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*Chairman:* Mr. Harry MORRIS (Liberia).

STATEMENT BY THE UNDER-SECRETARY FOR SPECIAL POLITICAL AFFAIRS, IN CHARGE OF THE OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

1. The CHAIRMAN, referring to the decision taken by the Committee at its 1219th meeting following the suggestion made by the representative of France during the consideration of agenda item 12, gave the floor to the Under-Secretary for Special Political Affairs, in charge of the Office of Public Information.

2. Mr. ROLZ-BENNETT (Under-Secretary for Special Political Affairs, in charge of the Office of Public Information) observed that the French delegation had asked what had been the repercussions of certain events, so far as the Office of Public Information had been able to ascertain them, on public opinion throughout the world. The state of public opinion about the United Nations and its activities was a matter of the highest importance to both Member States and the Secretariat. It must be admitted, however, that the question posed was not easily answered and that the Office of Public Information did not possess the necessary means for accurately assessing world public opinion. Opinion survey techniques were highly complex and involved considerable sums of money, computers and a large body of specialized personnel—none of which were available to the Office of Public Information. The Office's main sources of information were the reports received from the United Nations Information centres and services and world Press summaries.

3. The problem was further complicated by the fact that at the extremities of a spectrum of graduated opinion there were two opposing attitudes to the United

Nations, none of whose exponents were large in numbers but vocal in their expressions. One was based on total scepticism about possible action and success of the Organization in the matter of peace-keeping and the other on an exaggerated optimism in which the United Nations was viewed as a cure-all. Of course the truth lay somewhere between those two extremes.

4. There was another problem stemming from the fact that the machinery of international organizations was extremely intricate. The task of building a better and fairer world could be compared to the weaving of a giant tapestry whose patterns was the Charter of the United Nations, and it was entirely understandable that the uninitiated should find it difficult to follow the various threads and form an over-all idea of the work performed. The public continued to have faith in the United Nations and to believe that an international body like the United Nations and its family of agencies was essential, but its knowledge of the Organization's activities was very limited. It was perhaps possible to say that the public at large was becoming more aware of the close interdependence of the world's countries which made it impossible today for even the greatest Powers to seek to live in isolation, and, as a result, it was beginning to understand the true significance of the efforts of the United Nations in trying to build a just and stable world order.

5. Constitutionally, the Office of Public Information was limited in its role of disseminating information about the United Nations; it was not for the Office, but for the Governments of Member States, to inform their own people fully about the Organization's activities. Indeed, it had been realized at the outset that the Office could never possess the necessary financial and manpower resources to carry on public information work on a world-wide scale. It had therefore been decided to divide the work, the Office mainly compiling basic information and making it available to national Press services, which in turn were responsible for domestic dissemination. It appeared from a recent reappraisal of the Office's activities that it was neither necessary nor possible to introduce any radical changes in its functions but that its techniques should be improved and its information facilities modernized. As a counterpart to those efforts, however, it was essential that the Office should enjoy the co-operation of Member States and of their information services, both public and private. Only such co-operation could ensure the wider spread of information about the work of the United Nations.

6. In the introduction<sup>1/</sup> to the annual report of the work of the Organization, the Secretary-General had

<sup>1/</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-second Session, Supplement No. 1A.

spoken of a crisis of confidence in the United Nations. That meant, in effect, a crisis of confidence in the actions of Member States and in their conduct of international affairs. It was important to restore confidence in the Organization, and, to that end, it was essential for Member States to abide faithfully by their obligations under the Charter. There were grounds for thinking, however, that the crisis did not affect the actual concept of the United Nations and that public opinion continued to recognize the need for its existence. It was to be hoped that current events would not heighten the scepticism of certain sectors of opinion regarding the United Nations but that they would in fact provide a means of bringing home to the public and to the Member States the importance of strengthening the Organization and of extending to it all the diplomatic, political and material support it needed to fulfil its mission under the Charter.

