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*President*: Mr. Lazar MOJISOV (Yugoslavia).

**AGENDA ITEM 104**

**Joint Inspection Unit (*concluded*):\***  
(a) Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit;  
(b) Appointment of the members of the Joint Inspection Unit

REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (A/32/489)

**AGENDA ITEM 107**

**Appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of subsidiary organs of the General Assembly (*concluded*):\***  
(a) Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

REPORTS OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE  
(A/32/291/ADD.1 AND 2)

(f) International Civil Service Commission

REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (A/32/296)

\* Resumed from the 102nd meeting.

**AGENDA ITEM 109**

**Report of the International Civil Service Commission**

REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (A/32/447)

**AGENDA ITEM 99**

**Programme budget for the biennium 1976-1977**

REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (A/32/488)

**AGENDA ITEM 100**

**Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979  
(*concluded*)\*\***

REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (A/32/490)

**AGENDA ITEM 12**

**Report of the Economic and Social Council (*continued*)**

REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (PARTS III  
AND IV) (A/32/397/ADD.2 AND 3)

1. Mr. BELYAEV (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic), Rapporteur of the Fifth Committee (*interpretation from Russian*): I have the honour to present for the consideration and approval of the General Assembly the reports of the Fifth Committee relating to a number of items on the agenda.

2. On agenda item 104 concerning the Joint Inspection Unit, the report of the Fifth Committee is contained in document A/32/489. The recommendations of the Committee to the General Assembly on the item under consideration are submitted in paragraph 15 of the report. Draft resolution I, entitled "First-class travel in the United Nations organizations", was adopted in the Committee by 64 votes in favour to 12 against, with 26 abstentions. Draft resolution II, relating to the form and content of future reports of the Secretary-General in implementation of the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit, was adopted without opposition in the Committee. In paragraph 16 of its report, the Fifth Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the draft decision on the relevant reports of the Joint Inspection Unit, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and the Secretary-General. The recommendation was adopted without objection in the Committee.

\*\* Resumed from the 105th meeting.

3. With regard to item 107 of the agenda entitled "Appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of subsidiary organs of the General Assembly", three reports were presented by the Committee. The first report of the Committee on item 107 (a) concerning the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions is contained in document A/32/291/Add.1. In paragraph 5 of this report the Fifth Committee recommends that the General Assembly appoint Mr. V. K. Palamarchuk of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as a member of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for a term beginning on 1 January 1978 and ending on 31 December 1978. This recommendation was adopted in the Committee without a vote.

4. The second report of the Committee on item 107 (a) with regard to appointments to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions is contained in document A/32/291/Add.2. The Fifth Committee, on 15 December 1977, voted by secret ballot to decide on its recommendation to the General Assembly concerning three new vacancies arising in the Advisory Committee. The recommendation of the Fifth Committee is contained in paragraph 9 of the report as follows: Mr. Hamid Elaraby El-Houderi for a one-year term; Mr. Anwar Kemal for a two-year term; and Mr. Norman Williams for a three-year term, all terms beginning on 1 January 1978.

5. With regard to item 107 (f) concerning appointments to fill vacancies in the International Civil Service Commission, the report of the Fifth Committee is contained in document A/32/296. On 15 December 1977, the Committee decided, without objection, to recommend that the General Assembly should confirm the appointments of Mr. Antonio Fonseca Pimentel (Brazil), Mr. A. H. M. Hillis (United Kingdom), Mr. Akira Matsui (Japan), Mr. Jean-Louis Plihon (France) and Mrs. Ersa H. Poston (United States) to the International Civil Service Commission for four-year terms commencing on 1 January 1978. The recommendations of the Committee are contained in paragraph 3 of this report. In this paragraph the Committee also recommends that the General Assembly should appoint Mr. R. M. Akwei as a member of the International Civil Service Commission and as Vice-Chairman of the Commission for a one-year term beginning on 1 January 1978.

6. The report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 109 entitled "Report of the International Civil Service Commission" is contained in document A/32/447. In paragraph 14 of this report the Committee recommends that the General Assembly adopt a draft resolution which was adopted in the Committee by 81 votes to 8.

7. With regard to agenda item 99 entitled "Programme budget for the biennium 1976-1977", the report of the Fifth Committee is contained in document A/32/488. In paragraph 13 of this report, the Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolution I, which was adopted in the Committee without objection, and draft resolution II. Draft resolution II A was adopted in the Committee by 77 votes to 8, with 3 abstentions. Draft resolution II as a whole, including A and B, was adopted by the Committee without objection. In paragraph 14 of its report the Committee recommends the adoption by the General Assembly of a draft decision which it approved without objection.

8. On item 100 of the agenda, entitled "Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979" the report of the Fifth Committee on the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution recommended by the Second Committee [A/32/480/Add.1, para. 15], is contained in document A/32/485/Add.1. The recommendations of the Fifth Committee on this item are contained in paragraphs 16, 17 and 18 of this report. The recommendation contained in paragraph 16 was adopted in the Committee without objection; the recommendation contained in paragraph 17 was adopted in the Committee by 81 votes to 8; and the recommendation contained in paragraph 18 was adopted in the Committee by 81 votes to none, with 10 abstentions.

9. Also on item 100 of the agenda, the report of the Fifth Committee is contained in document A/32/490. The Committee's recommendations on this item of the agenda appear in paragraphs 256 and 257. In paragraph 256 of its report, the Fifth Committee recommends 13 draft resolutions for adoption by the Assembly. The draft resolutions on the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 are contained in draft resolutions XI A, B and C; the draft resolution on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for the biennium 1978-1979 is contained in draft resolution XII; and the draft resolution on the Working Capital Fund for the biennium 1978-1979 is contained in draft resolution XIII. Paragraph 257 of the document contains a recommendation by the Committee concerning administrative arrangements regarding the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, which was adopted by 57 votes to 4, with 23 abstentions.

10. Part III of the report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 12, entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council", is contained in document A/32/397/Add.2.<sup>1</sup> The recommendation of the Fifth Committee on this question is contained in paragraph 4 of this document. The recommendation was adopted in the Committee without objection. Also on item 12 of the agenda is part IV of the report of the Fifth Committee in document A/32/397/Add.3.

*Pursuant to rule 66 of the rules of procedure, it was decided not to discuss the reports of the Fifth Committee.*

11. The PRESIDENT: I invite members to turn their attention first to the report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 104, which concerns the Joint Inspection Unit. The report of the Committee is to be found in document A/32/489. The Assembly will now take a decision on the two draft resolutions recommended by the Fifth Committee in paragraph 15 of that document.

12. Draft resolution I is entitled "First-class travel in the United Nations organizations".

13. Mr. GIAMBRUNO (Uruguay) (*interpretation from Spanish*): Before explaining why my delegation has asked to speak, I would ask your indulgence for me to make an announcement on behalf of my colleagues in the group of

<sup>1</sup> For part I of the report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 12, see the 101st meeting, paras. 145-146; for part II, the 103rd meeting, para. 19.

Latin American States. I have to announce the sad news of the death of Mr. Guillermo Lang.

14. Mr. Lang was a member of the Nicaraguan mission for many years. He was a distinguished diplomat who also became a Vice-President of the General Assembly. He was a familiar figure to all of us. I need not dwell on the various aspects of his character but, on behalf of his friends, I would remind you of how good-hearted he was, and what a sincere and faithful friend.

15. Returning to the question under discussion, I refer to draft resolution I entitled "First-class travel in the United Nations organizations" which we have before us in paragraph 15 of document A/32/489.

16. As on other occasions, the Fifth Committee has again done good work here. I regret that I am somewhat late in introducing an oral amendment. I believe that the paragraph in question, as well as in the work of the Fifth Committee in general, reflects the general feelings of all delegations. But imperfections may be found in any achievement and we believe that on this occasion it is possible, in the plenary Assembly, to correct what we perceive as an imperfection.

17. Operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution enumerates which members of the United Nations Secretariat will be entitled to first-class travel in the future. Up until the time this draft appeared, there was a series of categories of United Nations personnel who were entitled to travel first class. With this draft resolution considerable savings may now be effected, but I believe that it goes further than is the true intention and desire of representatives.

18. The United Nations has a certain dignity which must be upheld. It is my understanding that an organization of States which is the highest such organization in the world and which has at the very top a Secretary-General who might be compared to a chief of State—he is the chief of an organization of States—has also a whole general staff of Under-Secretaries-General and Directors, rather like the cabinet of a head of State.

19. In our country we do try to put into practice the principle of economy. But we do not think the principle of economy should be followed so blindly that we detract from a certain sense of dignity or solemnity that should exist in the performance of certain functions. I do not believe that provisions for savings can be applied to persons who, throughout their entire professional life, have been Ministers or Ambassadors and who are acting in a similar function—persons who at times have to journey at the sacrifice of their time, or even their health, and who do so to represent the United Nations.

20. Ours is a small country, but we do not believe that anyone representing the United Nations with all the majesty that the Organization should have can do so in a properly dignified manner if he has to travel in the cheapest possible way. I believe that savings can be effected if we correct this paragraph. Earlier, it included certain other categories of officials, some of whom, we think, should also have this right. But let us leave it to the Secretary-General to decide in each case whether it is appropriate to authorize first-class travel.

21. As regards the Under-Secretaries-General and the Assistant Secretaries-General, I believe the Assembly will agree with me that we should not effect this cheese-paring be to the detriment of what we want for our Organization.

22. Moreover, in the oral amendment which I shall read out we must include the new official whose post we have just created through the restructuring of the system, the budgetary consequences of which are at least for me, not too clear. As I do not want the new Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation to have to travel in economy class because of this vagueness, I shall begin the amendment by referring to him.

23. I am sorry that I have taken up so much time. Under my amendment, which I am presenting on behalf of a group of Latin American countries, paragraph 2(a) of draft resolution I would begin:

"The Secretary-General, the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, the Under-Secretaries-General, the Assistant Secretaries-General. . . ."

and then the paragraph would continue as at present.

24. I do not believe that the understanding and the sympathy of representatives will be overtaxed if they are asked to accept this amendment which I have read out.

25. The PRESIDENT: The representative of Uruguay, on behalf of the group of Latin American States, has proposed an oral amendment in operative paragraph 2 of draft resolution I entitled "First-class travel in the United Nations organizations" which reads as follows: to insert in operative paragraph 2 (a), after the words "The Secretary-General", the words: "the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, the Under-Secretaries-General, the Assistant Secretaries-General". On the basis of rule 78 of the rules of procedure, I propose that this amendment be considered immediately and, if necessary, voted upon.

26. Mr. MARVILLE (Barbados): Speaking on a point of fact, I should like to point out that it was not by agreement of the Latin American group of States that the amendment proposed by the representative of Uruguay was submitted. This is an amendment proposed by a section of the Latin American group. The sponsors of the original of draft resolution I in the Fifth Committee are of the view that the proposed amendment attempts to make a legitimate change while attempting to reintroduce a second, perhaps less legitimate, effort at change. By the legitimate effort we refer to the question of the new Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, whose case was not envisaged in the initial drafting of the relevant draft resolution. The sponsors are of the view, and it is their understanding, that the new Director-General will be allowed to travel first-class under operative paragraph 3 of the draft resolution.

27. However, with regard to the second effort at reintroducing the question of the travel status of the Under-Secretaries-General and of the Assistant Secretaries-General, it must be explained that it was the overwhelming feeling

during the vote that those officials were adequately covered under paragraph 2 (b).

28. The sponsors considered the question of status and dignity, and it was understood that several different countries had several different principles on these matters, and that they did not assume that travelling other than first-class was an indignity. This was understood during the process of voting. The sponsors will therefore resist any effort at reintroducing the question of Under-Secretaries-General and Assistant Secretaries-General other than in paragraph 2 (b).

29. The PRESIDENT: The representative of Barbados has given the clarification that the amendment proposed by the representative of Uruguay is not on behalf of the whole group of Latin American States, but on behalf of some Latin American States.

30. Mr. FALL (Senegal) (*interpretation from French*): I should like first of all to explain that my delegation fully supports the statement made here by our friend, the representative of Barbados, to the effect that the amendment proposed by the delegation of Uruguay is unacceptable.

31. Mr. President, I should like most respectfully to remind you that a few minutes ago you said that delegations could come here to explain their vote before the vote. We are therefore opposed to the submission of any more amendments even verbally, as we believe that now that explanations of vote are in order, it is inappropriate to submit any new substantive amendments.

32. As to substance, may I remind the Assembly that the Fifth Committee in paragraph 15 of document A/32/489 recommended the adoption of draft resolution I, which the members of the Fifth Committee adopted by a vote of 64 to 12, with 26 abstentions. May I also remind the Assembly that the Committee decided not to put to the vote the text appearing in paragraph 8; that, then, settled the case of this draft resolution submitted by Togo, Niger and other countries.

33. My delegation is therefore categorically opposed to any further consideration of this matter and if, Mr. President, despite that, you maintain your decision that we should proceed to vote on the Uruguayan amendment, I must say that my delegation will be obliged to vote against that amendment.

34. Mr. de PINIES (Spain) (*interpretation from Spanish*): My delegation wishes to support the amendment put forward by the representative of Uruguay because, in our opinion, there is merit in making no distinction between long trips and short trips. In that regard I wish to point out that paragraph 2 (b) states that when the duration of the trip exceeds nine hours, then first-class travel is allowable. When the trip takes less time, tourist class is appropriate.

35. I shall tell the representatives what would happen if that criterion were used.

36. For African countries, with the exception of Morocco and Senegal, all trips could be made in first class. For the

countries of Asia, taking Headquarters as the point of departure, all trips could be made in first class. For Eastern Europe, first-class travel would be allowable in all cases. For the countries of Western Europe, first-class travel would be allowable only for those who go from Headquarters to Austria, Luxembourg, Malta, Norway and Sweden. To the other countries, that is, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom one would have to travel in tourist class. In Latin America, those going to Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Honduras, Paraguay and Uruguay, would be allowed to travel first-class. To any other destination one would have to go in tourist class. Those going to the Middle East would all be able to go in first class. Those going to North America and the Caribbean would not be able to travel first-class.

37. Thus, in my opinion, the criterion being followed is discriminatory. It does not take account of the prestige and dignity which officials at this level should have. Paradoxically enough, a person going to a country in Eastern Europe who received instructions in that country from the Secretary-General saying that he should go to a point in the Middle East would not be allowed to travel first class for that segment of his journey; he would have to go tourist class.

38. A United Nations official travelling to different countries throughout the world would have to switch between first-class and tourist class according to the distance of each trip. Furthermore it has not been borne in mind that for trips East, while a trip takes a certain number of hours, usually on the way back the number of hours has to be increased by at least one because of opposing winds. So paradoxically enough a person might have to go to a country in tourist class and come back in first class. I think the situation is full of contradictions.

39. So I most whole-heartedly support the proposal put forward orally by the representative of Uruguay.

40. Mr. BARODY (Saudi Arabia): I fully support what has just been mentioned by my colleague from Spain. I wish I had been in the Fifth Committee when this item was discussed, because it would not have taken me and others long to point out that this is a case of unintentional discrimination. Of course, I would not want to say that the proponents or, rather those who voted for it, are of the type that would discriminate; but, without knowing it, they have engaged in a process of discrimination.

41. Human beings are not robots or prototypes. Every person physiologically is different, even from his brother. By what yardstick did the members who wanted this differentiation between various members who have to travel by air measure the jet-lag. Some people travel two or three hours and are tired. I think the Secretary-General is approaching 55 or so. Even with first-class travel it is a wonder that he is not sick because, after all, he travels extensively. And what about the others such as the Assistant Secretaries-General who may accompany him—I do not think there is an Assistant Secretary-General less than 50 years old.

