

premises were already proving inadequate. After exploring various possibilities, he had come to the conclusion that plans should be drawn immediately for the addition of a fourth building. Given the urgent tone of this request, the Committee met several times before and during the session. It examined space requirements and possibilities of re-allocating for different purposes, office space within the existing premises. The Committee noted that within the period to the end of 1962, as many as 212 additional staff would have to be hired. By a majority vote, it accepted the need for the construction of a fourth building, but as this could not be expected to be completed before the end of 1963 at the earliest, it agreed that temporary office space would have to be found within the existing buildings or rented outside. When the Committee's report came before the Administrative Commission it was the Canadian view that a decision on this matter should not be taken without further study, particularly on such points as agreement with the French Government as to where the fourth building would be erected, alternative methods of financing, and so on. Consequently we favoured postponing a decision until the 1962 session when all the elements which we considered necessary for a balanced decision would be in hand. When the vote was taken the Commission approved by 25 in favour, 11 against and five abstentions, (including Canada) the erection of a fourth building. This vote was later endorsed in plenary session and as the final outcome, the Director-General was authorized to proceed with the construction of a fourth building, preferably on the present headquarters site, at a cost of \$3.5 million; to rent if necessary premises outside in the interim period by drawing on the working capital fund; and to make with the French Government the necessary arrangements regarding a guarantee for an 8-year loan. The financial implications in relation to the fourth building will be of the order of \$900,000 for the 1961-1962 *biennium*.

Relations with International Non-Governmental Organizations

Unesco maintains some form of relations with more than 125 international non-governmental organizations whose fields are within the competence of Unesco's responsibilities. Some of these were established under the organization's auspices to fill gaps in international intellectual co-operation; several receive Unesco subventions on a continuing basis or for special projects. The conference approved increased subventions to a total of more than \$1.5 million with special attention to cultural activities, a field in which the co-operation of NGO's is particularly valuable. It also approved a revision of the Directives governing Unesco's relations with NGO's. Under the new directives, organizations which meet certain criteria may be placed in one of three categories with varying degrees of privilege and obligation. These are Category A - "consultative and associate relations"; Category B - "information and consultative relations", and Category C - "mutual information relationship". Admission to Categories A and B requires the approval of the Executive Board on the proposal of the Director-General, whereas the Director-General is authorized to approve or reject applications for admission to Category C, without prior reference to the Board.