7. He assured the French representative that the Office of Public Information had taken all the requisite steps to ensure the appropriate coverage of the second session of UNCTAD. Indeed, in co-operation with the UNCTAD secretariat, the Office of Public Information would use new coverage procedure, more suited to the purposes of the Conference. In view of the number of major special conferences planned for 1968, he believed it worth mentioning that the Office of Public Information, given its limited resources, would be stretched to the limit of its possibilities. He hoped that the members of the Fifth Committee would in future give sympathetic consideration to the observations of the Office when it had completed the reappraisal of its activities and probably reached the conclusion that, having attained the limit of its production capacity, it should be given the additional staff and other resources which were needed.

#### AGENDA ITEM 74

Budget estimates for the financial year 1968 (continued) (A/6705 and Corr.1, A/6707 and Corr.1-3, A/6854, A/6861, A/6878, A/6922, A/6948, A/6953, A/C.5/1113 and Corr.1 and 2, A/C.5/1114 and Corr.1, A/C.5/1115 and Corr.1, A/C.5/1118, A/C.5/1123 and Corr.1, A/C.5/1124, A/C.5/1126-1129, A/C.5/1132, A/C.5/1135, A/C.5/1136 and Add.1, A/C.5/1137, A/C.5/1138, A/C.5/1142, A/C.5/1143, A/C.5/1145, A/C.5/1146, A/C.5/L.901, A/C.5/L.908 and Corr.1, A/C.5/L.917, A/C.5/L.922, A/C.5/L.927)

Draft resolution on the United Nations regular budget  
(continued) (A/C.5/L.917)

8. Mr. CAHEN (Belgium), referring to his statement at the previous meeting, said that he had deliberately used the expression "preliminary estimate", which in his opinion was broad enough not to inhibit the consultations taking place on draft resolution A/C.5/L.917 while at the same time allowing for a more precise and a generally acceptable formulation.

*Before proceeding to the consideration of agenda item 74, the Committee considered the administrative and financial implications of a draft resolution submitted by the Special Political Committee (see paras. 43 to 47 below).*

First reading (continued)\* (A/C.5/L.908 and Corr.1)

SECTION 2, SPECIAL MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES  
(A/6705 AND CORR.1, A/6707 AND CORR.1-3, A/C.5/1138)

9. The CHAIRMAN recalled that the Secretary-General, in the budget estimates for the financial year 1968 (A/6705 and Corr.1), had proposed an appropriation of \$2,633,400 under section 2. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, in its main report (A/6707 and Corr.1-3), had recommended an amount of \$2,383,400, or \$350,000 less than the Secretary-General's request. The Secretary-General had subsequently requested an additional appropriation of \$76,000 (A/C.5/1138).

10. Mr. BANNIER (Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions), noting that the Secretary-General's estimate under section 2 for 1968 represented an increase of more than \$1 million over the revised appropriation approved for 1967, said that in recommending a reduction of \$350,000 the Advisory Committee had taken into account the uncertainty concerning the duration of some of the conferences scheduled, in particular the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament, and the necessarily tentative nature of the estimates. The Advisory Committee had noted that despite the General Assembly's decision (resolution 2116 (XX)) that not more than one major special conference should be scheduled in any one year, seven special conferences of major proportions were planned for 1968. The Advisory Committee had felt that greater attention should be paid to the organizational arrangements for conferences and in particular to their financial implications, and to that end it had recommended in paragraph 152 of its main report that the Assembly should consider laying down guidelines in the matter of documentation for special conferences and the number of sessional committees and sub-committees to be serviced. The Advisory Committee had considered that substantial economies would accrue if limitations were imposed on the printing of summary records and if a level were established below which subsidiary bodies would not be entitled to summary records. In that connexion, he drew attention to the Advisory Committee's report<sup>2/</sup> on the Secretary-General's recommendations concerning publications and documentation of the United Nations.<sup>3/</sup> The volume, extent and nature of documentation had a direct bearing on the financial implications of special meetings and conferences under section 2 as well as under section 11 (Printing).

11. In addition, since the Committee on Conferences was to report to the General Assembly at its current session on the calendar of meetings and conferences for 1968 and 1969, the Advisory Committee had examined the material provided by the Secretary-General and forwarded its comments to the Committee on Conferences, in accordance with the provisions of resolution 2239 (XXI). The Committee on Conferences would no doubt submit pertinent observations on the proposed conference programme for 1968 and 1969.