42. If it is a question of comfort, why should comfort be measured by distance? Some people may travel by the Concorde. Has the General Assembly taken into account the travel time of the Concorde? I do not think that anyone considered that the Concorde is coming into vogue.

43. What if two years from now—and I am not saying this lightly—people find ways with travel agencies to work up their tickets by collusion in such a way as to be able to get first-class travel for the Assistant Secretaries-General and those who are denied first-class travel if they are travelling for a distance of less than eight hours duration?

44. This is discriminatory, and I believe that we all should support the amendment put forward by our Uruguayan colleague and defeat the idea that anyone travelling for less than eight hours should simply go tourist-class, second-class or what have you. It is not fair. If it is meant that everyone from the Secretary-General down should travel tourist-class, then we shall open a general debate. So let not that ploy be used by anyone.

45. I have looked at the list: Africa entitled to first-class—all except Morocco and Senegal; Switzerland—7 hours and 35 minutes. Those who go to Vienna are entitled to first-class, but those who go to Switzerland are entitled to second-class. This is stupid.

46. Suppose the aircraft is two hours late due to weather—fog, for example—would those proponents of the idea of eight hours consider the waiting time in the airport before the aircraft takes off? What if the delay is four hours? During 30 years of travel by aircraft, I have sometimes had to wait three or four hours. Will those hours of delay be taken into account? They are supposed to be comfortable in those clubs for very important people and pampered with whiskey or, if they do not drink whiskey, orange juice—and if they drink whiskey, they will be more tired and sleepy. This is plain stupidity.

47. I would ask all representatives to support the Uruguayan amendment and not engage in unintentional discrimination. If this draft resolution is adopted without amendment, well, there is a lot of time to say what should be said on this subject.

48. The PRESIDENT: Before I call on the next speaker, I should like to appeal to representatives to be very short and precise in discussing the amendment proposed by Uruguay. The problem is very clear; it was discussed in the Fifth Committee. The amendment by Uruguay is also very clear. If the Assembly is to have an extended discussion on the subject, I shall be obliged to propose a time-limit.

49. Mr. RICHARD (United Kingdom): Mr. President, in accordance with your injunction, I shall be clear and precise. I come here merely to say that the United Kingdom is happy to support the amendment and the views expressed by the representatives of Spain and Saudi Arabia. I must say that I think that this proposal is one which is far better left to the good sense of the Secretary-General rather than to any decision by an organ of the United Nations. I trust, therefore, that the amendment will be adopted.

50. The PRESIDENT: There are no more representatives wishing to speak on the amendment, and, on the basis of

rule 90 of the rules of procedure, I shall put the amendment proposed by Uruguay to the vote. The amendment is as follows. In operative paragraph 2 (a) of draft resolution I in document A/32/489, after the words "The Secretary-General", add the words "the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, the Under-Secretaries-General, the Assistant Secretaries-General". A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:* Argentina, Bahrain, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire.

*Against:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ethiopia, Fiji, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Samoa, Senegal, Singapore, Sweden, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Viet Nam, Zambia.

*Abstaining:* Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burma, China, Finland, Guinea-Bissau, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Madagascar, Mauritius, Morocco, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

*The amendment was rejected by 57 votes to 56, with 21 abstentions.*

51. The PRESIDENT: I shall now put to the vote draft resolution I in paragraph 15 of document A/32/489. It is entitled "First-class travel in the United Nations organizations". A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India,

Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Samoa, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

*Against:* Argentina, Brazil, Iran, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Niger, Togo.

*Abstaining:* Bahrain, Bolivia, Chile, Egypt, Greece, Guatemala, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Madagascar, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Paraguay, Peru, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire.

*Draft resolution I was adopted by 98 votes to 7, with 30 abstentions (resolution 32/198).*

52. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution II, entitled "Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit", was adopted without objection in the Fifth Committee. May I take it that the General Assembly also adopts it without objection?

*Draft resolution II was adopted (resolution 32/199).*

53. The PRESIDENT: I now invite the Assembly to turn its attention to the draft decision in paragraph 16 of document A/32/489. It was adopted by the Fifth Committee without objection. I take it that it is the wish of the Assembly also to adopt it without objection.

*The draft decision was adopted (decision 32/448).*

54. The PRESIDENT: I call on the representative of Saudi Arabia, who wishes to make a proposal.

55. Mr. BAROODY (Saudi Arabia): With all due respect to those who voted against the Uruguayan amendment and succeeded by a single vote—or I should say by two votes because the proposed amendment would have been defeated had there been a tie—I propose to submit to this Assembly a very short draft proposal to the effect that if any delay occurred at any airport owing to weather, or perhaps the necessity for some last-minute repairs to the engine of an aircraft, any such time would be added to the travel time, thus perhaps entitling those who had to wait for two or three hours to first-class travel.

56. I wrote this draft resolution quite hurriedly, but I believe it is very clear as to sense, although if anyone would like to rectify it as regards drafting I should be grateful. This is the draft resolution:

*"The General Assembly,*

*"Considering that it has decided on a plan which would entitle to first-class travel the Secretary-General and some other members of the Secretariat, provided that the aircraft will cover the distance in less than nine hours,*

*"Taking into account that weather conditions and engine problems may sometimes delay travellers from taking off or landing,*

*"Decides that such delays should be taken into account by having them added to the travel period of less than nine hours so that a rectification could be made accordingly by enabling the Secretary-General to take administrative action without the General Assembly until the question is considered by the Assembly at its thirty-third session."*

57. I will explain it very briefly. In other words, the forthcoming year will be a test year to find out statistically how many delays are caused by waiting to take a plane or waiting for a plane to land. I remember very well that sometimes we have been kept in the air for an hour or two before landing. These things should be taken into account, and the purport of my draft resolution is that if it is found that there are recurrent delays which result in a traveller having to spend eight hours or so on a flight then the Secretary-General is empowered by us to take the necessary action administratively without resorting to the General Assembly—because we will not be in session—pending a review of the whole question next year.

58. The PRESIDENT: The representative of Saudi Arabia has read out his draft resolution on travel expenses and has given some explanations in connexion with it. Does any representative wish to speak on the matter? I call on the representative of Belgium.

59. Mr. PIRSON (Belgium) (*interpretation from French*): I should like to draw attention to the rules of procedure, in particular rule 81 which provides:

*"When a proposal has been adopted or rejected, it may not be reconsidered at the same session unless the General Assembly, by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting, so decides . . ."*

60. Unfortunately we do not have before us the written text of the proposal made by the representative of Saudi Arabia, but we had the feeling when we heard it that it was an amendment to a proposal just adopted by this Assembly. If that is the case, it must be clear that rule 81 applies. I would suggest, however, that before we take a decision on the matter we should have before us the written text of the proposal just made to us by the representative of Saudi Arabia so that we may take a stand in full knowledge of the relevant factors concerning the nature of this proposal.

61. Mr. BAROODY (Saudi Arabia): With all due respect to what my Belgian colleague has just said, I want to point out to him that in essence the draft resolution I submitted does not constitute an amendment. It does not refer to the resolution which we adopted. It is true that it is on the same subject of air travel, but there may be several resolutions pertaining to the same subject that may be correlated but not necessarily considered as amendments

one of the other. Therefore I want to bring to his attention the fact that the delays I mentioned were not envisaged to all in the resolution adopted by the General Assembly. This question of delays due to weather and engine trouble is a subject that is totally independent. My draft resolution stands on its own feet and should not be considered as amending the essence of the resolution that was adopted by this Assembly.

62. The PRESIDENT: After what we have heard I should like to sum up and clarify the situation in the following way. The representative of Belgium made two comments and raised two objections in connexion with the draft resolution submitted by the representative of Saudi Arabia. First, he said that it is substantially an amendment to the draft resolution already adopted and that in that case we should apply the rules of procedure requiring a two-thirds majority to reverse a decision adopted previously. On that question my understanding is in line with what was said just now by the representative of Saudi Arabia. This draft resolution is not an amendment. It stands as a new draft resolution having as its substance the problem of delays in air travel. That is why my understanding is that on that problem the representative of Saudi Arabia is entitled to submit a draft resolution.

