary-General in paragraphs 3 and 16 of his report. They believed that there should be no going back on the compromise negotiated in CPC or any prejudging of the results of the reform process, and they were anxious about the possible financial implications of the draft resolution in question. Consequently, they were not in a position to endorse the statement of programme budget implications.

77. Mr. KINCHEN (United Kingdom) endorsed the comments of the Greek representative and said that his delegation could not support a text which appeared to ignore the reform process. In the Secretary-General's original proposal, the Department of Public Information had been reorganized along functional rather than thematic lines. Although that approach had been modified somewhat by CPC, at the request of certain Member States, it remained valid. In other words, it was no longer possible to make a direct comparison between the new arrangements and the previous situation to which the proposal of Cameroon referred. It was essential for the restoration of the Organization's credibility that the reform process should succeed and any initiative that might weaken it carried a heavy responsibility for its proponent.

78. Mr. MICHALSKI (United States of America) said that, in his delegation's opinion, the Committee still had to take a decision on the statement in document A/C.5/43/50.

79. The CHAIRMAN said that the Committee had taken a decision on the basis of the proposal he had read out.

80. Mr. MICHALSKI (United States of America) said that he had thought, when he asked for a vote on that part of the Chairman's proposal relating to document A/C.5/43/50/Add.1 and the proposal of Cameroon, that the Committee would decide separately on the implications of the draft resolutions other than A/43/L.37. Since their adoption would not require any additional appropriations, his delegation did not intend to ask for a vote on them. That did not mean, however, that it approved of the expenditure connected with the proposed programmes. Regarding draft resolution A/43/L.30, his delegation was opposed to the inclusion in the regular budget of expenditure relating to the offices of national liberation movements, specifically the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, particularly since no information was provided on the nature of the expenditure. As for the activities connected with the implementation of the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports (A/43/L.32), it saw no reason why they should be charged to the Organization's regular budget since not all Member States were parties to the Convention. The United States was also opposed to the activities envisaged in draft resolution A/43/L.34, since it was not normal that the Special Committee against Apartheid should be asked to keep the relations of a particular Member State with South Africa "under constant review", when several other Member States, several of them sponsors of the draft resolution, also had relations with South Africa. Lastly, it was opposed to granting the Special Committee against Apartheid the appropriation envisaged in draft resolution A/43/L.35, because Member States not represented on the Special Committee had no control over its activities although their contributions helped to finance it. In conclusion, his delegation urged the Secretary-General to show the utmost restraint in order to ensure that all the proposed activities were financed from existing appropriations under sections 3 and 27 of the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989.

81. Mr. CHABALA (Zambia), referring to draft resolution A/43/L.37, recalled that CPC had recommended that the General Assembly should closely monitor the performance of the Department of Public Information to ensure that it functioned efficiently and effectively and fulfilled the mandates assigned to it. He endorsed that recommendation.

The meeting rose at 3.25 p.m.