\*Resumed from the 1218th meeting.

<sup>2/</sup> Ibid., Twenty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 81, document A/6872.

<sup>3/</sup> Ibid., document A/6675.

12. In the light of those considerations, the Advisory Committee considered that it would be possible to contain expenditures under section 2 for 1968 within the amount of \$2,283,400 which it had recommended and which represented an increase of \$709,130 over 1967.

13. Lastly, the Advisory Committee had reviewed the report by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/1138), informing the General Assembly that only two of the four volumes of the proceedings of the Second World Population Conference held in 1965 would be ready for publication in 1967 in French and none in Spanish and that the related credits would therefore be surrendered. It had no objection to the Secretary-General's request that a credit of \$76,000 be provided for that purpose under section 2 for 1968 and therefore recommended that an additional appropriation of \$76,000 be included in a new chapter XII in section 2 of the budget estimates for 1968.

14. Mr. TURNER (Controller) drew attention to the reservations about the reduction recommended by the Advisory Committee in section 2 which the Secretary-General had expressed in the Fifth Committee at its 1181st meeting. The Secretary-General had said (A/C.5/1127, para. 14) that the Advisory Committee had recommended a relatively large reduction representing some 13 per cent of the total estimate and that he did not believe that a reduction of that order of magnitude would be possible if the programme of meetings as currently planned was maintained and if the meetings were to be adequately serviced. So far as one could see, it seemed that the programme would have to be maintained and, in that connexion, he had some comments to make.

15. Most of the conferences scheduled were the result of resolutions adopted by the General Assembly during the twenty-first session. When those decisions had been taken, delegations had been in possession of detailed statements of their financial implications and had thus been able to foresee the order of magnitude of the estimates which would be submitted in 1968 for most of the conferences. The estimates for conferences for which an invitation had been received from certain countries had been revised and the additional costs of holding them away from Headquarters, to be reimbursed by the host Governments, had been entered in income section 3 (General income) of the budget estimates. In addition, when a conference was to be held, certain preparations and plans obviously had to be made some time in advance. For most of the conferences scheduled for 1968, plans had therefore already been drawn up and the preparatory documentation was already being produced—and in some cases had actually been completed. As a result of the reduction in the appropriation, it might be necessary to revise the plans of operation already drawn up. Lastly, it would not be possible to reduce the appropriations for all the conferences; the reduction would therefore have to affect some of them in particular. The Chairman of the Advisory Committee had singled out the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament. It was true that it was impossible to foretell how long that Conference would last; on the basis of past experience, however, it could normally be expected to meet for a total of at least six months. With regard to the United Nations

Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, by adopting resolution 2221 (XXI) the General Assembly had endorsed the recommendation of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space<sup>4/</sup> that total expenditure on the Conference should not exceed about \$300,000 to \$350,000. Since the estimate was \$333,000, it could be seen that the recommendation had been followed and that it would be difficult at that stage further to reduce the amount. Under those circumstances, the reduction of \$350,000 recommended by the Advisory Committee would have to apply entirely to the remaining conferences. As the Secretary-General had stated, servicing might suffer as a result, so that the very success of the conferences might be jeopardized. In fact, the estimates for three major conferences would have to be reduced by some 25 per cent. The only realistic course of action would be to cancel or postpone one of them, but that was highly unlikely. Like the Secretary-General, he was not formally contesting the recommendations of the Advisory Committee but he wished to warn the Fifth Committee that, despite the most genuine efforts by the Secretary-General, it was unlikely that savings of the recommended order of magnitude would be possible, and delegations should not be surprised if supplementary estimates were submitted in 1968. The suggestions that the printing of summary records should be curtailed, or that they should be dispensed with altogether, were excellent and would no doubt produce good results in the future. Unfortunately, it was too late to follow them in 1968, since the relevant arrangements had already been made on the basis of the rules of procedure of the various organs and the preparatory work. If the Secretariat was obliged to submit supplementary estimates, that would mean not that it had failed to adhere to the principle of strict financial discipline but that, while it was ready to do its best, it could not work miracles.