63. The representative of Belgium made another substantive remark to the effect that, on the basis of rule 78 of the rules of procedure, all amendments, proposals or motions should be submitted in written form and circulated at least 24 hours before they are taken or voted upon by the General Assembly.

64. The President may, however, on the basis of the same rule, rule 78, decide to take up the discussion and consideration of such proposals if they are not circulated 24 hours in advance. I think that strict application of rule 78 would require that the Assembly work an additional day before conclusion of the thirty-second session.

65. I think the problem is really not important enough to call for strict application of rule 78. That is why, on the basis of rule 78, I propose that we take up consideration of the draft proposal submitted by the representative of Saudi Arabia. In order for it to be submitted in written form and circulated, as is the usual procedure under rule 78, an additional 24 hours would be required.

66. Mr. PIRSON (Belgium) (*interpretation from French*): I would simply ask that the proposal of the representative of Saudi Arabia be published and circulated. We ask that it be submitted in writing. That would enable us to understand it better.

67. Mr. Papa Louis FALL (Senegal) (*interpretation from French*): I am not speaking against the draft resolution of Ambassador Barody, but I have lost my way in this discussion. After the presentation of the report by the Rapporteur of the Fifth Committee, you, Mr. President, had the Assembly adopt a proposal whereby explanations made before the Assembly would be explanations of vote. I feel that, when explanations of vote are being given, the voting has already commenced and there can be no question of introducing a new draft resolution or amendment. Thus I should like to ask whether in the present

circumstances there can be introduced new amendments or new draft resolutions. If that is the case, such new amendments or draft resolutions should be adopted by a two-thirds majority. The representative of Belgium is quite right. A vote has been taken. My question concerns the propriety of introducing a new draft resolution or a new amendment.

68. The PRESIDENT: Before the Assembly began its consideration of the report of the Fifth Committee, it decided not to discuss the reports, but to proceed immediately to the votes, allowing for explanations of vote. But that decision does not prevent any representative from proposing any oral amendment or new proposal or motion before the vote is taken. In compliance with the established procedure, the General Assembly took a vote on the draft amendment proposed by the representative of Uruguay. Along the same lines, we now have a new proposal by the representative of Saudi Arabia.

69. The representative of Belgium is right in asking for the circulation of the proposal in written form. I therefore propose for the time being to interrupt the consideration of agenda item 104 to proceed to the other reports of the Fifth Committee. In the meantime the draft resolution submitted by the representative of Saudi Arabia will be circulated in written form. The Assembly will then resume its consideration of agenda item 104 [*see below, para. 175*].

70. We shall now consider the reports of the Fifth Committee on subitems (a) and (f) of agenda item 107, dealing with appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of subsidiary organs of the General Assembly.

71. We turn first to the two reports of the Committee on the vacancies in the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions [*A/32/291/Add.1 and 2*].

72. The first vacancy arose as a result of the resignation with effect from 1 January 1978 of Mr. A. V. Grodsky. In paragraph 5 of its report [*A/32/291/Add.1*], the Fifth Committee recommends that the General Assembly appoint Mr. V. K. Palamarchuk as a member of the Advisory Committee for a term beginning on 1 January 1978 and ending on 31 December 1978. May I take it that the General Assembly adopts that recommendation?

*The recommendation was adopted (decision 32/308 B).<sup>2</sup>*

73. The PRESIDENT: The three new vacancies on the Advisory Committee arose as a result of the adoption of resolution 32/103 of 14 December 1977, which expanded the membership of that Committee from 13 to 16 members. In paragraph 9 of its report [*A/32/291/Add.2*] the Fifth Committee recommends that the General Assembly appoint the following persons as members of the Advisory Committee beginning on 1 January 1978: for a one-year term, Mr. Hamid Elaraby El-Houderi; for a two-year term, Mr. Anwar Kemal; and, for a three-year term, Mr. Norman Williams. May I take it that the General Assembly adopts that recommendation?

*The recommendation was adopted, (decision 32/308 C).*

<sup>2</sup> For decision 32/308 A, see the 66th meeting, paragraph 13.

74. The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now consider the report of the Fifth Committee relating to the vacancies in the International Civil Service Commission. The report is contained in document A/32/296. In paragraph 3 of its report the Fifth Committee recommends that the General Assembly appoint the following persons as members of the International Civil Service Commission for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1978: Mr. Antonio Fonseca Pimentel, Mr. A. H. M. Hillis, Mr. Akira Matsui, Mr. Jean-Louis Pihon and Mrs. Ersa H. Poston. The Committee further recommends the appointment of Mr. R. M. Akwei as a member of the Commission and as Vice-Chairman for a one-year term beginning on 1 January 1978. May I take it that the General Assembly adopts that recommendation?

*The recommendation was adopted (decision 32/325).*

75. The PRESIDENT: We turn now to the report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 109, entitled "Report of the International Civil Service Commission". The report is contained in document A/32/447. The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft resolution recommended by the Fifth Committee in paragraph 14 of its report and entitled "Report of the International Civil Service Commission". I put that draft resolution to the vote. A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

*The draft resolution was adopted by 125 votes to 9 (resolution 32/200).*

76. The PRESIDENT: The General Assembly will now consider the report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item

99, entitled "Programme budget for the biennium 1976-1977". The report is contained in document A/32/488. We shall now take a decision on the two draft resolutions recommended by the Fifth Committee in paragraph 13 of its report.

77. Draft resolution I is entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 3534 (XXX), 31/93 and 31/193". The Fifth Committee adopted draft resolution I without objection. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do likewise?

*Draft resolution I was adopted (resolution 32/201).*

78. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution II A is entitled "Final budget appropriations for the biennium 1976-1977". I put that draft resolution to the vote. A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

*Abstaining:* Cuba, France,<sup>3</sup> Israel, Romania.

*Draft resolution II A was adopted by 122 votes to 9, with 4 abstentions (resolution 32/202 A).*

79. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution II B is entitled "Final income estimates for the biennium 1976-1977". In the Committee, that draft resolution was adopted by

<sup>3</sup> The delegation of France subsequently informed the Secretariat that it wished to have its vote recorded as having been in favour of the draft resolution.

consensus. May I take it that the General Assembly adopts draft resolution II B?

*Draft resolution II B was adopted (resolution 32/202 B).*

80. The PRESIDENT: I now invite representatives to turn to the recommendations contained in paragraph 14 of the report of the Fifth Committee [A/32/438]. The Fifth Committee adopted those recommendations without objection. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do likewise?

*The recommendations were adopted (decision 32/449).*

81. The PRESIDENT: The General Assembly will now consider under agenda item 100 part II of the report of the Fifth Committee relating to the report of the Second Committee on agenda item 67, which was considered yesterday [109th meeting]. I refer to paragraphs 16, 17 and 18 of the Fifth Committee's report contained in document A/32/485/Add.1.

82. I call on the representative of France, who wishes to explain his vote before the vote.

83. Mr. LEPRETTE (France) (*interpretation from French*): The French delegation approves the proposals of the Fifth Committee pertaining to the financial implications of the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations. It goes without saying, as the representative of the European Community indicated in the Fifth Committee, that the diagnosis of administrative implications of the restructuring appearing in document A/C.5/32/86 is of a purely indicative nature. The composition, title and functions of the various departments remain to be worked out. It is up to the Secretary-General, in close consultation with the heads of the main sectors concerned, to proceed with those sweeping structural reforms and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session.

84. The PRESIDENT: We turn first to the recommendation in paragraph 16 [A/32/485/Add.1]. The Fifth Committee adopted that recommendation without objection. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do likewise?

*The recommendation was adopted (decision 32/450 A).*

85. The PRESIDENT: We come now to the recommendation in paragraph 17 [A/32/485/Add.1], which I shall put to the vote. A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland,

Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, 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, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

*Abstaining:* Cuba, Viet Nam.

*The recommendation was adopted by 127 votes to 9, with 2 abstentions (decision 32/450 B).*

86. The PRESIDENT: Lastly, we come to the recommendation in paragraph 18 of the report of the Fifth Committee [A/32/485/Add.1]. I put that recommendation to the vote. A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* None.

*Abstaining:* Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic,

Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

*The recommendation was adopted by 127 votes to none, with 10 abstentions (decision 32/450 C).*

87. The PRESIDENT: The General Assembly will now consider the report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 100, entitled "Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979". The report is contained in document A/32/490.

88. I first call on the representative of Belgium, who would like to make a statement.

89. Mr. ERNEMANN (Belgium) (*interpretation from French*): I should like to make a statement on behalf of the States of the European Community.

90. Following the adoption of the new scale of assessments, the States members of the European Community will be required to assume a larger part of the regular budget of the United Nations. In the course of the next biennium, these States, together, will contribute to one fourth of the regular budget, which is approaching a billion dollars.

91. We would also remind delegations that next year the United Nations system, excluding IBRD and IMF, will devote, counting both obligatory and voluntary contributions, a total of \$3 billion to the financing of its activities. Considering these figures, no one can question the desire of the States members of the European Community to give active support to the United Nations system, in particular to the United Nations itself.

92. However, the States members of the European Community wish to remind delegations of the joint statement made here, in the plenary Assembly, regarding the levels reached by the successive budgets of this Organization. While reaffirming their support for the various activities undertaken by the United Nations, they are concerned over the considerable increase in the cost of these programmes, taking into account the world economic situation.

93. We recognize that the Secretary-General and the Controller, when they prepared the budgetary proposals, tried to reduce requests for an increase in staff and to contain costs. However, we believe that more vigorous efforts are required to make better use of the Organization's resources for the real and essential needs of the international community, in particular for the needs of the developing countries.

94. What is of concern to us, in particular, in terms of budgetary methodology, is the lack of justification for the resources requested for the maintenance of programmes, the absence of a policy to absorb at least partially the cost of inflation, the lack of an assessment of programmes on a systematic basis, and the inadequacy of co-ordination among the various programmes of the United Nations system. In addition, notwithstanding the insistence of the Assembly, the Secretariat has encountered great difficulties in proposing the elimination of obsolete activities of little or no usefulness which should be replaced by new

programmes, in particular those that are indispensable to development.

95. We recognize both the complexity and the difficulty of the task confronting the Secretary-General, considering the many decisions made by intergovernmental bodies involving new programmes and considering the fact that the General Assembly has not reached an over-all settlement of the financial problems of the Organization.

96. In the final analysis, the Secretary-General should endeavour to make the best possible use of the programme-budget formula established within the framework of a medium-term plan, a formula at present being used by the Organization.

97. We would call once again on the Secretary-General to ask the services and organs under his authority to pursue systematically a policy of savings and of moderating expenses, some of which do not seem justified.

98. In the light of the recommendations that the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Restructuring of Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System has made, we should seek ways and means to improve present procedures for planning, budgeting and co-ordinating United Nations programmes.

99. The PRESIDENT: I shall now call on those representatives who wish to explain their vote before the vote on any or all of the draft resolutions recommended by the Fifth Committee in its report on agenda item 100 [A/32/490]. Representatives will also have an opportunity to explain their vote after all the votes have been taken on that report.

100. Mr. FOKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (*interpretation from Russian*): In explanation of its forthcoming vote, the Soviet delegation would like to make the following statement.

101. The position of the delegation of the USSR on questions of the administrative and budgetary activities of the United Nations is based on a desire for the maximum rational and economic expenditure of the resources of Member States and on our conviction of the possibility, in the practical work of the Organization, of putting into effect precisely such an approach, on the understanding that the budgetary resources of the United Nations should primarily be devoted to carrying out the major task of the United Nations under the Charter, which is the maintenance and strengthening of international peace and security.

102. The results of the work at this session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, in our consideration of the budget estimates of the United Nations for the biennium 1978-1979, have made it necessary for the delegation of the Soviet Union, with regret and with a good deal of concern, to note that the contributions of States Members of the United Nations are continuing to be spent ineffectively and uneconomically, and quite frequently not on items for which the money was appropriated, nor for the performance of tasks which it is the duty of the Organization to carry out, but sometimes for purposes

which actually are in contravention of the United Nations Charter. There is still the same tendency towards an unjustifiably high rate of growth of the expenditures of the Organization, while both the intergovernmental organs and the Secretariat of the United Nations have in practice done nothing to stabilize budgetary expenditures. The Soviet Union, as one of the major contributors, has no intention of acquiescing in this pernicious tendency.

103. Our profound concern is aroused by the inadmissibly high rate of growth of the United Nations budget, which far exceeds the average rate of growth of the national income of Member States of the Organization, and hence that proportion of their resources which States are in a position to make available to the Organization. The main reason for this inadmissible phenomenon is in essence the uncontrolled and entirely unjustified growth of the Secretariat staff of the United Nations, the inflating of administrative-management expenditures and the absence of genuine efforts to enhance the efficiency of the work of the Secretariat staff of the United Nations or to bring management methods up to date.

104. The United Nations budget for the biennium 1978-1979 presented for the approval of the General Assembly amounts to \$US 985.9 million, which is \$US 240.1 million, or 32.2 per cent, higher than the original United Nations budget approved for the previous biennium. This is a budgetary growth which is unprecedented in the whole history of the United Nations; it reflects the fact that the Organization is not by any means in the best of "financial health" and is a consequence of a number of unsound tendencies in its administrative and financial activities. In this regard, the Soviet delegation wishes to state that it views as unsatisfactory the work of the United Nations Secretariat in preparing the budget estimates submitted.

105. On the one hand, the budget estimates of the United Nations have improperly included considerable sums for such purposes as the expansion of the programme of work of the United Nations, which is not a function of the United Nations Secretariat; the covering of future inflation, which is in contravention of the instructions of the General Assembly; the transfer to the regular budget of posts which are financed from extrabudgetary funds; the payment for numerous services, which are provided by the United Nations from extrabudgetary funds, and so on.

106. On the other hand, the United Nations Secretariat has failed once again to comply with certain direct instructions of the General Assembly, instructions which, if they had been carried out, would have made the functioning of the Organization more rational and economical. This is something in which all Member States, without exception, have an interest. I am speaking primarily about information with regard to resources released as a result of the termination or reduction of programmes, and also the presenting of information on non-operational, obsolete or ineffective programmes. Another instruction of the General Assembly which has not been complied with is that the financial implications of the decision to increase salaries in Geneva should be covered through savings.

107. We get the impression that a practice has grown up in the United Nations Secretariat of ignoring the adminis-

trative and financial decisions of the General Assembly which require serious and constant reappraisal of programmes and a sober, carefully weighed approach to the rational administration and functioning of the Organization. There is a marked trend to unload on to Member States endless new expenditures, on the erroneous assumption that such a practice can be continued indefinitely.

108. The Soviet delegation wishes to state that the failure to comply with the instructions issued by the General Assembly, which are of fundamental importance, is inadmissible. Such a policy on the part of the administrative organ of the United Nations deprives Member States of the opportunity to assess what new activities of the United Nations, and to what extent, can be carried out through resources which have been freed rather than through additional appropriations. This policy prevents successful work at the intergovernmental level with regard to limiting the rate of growth of the United Nations budget and making the work of the United Nations more economical and efficient.

109. Instead of being guided by considerations of economy and the cutting out unnecessary expenses, and preparing the budget estimates of the United Nations on the basis of scrupulous analysis of the efficiency and usefulness of programmes, critical reappraisal of programmes in order to establish justified priorities, and rational redistribution on this basis of the Organization's resources, the Secretariat of the United Nations once again here has automatically built into the budget estimates a continuance of practically all current activities of the United Nations and has wilfully, without the sanction of the governing body, provided for an expansion of programmes in these estimates.