16. Mr. FIRAT (Turkey) asked whether the reduction of \$350,000 recommended by the Advisory Committee was a global figure or whether it had been apportioned between the various conferences. Like the Controller, his delegation was concerned about the possibility that the Committee might have to adopt supplementary estimates in 1968; while bearing that possibility in mind, it would vote in favour of the recommendation of the Advisory Committee.

17. Mr. MARRON (Spain) regretted, like the Advisory Committee, the failure to observe General Assembly resolution 2116 (XX) which stipulated that more than one major special conference of the United Nations should be scheduled in any one year. As too short a time had elapsed since the adoption of that resolution for its importance to have been forgotten, it must be difficult or impossible to implement. Under those circumstances, its provisions should be revised and made more realistic. The matter should be carefully studied by the Fifth Committee, which would no doubt note the wide discrepancy between the recommendation in resolution 2116 (XX) and the number of major conferences scheduled for 1968. Moreover, the expenses for special meetings and conferences, which had increased by 63 per cent between 1966 and 1967, had in 1968 shown an increase of 25 per cent over 1967.

<sup>4/</sup> *Ibid.*, Twenty-first Session, Annexes, agenda items 30, 89 and 91, document A/6431, para. 15.

His delegation was not passing judgement on the content of the conference programme or suggesting that any conference should be cancelled or postponed. It simply wished to stress that, if sufficient funds were to be allocated to meetings and conferences, long-term or at least medium-term planning of the programme of major special conferences was essential, so that the necessary funds could be provided within a reasonable period of time.

18. His delegation would vote in favour of the reduction recommended by the Advisory Committee but it would bear in mind the possibility that supplementary estimates might later have to be adopted.

19. Mr. MSELLE (United Republic of Tanzania) said he wished to ask the same question as the representative of Turkey. Since the application of the reduction recommended by the Advisory Committee would place the Secretary-General in a difficult position, he wished to stress the importance of the International Conference on Human Rights, which should be borne in mind when the reduction was made.

20. Mr. BACH-BAOUAB (Tunisia) agreed with the representatives of Turkey and the United Republic of Tanzania that the reduction recommended by the Advisory Committee should have been apportioned in detail between the various conferences, so that the Fifth Committee would have had something on which to base its opinions. His delegation too had great hopes of the International Conference on Human Rights and hoped that, if the Advisory Committee's reduction was maintained, the work of that Conference would not be affected.

21. Mr. AGATHOCLEOUS (Cyprus) shared the concern expressed by the Advisory Committee about the continual increase in expenditure for conferences and appreciated the aim of its recommendations. It appeared, however, from the Controller's statement that the reduction of \$350,000 under section 2 might have an adverse effect on certain major conferences. His delegation would therefore vote for the reduction recommended by the Advisory Committee on the understanding that the important conferences scheduled by the General Assembly, particularly the International Conference on Human Rights, should not be affected.

22. Mr. CAHEN (Belgium), although understanding the reason, regretted that the Committee on Contributions had been unable to submit its report in time for the Fifth Committee's consideration of section 2 and hoped that it would be able to do so the following year.

23. The Controller's statement reflected the contradiction which existed between the desire of the General Assembly to check the proliferation of conferences and thus respond to the alarm sounded by the Secretary-General and the methods at its disposal, which did not enable it to do so in the most harmonious manner. His delegation would vote in favour of the revised estimates for section 2 recommended by the Advisory Committee, in the hope that the Secretary-General would be able to make the recommended reduction without adversely affecting the conferences, particularly the one to be held at Tehran during the International Year for Human Rights.

24. Mr. LOQUMAN (Mauritania) said that the points raised by the Controller were precisely those about which he himself had expressed concern. His delegation would vote in favour of the reduction recommended by the Advisory Committee, but would be prepared to approve any requests for such supplementary appropriations as might be necessary to ensure that the International Conference on Human Rights did not suffer as a result of the reduction.

25. Mr. ESFANDIARY (Iran) said that two main considerations formed the basis of the Advisory Committee's proposed reduction of \$350,000 under section 2; first, an uncertainty about the duration of certain conferences, particularly the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament, and second, the limitations to be imposed on the printing of summary records. He expressed the view that the Controller's statement had made it abundantly clear that those assumptions were no longer valid. In the case of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament which was the cause for most of the uncertainty, no reduction would be made, according to the Controller. Moreover, no reduction would be made in the cost of the meetings of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. Hence, the proposed reductions would have to be made with respect to the other conferences, about the duration of which there was no or virtually no uncertainty.