110. In determining its attitude to the budget estimates of the United Nations for 1978-1979, the Soviet delegation has also taken into account the fact that a considerable proportion of the new appropriations requested is intended to make up for the consequences of inflation in so-called market economy countries and to make up for the depreciation of the American dollar. The delegation of the USSR categorically protests against such an approach, because it contradicts the instructions of the General Assembly to the effect that any increase in expenditures occasioned by price rises or other similar reasons should, to the greatest degree possible, be absorbed by savings, reappraisal of priorities of programmes, redistribution of resources and adjustments within the budget.

111. The Soviet delegation would also like to express its profound concern at the trend, which has been reflected in the budget estimates, of a growing practice of the transferring to financing under the regular budget of the United Nations of posts which hitherto had been financed by voluntary and other extrabudgetary funds. The delegation of the USSR, like many other delegations, vigorously objected in the Fifth Committee to this practice. However, its view was not taken into account. In this regard, the Soviet delegation wishes to state that the Soviet Union will be obliged to give consideration to the question of withholding from its contribution to the regular budget the sum which would go towards the financing of these posts.

112. The USSR delegation also categorically objects to the inclusion in the United Nations budget for the biennium concerned of appropriations to pay off interest and amortization of the United Nations bond issued in order to cover the costs of illegal, anti-Charter undertakings. The Soviet Union does not, and will not, bear responsibility for them and has no intention of playing any part in covering the expenditures occasioned by these measures.

113. The Soviet delegation also wishes to confirm its position of principle with regard to the financing of technical assistance. According to Article 17 of the United Nations Charter, the regular budget is designed exclusively for administrative purposes and may not be used for the financing of technical assistance which should be financed on a voluntary basis. Therefore the delegation of the Soviet Union considers that technical assistance should be excluded from the regular budget and combined with UNDP.

114. Taking into account the fact that the United Nations budget estimates for 1978-1979 have included unjustified and excessive expenses and also taking into account the fact that the budget still contains appropriations for illegal anti-Charter measures, the delegation of the Soviet Union will vote against the approval of the United Nations budget estimates for the biennium 1978 and 1979.

115. The delegation of the Soviet Union trusts that the United Nations Secretariat will in the future evince a more responsible approach to the preparation of the United Nations budget estimates and that it will scrupulously take into account the decisions of the General Assembly. We trust equally that the various units of the Secretariat and the Secretary-General himself will view seriously the extreme concern of a great many delegations, including the delegation of the Soviet Union, at the unjustifiably high rate of growth of the United Nations budget and that they will draw the necessary conclusions, thereby avoiding possible serious complications in the functioning of the Organization.

116. Mr. HERZOG (Israel): In the Fifth Committee my delegation explained in detail its objections to the financial implications of certain resolutions adopted by this Assembly. In past years we have been content to oppose such specific items in the Fifth Committee and have agreed to the adoption of the budget as a whole. But there comes a point in every degenerative disease when the malignancy can no longer be confined to a single organ and when the contamination pervades the body as a whole. In such circumstances Israel can no longer agree to a budget so infested with pernicious items and unjustifiable expenditures that its very purpose has been undermined. Nor can we confine our objections to an analysis of individual items in the Fifth Committee and thus we are now constrained to place on record in this plenary meeting our over-all dissatisfaction with the budget.

117. As with any creeping malady, observers frequently remain unaware of the extent to which the poison has spread. While the United Nations is facing severe financial difficulties and has a deficit of \$100 million, it is my unpleasant duty today to draw the attention of Members to some of the wasteful projects on which their taxpayers' contributions are being spent.

118. At a time when serious negotiations are under way in the Middle East designed to move the region towards a comprehensive, just and lasting peace, you are being asked to continue subsidizing two sterile, biased Committees whose record has not been to support negotiations, but to try to dictate one-sided solutions totally unrelated to reality.

119. The so-called Palestine Committee,<sup>4</sup> 19 of whose 23 members do not have diplomatic relations with Israel and whose recommendations amount to a phased plan for the dismantlement of Israel, will cost \$400,000 next year. That is not what international funds are intended for.

120. The Special Committee on Israeli Practices<sup>5</sup> will be allocated half a million dollars to compile yet another concoction of lies and calumnies that no longer deceive any honest observer. That is not what international funds are intended for.

121. At a time when extreme elements in our area have been totally discredited by their rejection of any peaceful settlement in the Middle East and by their hysterical threats of assassination, you are being asked this year to provide \$450,000 to turn the United Nations Secretariat into an outlet for anti-Israel propaganda. International funds will be used to undermine the impartiality and professional function of the Secretariat and to detract from the professed peace-keeping aim of this Organization. That is not what international funds are intended for.

122. In addition, you are being asked to pay \$710,000 in direct and indirect costs for a special committee whose ostensible purpose is to combat *apartheid* but which has already betrayed its mandate by allowing itself to be used as a vehicle for gratuitous attacks on Israel. The Committee will no doubt continue covering up massive dealings with South Africa by virtually the entirety of the international community by wasting more precious time and resources in assembling distorted and unfounded accusations against Israel. That is not what international funds are intended for.

123. You are also being asked to provide nearly \$2 million in direct and indirect costs for what is supposed to be a world conference against racism but which has retained the option of becoming yet another platform for anti-Israel activity. That is not what international funds are intended for.

124. You will literally throw away another \$110,900 for yet a third report on the living conditions of the Palestinian people commissioned by the Second Committee which has already expressed its dissatisfaction with two earlier reports. Again, this is not what international funds are intended for.

125. You are being asked in advance to provide a further unspecified amount for unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for 1978 and 1979 to pay for a supplementary

<sup>4</sup> Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People.

<sup>5</sup> Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories.

survey on damages in Quneitra. Yet again, that is not what international funds are intended for.

126. Wasteful as many of these projects are, no expenditure is more unjustifiable from Israel's point of view than the allocation of \$11 million to ECWA. That body, which this year violated the United Nations Charter by admitting the Palestine Liberation Organization as a full member, has deliberately excluded Israel from membership. Since Israel is expected to contribute to the funding of a commission from which it is illegally barred, this item openly violates the principle of no taxation without representation. It is a measure of the sickness of this Organization that such cardinal principles of equitable representation are daily trampled underfoot.

127. The overt symptoms of this malignant disease are readily identifiable. But the taxpayers of the world should also be aware that their hard-earned resources are being squandered in other hidden but equally insidious ways.

128. You, Mr. President, recently estimated that the verbatim records of these proceedings cost \$250 per page to produce. At that rate the world Organization has laid out \$350,000 at this session alone for over 1,400 pages of sterile debate on the Middle East, most of this money expended in recording the interminable and repetitive anti-Israel diatribes to which we have become accustomed and even tone-deaf.

129. It would, I respectfully submit, have cost delegations very much less if this Assembly had confined itself to encouraging the parties in the Middle East to pursue and expand their direct negotiations and otherwise scrupulously avoided disturbing the progress which is being made.

130. In budgetary matters we are witness to a most extraordinary paradox bordering, I dare say, on scandal to which taxpayers throughout the world will sooner or later awaken. If we examine those items which I have specifically enumerated, we find that those countries which resisted their adoption contribute almost 60 per cent of the United Nations budget. On the other hand, the 95 countries which voted for the establishment of a Palestinian unit in the Secretariat together contribute only about 25 per cent of the budget. To put it somewhat differently: the 20 countries which opposed it pay more than twice that amount, but none the less will end up carrying the financial burden of a subversive programme they deplore. It is noteworthy, considering who initiated the plethora of anti-Israel programmes we are now asked to endorse, that all the Arab States put together, including the super-wealthy oil producers, contribute barely enough to the total United Nations budget to cover the \$4.1 million cost of the Arabic translation service alone.