26. In addition, he could not see how any savings could be made from a curtailment of the printing of summary records, since that was a matter to be decided on by each conference. Nor could he envisage that an important conference such as the International Conference on Human Rights which met once every 20 years would, in fact, wish to dispense with or curtail the printing of its summary records. He agreed with the Controller that it was in any case too late to take a decision on the curtailment of printing with respect to the forthcoming conferences of 1968.

27. His delegation therefore shared the concern expressed by the Secretary-General and the Controller who feared that the reduction recommended by the Advisory Committee might jeopardize the success of some conferences. He thought it would be preferable for the Advisory Committee to reconsider its recommendation, as it was based on assumptions which he had just shown to be no longer valid. In view of those observations, he would not be at all surprised if the Secretary-General were unable to apply the proposed reduction with respect to any of the Conferences and were to ask for supplementary appropriations.

28. Mr. CISS (Senegal) said that all delegations were concerned at the proliferation of conferences and the volume of documentation, yet when it came to solving the problem, each was preoccupied with whatever conference was of special interest to it. That was where the difficulty lay. If there was a genuine desire to solve the problem, a decision would have to be taken either to limit the number of conferences or to make reductions, which would inevitably be arbitrary. He believed that summary records were not necessary for some conferences; it was sufficient to provide adequate pre-session documentation and later prepare a full report. It should be borne in mind

that the success of a conference did not depend on the services placed at its disposal, but on the competence of the participants. Some delegations feared that the International Conference on Human Rights, which was of particular importance, might be unsuccessful if the proposed appropriation was reduced, but the level of appropriations voted for a conference had no bearing on its success or failure. It was important to adopt measures that would effectively reduce the cost of meetings; otherwise it was pointless to complain about their proliferation.

29. He had some reservations about the Controller's reference to the possibility of subsequent requests for supplementary appropriations for conferences. He believed that every effort should be made to avoid exceeding the appropriations approved.

30. Mr. TILAKARATNA (Ceylon) said he also felt serious misgivings concerning the arbitrary reduction recommended for section 2, especially as the Controller had clearly indicated its probable effects. In view of the overriding importance of the International Conference on Human Rights, he hoped that its success would not be endangered by the recommended reduction in the appropriations.

31. The Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament was of interest only to the great Powers. Since other countries, including his own, had no part to play in disarmament, he thought the costs involved should be apportioned on a different basis from that of the scale of assessments.

32. Mr. KOUYATE (Guinea) thanked the Controller and the Chairman of the Advisory Committee for their explanations and said he would support the recommended reduction. In his opinion, however, the Fifth Committee had not touched upon the basic problem involved in the cost of documentation and conferences, namely, the Organization's financial difficulties. He might therefore make a further statement in connexion with the four-Power draft resolution (A/C.5/L.917).

33. His delegation believed that the proposed reduction should be applied solely to the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament, which had never yielded satisfactory results, whereas considerable progress had been made outside it. He recalled in that connexion the conclusion of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America, signed at Mexico City in February 1967, and the Treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water, signed in Moscow in August 1963. Furthermore, certain Powers with a very substantial military potential were not even participating in that Conference.

34. Mr. BANNIER (Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions), replying to a point raised by the representatives of Turkey and Spain, explained that the recommended reduction had not been apportioned between the different items in section 2. The Advisory Committee was not in a position to specify the reduction to be made for each conference, as it was unable, for instance, to recommend a particular number of pages of documentation. Only the Secretariat was in a position to assess such requirements. The Advisory

Committee had recommended a reduction in the appropriation purely on the assumption that savings were feasible. It was, however, the responsibility of the Secretary-General and the Controller to decide how that recommendation should be applied.

35. Referring to the effects of that reduction, he said that the Advisory Committee certainly had no intention of jeopardizing the success of conferences, but believed that economies were possible. Contrary to the belief of the representative of Iran, the Advisory Committee's assumptions were still valid. With the exception of the International Conference on Human Rights, it was not known with certainty how long most of the conferences would last, especially the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament. The provision of summary records and the printing of documents were matters which were decided by the conferences themselves when they met.