131. The disease has spread far enough and it is time to root out this cancer before it becomes inoperable. International funds are not intended for the establishment of partisan propaganda units within the United Nations Secretariat. International funds are not intended to be wasted on sterile repetitive reports which prejudice the issue before they investigate it. International funds are not intended for the subsidizing of a committee which ignores the sovereign rights of a Member State and in effect

recommends its destruction. International funds are not intended to be expended on a commission which violates the principle of universality by excluding a Member State. International funds are not intended for bodies whose mandate is to combat racism but which choose instead to become instruments of partisan political warfare. And the funds of an international Organization ostensibly dedicated to universal peace and co-operation are certainly not intended to fuel the rhetorical fires of hatred, war and rejection.

132. As a Member of this Organization, the Government of Israel cannot condone the misappropriation of its citizens' contributions. We would have preferred to see the increased expenditures of this Organization devoted to economic and social development, and to projects designed to alleviate hunger, disease and misery throughout the world. However, that is not to be the case and in the circumstances we urge other delegations to consider the views of their own taxpayers and join with us by abstaining in the vote on draft resolutions X, A, B and C, on the proposed budget for the biennium 1978-1979.

133. Mr. ALLAF (Syrian Arab Republic): My delegation supported the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 because my country believes in the worthy and noble task of the United Nations. My country, as a small country subjected to aggression, finds no alternative but to resort to the international community and to our Organization and its Charter in order to seek peace and justice in a region which has been subjected to constant aggression for more than three decades.

134. We are supporting the United Nations in all its activities and we have always co-operated with and responded to the efforts of the Secretary-General of the United Nations. We have faithfully respected and implemented the various resolutions of the United Nations, not only in relation to our own region and to our own causes, but in relation to all just causes, whether in the political field or in the social or economic field, and to all the Members of the United Nations, and especially to the peoples struggling for their political and economic independence and freedom.

135. Therefore, it is shocking to my delegation and to my country to hear what was said a while ago by the previous speaker, the representative of a régime which holds a record of condemnations, and a record of defiance and of insults constantly addressed to our Organization, although that régime owes its very existence to this international body. If it was not for the United Nations, the entity which the representative who spoke before me represents would not have been in existence now. Yet, on every occasion we hear that racist representative insult the United Nations and obstruct the work of the United Nations.

136. We were accustomed, in the beginning, to hear that representative object and oppose even the debate on any item on the agenda if that item related to the consequences and results of the aggression of his régime against the Middle East and against the Arab countries, or if that item concerned the shameful collaboration and co-operation between the Zionist régime and other racist régimes which are in control of southern Africa.

137. But now the representative of the Zionist régime has gone even a step further in his defiance of and insults to the United Nations. Now he not only objects to the mere discussion and adoption of draft resolutions which express the overwhelming opinion of our international Organization, but he goes so far as trying to obstruct the work of the Organization by opposing even the budget of the United Nations. To hear the Zionist representative speak, one might believe that Israel is contributing a high percentage of the cost of the budget of the United Nations.

138. During the explanations of vote that started this morning, we heard that the impressive figure of the total regular budget is nearing \$1 billion. And the Zionist representative was referring to several hundred thousand dollars that are allotted to some committees or to some organs created by the General Assembly or by the United Nations merely to try to remedy a little bit of the injustice to which the Palestinian people or some of the inhabitants of the Arab countries are subjected. A few hundred thousand dollars are not to the liking of the Zionist representative. But that representative who is objecting to these few hundred thousand dollars—and the same would apply even if the amount were one or two million dollars—is the same representative of a régime which is living on the charity and assistance of some super-Powers which are giving that single entity, composed of 3 million inhabitants, at least a few billion dollars every year. From the United States of America alone, and from its taxpayers, the Zionist entity obtains every year, quite openly, \$2 billion, which is twice as much as the whole regular budget of the United Nations.

139. And for what reason? In order to continue its aggression against the Arab countries in the Middle East and to continue its occupation of the Arab land.

140. Now we hear the Zionist representative complaining here about the United Nations efforts to remedy some of the injustices that the Palestinian people have been subjected to for 30 years, and opposing a few hundred thousand dollars allocated to help the Palestinian people, while his Zionist entity obtains from one country, from the United States of America and from that country's taxpayers, more than \$2 billion every year in military and economic aid, and also in sophisticated weapons and other assistance. This is complete hypocrisy, and is really an insult to the intelligence and to the dignity of our Organization.

141. I am sorry to say that we cannot always repeat our answers to the Zionist representative when he tries to attack the dignity and the noble task of some of the Committees created by this General Assembly, such as the Palestine Committee—the Committee composed of 23 members. The Zionist representative always complains that more than 20 members of that Committee do not have diplomatic relations with the Zionist entity. I will tell the Zionist representative that not only those 20 members do not have diplomatic relations with Israel, but also the overwhelming majority of Members of this United Nations do not have diplomatic relations at this moment with the Zionist entity. This should be a source of shame for the Zionist representative, and not a source of complaint to be mentioned here, because if all those countries have severed their diplomatic relations with the Zionist entity, it is

because they are convinced that that entity is an aggressor, that that entity is a racist entity. As long as that entity commits aggression against the Arab people, against the Palestinian people, as long as that entity collaborates with the enemies of the African and Arab peoples and with the racist white minority régimes in southern Africa, then all those countries will have no diplomatic or other relations with his racist entity. So it is a source of shame, a reason for the Zionist representative to hide the fact, and not to come here and claim that he is opposing the committees of the United Nations just because the majority of the members of those committees do not have diplomatic relations with his entity.

142. Again, the Zionist representative was not ashamed to mention the cost that the United Nations is paying in order to study and discuss the results of the barbaric Israeli aggression against the city of Quneitra. I did not expect the Zionist representative to mention that word here in this Assembly. Quneitra, as the Assembly knows, used to be a prosperous city in the Golan Heights where hundreds of thousands of Syrian inhabitants—men, women and elderly people—were living and trying to exist on this earth. But now, there is no more Quneitra. Quneitra was completely and totally destroyed, not during the war between Syria and Israel, not because of a natural disaster, but because the Israeli racist aggressors chose to raze this whole city to the ground. They wanted the city to disappear from the map, because what they want in reality and in fact is to destroy every aspect of Arab life in the territory that they want to take and to annex.

143. But the international community did not accept this barbarous crime. The international community made an enquiry and condemned Israel. For two or three successive years the United Nations, the Special Political Committee and the General Assembly have condemned Israel for its brutal aggression against the city of Quneitra. Yet, instead of being ashamed of mentioning Quneitra, we see the Israeli representative come here to the rostrum and complain about the money that the experts of the United Nations are getting in order only to study the result of the crime of Israel against that peaceful Syrian city.

144. The same thing goes for everything the Israeli representative referred to, whether it is ECWA or whether it is all the other organs or committees, and especially the new unit which our Assembly decided a few weeks ago to establish. I understand that the Zionist representative is afraid of that unit because for the first time the United Nations has really decided to tell world public opinion about the facts of the Palestinian tragedy. The United Nations has now decided to tell world public opinion, American public opinion, Western public opinion and all the nations of the world that the people of Palestine exist.

145. The people of Palestine were there more than 30 years ago on the same land that is now occupied by Israel. All this discussion now about whether or not to create a Palestinian State is really out of context and is really irrelevant because this same United Nations decided 30 years ago to establish a Palestinian Arab State when it decided to establish the Zionist State. The unit concerned with Palestinian studies is going to tell world public opinion that Israel—which always repeats that the Arab countries

are not implementing Security Council resolution 242 (1967)—is the one which is not implementing that resolution, because that resolution requests in operative paragraph 1 that Israel should withdraw from all the Arab territories which it has occupied since 1967. But the Israelis do not want world public opinion to hear that.

146. The Israelis have decided now, even in all this euphoria about what is happening in the region, even after all these theatrical developments in the region—and we have heard all that the Israelis are thinking about concerning these territories which they occupied through aggression in 1967—that they want to grant self-rule to the people of those territories—as if Israel had been the legitimate owner of those lands for several centuries and as if the United Nations were only now appealing to them to take the hand of the people of those territories in order to help them gain independence and self-rule!