36. Mr. TURNER (Controller) said that the Chairman of the Advisory Committee had quite rightly referred to the uncertainty regarding the duration of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament. All that could be said was that the Conference had never met for less than six months. There was little doubt about the duration of the other major conferences to be held in 1968: it would not be less than the period scheduled. The members of the Committee could in any case rest assured that the Secretariat would do everything in its power to achieve savings.

37. Mr. DIOSO (Philippines) said he shared the concern expressed by other delegations regarding the adverse effect the recommended reduction in the appropriation might have on the conferences, especially on the vitally important International Conference on Human Rights. However, in view of the assurances the Controller had just given the Committee, his delegation would support the Advisory Committee's recommendation.

38. Mr. ESFANDIARY (Iran) said he understood that the recommended reduction of \$350,000 would be applied to all the conferences except the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament and the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. If that were so, one of the reasons for which the Advisory Committee had recommended the reductions no longer had any practical validity, since most of the uncertainty was entertained with respect to the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament. That was why he had suggested that the Advisory Committee should reconsider its recommendation. He would not however, press for a reversal of the Advisory Committee's decision and would support its recommendation, knowing that supplementary appropriations might prove necessary.

39. Mr. RAINFORD (Jamaica) associated himself with the delegations which had opposed any reduction in the appropriation for the International Conference on Human Rights, which was of the utmost importance.

40. Mr. BAGBENI (Democratic Republic of the Congo) said he, too, was most concerned at the substantial reduction proposed under section 2. He recalled that, in paragraph 152 of its main report, the Advisory Committee had recommended that the General Assembly

might consider "including in its resolutions on future special conferences and meetings guidelines on various organizational aspects of the contemplated conference such as which categories of documents should be translated into the official or working languages of the conference, whether summary or verbatim records are to be provided, the number of sessional committees and sub-committees which will require servicing, etc.". While he endorsed that recommendation, it could not have served as a criterion to justify the proposed reduction in section 2, since it referred to future conferences. He therefore questioned whether it was relevant in the present situation.

41. With those reservations, he would support the reduction of \$350,000 recommended by the Advisory Committee, although he would like it to be apportioned between all the conferences without exception.

42. The CHAIRMAN said that, having approved the additional appropriation requested by the Secretary-General, the Advisory Committee recommended a total appropriation of \$2,359,400.

*The recommendation of the Advisory Committee for an appropriation of \$2,359,400 under section 2 was approved on first reading by 79 votes to none.*

ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS  
OF THE DRAFT RESOLUTION SUBMITTED BY THE  
SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE IN DOCUMENT  
A/6914 ON AGENDA ITEM 35\* (concluded)\*\*

\*The policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa;

- (a) Report of the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of South Africa;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General.

\*\*Resumed from the 1217th meeting.

DRAFT REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE TO  
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY (A/C.5/L.929)

43. Mr. GONSALVES (India) suggested that the words "apartheid campaign" at the end of paragraph 5 (A/C.5/L.929) should be replaced by the words "campaign against apartheid".

44. Mr. ZIEHL (United States of America) expressed surprise at not finding in the draft report any mention of the question he had asked about the costs of the Special Committee's session if held at Headquarters, New York.

45. Mr. LYNCH (New Zealand), Rapporteur, accepted the Indian representative's suggestion.

46. Regarding the statement of the United States representative, he had tried to avoid repeating in the draft report information already appearing in the documentation. Information about the costs in question was to be found in paragraph 4 of the report (A/6932) of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and as that document was referred to in paragraph 1 of the draft resolution, he had thought it unnecessary to give the information again.

47. Mr. ZIEHL (United States of America) thanked the Rapporteur for his explanation and said that he would not press for the inclusion of his question in the draft report.

*The draft report (A/C.5/L.929), as amended, was adopted.*

*After having considered this question, the Committee resumed the consideration of agenda item 74 (see paras. 9 to 42 above).*

*The meeting rose at 1.15 p.m.*