147. Israel forgets that 10 years ago these lands belonged to the legitimate people; that 30 years ago Israel did not exist in that region, but that the Palestinian people were the legitimate owners of those lands that are now occupied by Israel. Of course, Israel will object to that unit which has been created by the United Nations, because that unit is also going to tell the world that the Palestine Liberation Organization [PLO] is legitimately representing the Palestinian people. It is not only the General Assembly which says so. The General Assembly has recognized the PLO as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, but so has the Security Council. That unit will inform the world that for more than two years now PLO representatives have been in the Security Council during all the debates and discussions concerning the Palestinian and Middle East questions. So the General Assembly has recognized the PLO; the Security Council has recognized the PLO; the only party that does not recognize the PLO is the aggressor—Israel. While we can understand why Israel is so angry about the creation of that unit, we know that that unit will serve further the cause of justice and the cause of lasting peace in the region.

148. We therefore support the proposed programme budget, and we hope that the General Assembly will support this proposal overwhelmingly.

149. The PRESIDENT: The General Assembly will now proceed to take decisions on the various draft resolutions and decisions recommended by the Fifth Committee under agenda item 100, "Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979" [A/32/490].

150. I invite representatives to turn first to the decisions of the Fifth Committee referred to in paragraph 255 of its report. May I consider that the General Assembly takes note of those decisions?

*It was so decided.*

151. The PRESIDENT: The General Assembly will now take decisions on the 13 draft resolutions recommended by the Fifth Committee in paragraph 256 of its report.

152. Draft resolution I is entitled "Use of experts and consultants in the United Nations". The Fifth Committee

adopted draft resolution I without objection. May I consider that the General Assembly wishes to do likewise?

*Draft resolution I was adopted (resolution 32/203).*

153. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution II is entitled "Organizational nomenclature in the Secretariat". I put draft resolution II to the vote. A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

*Draft resolution II was adopted by 122 votes to 9 (resolution 32/204).*

154. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution III is entitled "Arabic language services in the United Nations". I now put draft resolution III to the vote. A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jama-

hiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* None.

*Abstaining:* Australia, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Israel, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America.

*Draft resolution III was adopted by 123 votes to none, with 12 abstentions (resolution 32/205).*

155. The PRESIDENT: We now come to draft resolution IV, entitled "Recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination". The Fifth Committee adopted draft resolution IV by consensus. May I consider that the Assembly adopts draft resolution IV?

*Draft resolution IV was adopted (resolution 32/206).*

156. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution V is entitled "Technological innovations in the publications and documentation of the United Nations". The Fifth Committee adopted that draft resolution without objection. May I consider that the General Assembly wishes to do likewise?

*Draft resolution V was adopted (resolution 32/207).*

157. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution VI is entitled "United Nations accommodation at Nairobi". I put draft resolution VI to the vote. A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo,

Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

*Abstaining:* France, United States of America.

*Draft resolution VI was adopted by 122 votes to 9, with 2 abstentions (resolution 32/208).*

158. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution VII is entitled "Expenditure with respect to experts and consultants in the United Nations". The Fifth Committee adopted draft resolution VII by consensus. May I consider that the Assembly adopts draft resolution VII?

*Draft resolution VII was adopted (resolution 32/209).*

159. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution VIII is entitled "Form of presentation of the United Nations budget". I put that draft resolution to the vote. A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Empire, Chad, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, 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 Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* United States of America.

*Abstaining:* Australia, Austria, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ireland, Malaysia, New Zealand, Oman, Singapore.

*Draft resolution VIII was adopted by 123 votes to 1, with 11 abstentions (resolution 32/210).*

160. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution IX is entitled "Presentation of the United Nations budget". The Fifth Committee adopted draft resolution IX by consensus. May I consider that the Assembly adopts draft resolution IX?

*Draft resolution IX was adopted (resolution 32/211).*

161. The PRESIDENT: We come now to draft resolution X, entitled "Questions relating to the programme budget for the biennium 1978-1977". That draft resolution groups, for the convenience of delegations, all the recommendations of the Fifth Committee on various questions.

162. Since the Fifth Committee took separate decisions on the various sections of draft resolution X, the General Assembly will proceed in the same manner. However, in order to save the time of the Assembly, I would suggest that whenever the Committee adopted a group of sections without proceeding to a vote the General Assembly should take a single decision on those various sections.

*It was so decided.*

163. The PRESIDENT: First, we come to section I. I put section I to the vote. A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, 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, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

*Section I was adopted by 126 votes to 10 (resolution 32/212, section I).*

164. The PRESIDENT: We come now to sections II and III of draft resolution X. The Fifth Committee adopted

these sections without proceeding to a vote. May I consider that the Assembly adopts sections II and III?

*Sections II and III were adopted (resolution 32/212, sections II and III).*

165. The PRESIDENT: We turn now to section IV of draft resolution X. I put section IV to the vote. A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, 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, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America.

*Section IV was adopted by 123 votes to 12 (resolution 32/212, section IV).*

166. The PRESIDENT: We come now to sections V to XI of draft resolution X. The Fifth Committee adopted those sections without proceeding to a vote. May I take it that the Assembly adopts sections V to XI?

*Sections V to XI were adopted (resolution 32/212, sections V to XI).*

167. The PRESIDENT: I now invite the Assembly to turn to the three draft resolutions grouped under the heading "Programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979" and appearing as draft resolution XI in paragraph 256 of the report of the Fifth Committee [A/32/490].

168. Draft resolution XI A is entitled "Budget appropriations for the biennium 1978-1979". I put draft resolution XI A to the vote. A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, 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, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

*Abstaining:* Cuba, France, Israel, Italy, Romania, United States of America.

*Draft resolution XI A was adopted by 119 votes to 9, with 6 abstentions (resolution 32/213 A).*

169. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution XI B is entitled "Income estimates for the biennium 1978-1979". The Fifth Committee adopted this draft resolution unanimously. May I consider that the Assembly adopts draft resolution XI B.

*Draft resolution XI B was adopted (resolution 32/213 B).*

170. The PRESIDENT: We come now to draft resolution XI C entitled "Financing of appropriations for the year 1978". I put draft resolution XI C to the vote. A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, 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, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* None.

*Abstaining:* Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Israel, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America.

*Draft resolution XI C was adopted by 122 votes to none, with 13 abstentions (resolution 32/213 C).*

171. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution XII is entitled "Unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for the biennium 1978-1979". I put draft resolution XII to the vote. A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, 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, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

*Abstaining:* Cuba, Israel, Romania.

*Draft resolution XII was adopted by 123 votes to 9, with 3 abstentions (resolution 32/214).*

172. The PRESIDENT: We come now to draft resolution XIII, entitled "Working Capital Fund for the biennium 1978-1979". I put draft resolution XIII to the vote. A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, 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, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* None.

*Abstaining:* Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

*Draft resolution XIII was adopted by 122 votes to none, with 13 abstentions (resolution 32/215).*

173. The PRESIDENT: We come now to section Q of chapter II of the report of the Fifth Committee [A/32/490], which relates to administrative arrangements regarding the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation. The Committee's recommendation is contained in paragraph 257 of its report. I put that recommendation to the vote. A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia,

Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Luxembourg, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

*Abstaining:* Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

*The recommendation was adopted by 107 votes to 7, with 21 abstentions (decision 32/451).*

174. The PRESIDENT: I should now like to revert to agenda item 104, which could not be concluded earlier until further consideration was given to the proposal submitted by the representative of Saudi Arabia on that item. Consultations have been held on the proposal in the interim and I have been authorized to make the following announcement.

175. The proposal of Saudi Arabia will not be put to the vote on the understanding that the Secretary-General may, in accordance with operative paragraph 3 of draft resolution I contained in document A/32/489, take the considerations advanced in the Saudi Arabian proposal into account in implementing the resolution entitled "First-class travel in the United Nations organizations" which the Assembly adopted this morning. I have also been advised that the sponsors of that resolution raise no objection to this understanding. With that we have concluded our consideration of agenda item 104.

*The meeting rose at 1.50 p.m.*