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President: Mr. Salim Ahmed SALIM
(United Republic of Tanzania)

AGENDA ITEM 17

Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs
(continued*):
(c) **Appointment of a member of the Board of**
Auditors

REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (A/34/523)

AGENDA ITEM 96

Financial reports and accounts, and reports of the
Board of Auditors:
(a) **United Nations Development Programme;**

- (b) **United Nations Children's Fund;**
(c) **United Nations Relief and Works Agency for**
Palestine Refugees in the Near East;
(d) **United Nations Institute for Training and**
Research;
(e) **Voluntary funds administered by the United**
Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;
(f) **United Nations Fund for Population Activities**

REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE

AGENDA ITEM 103

Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the
expenses of the United Nations: report of the Com-
mittee on Contributions (continued)**

REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (A/34/608)

AGENDA ITEM 107

Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in
the Middle East;
(a) **United Nations Emergency Force and United**
Nations Disengagement Observer Force: report of
the Secretary-General

REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (PART I)
(A/34/613)

1. Mr. KHAMIS (Algeria), Rapporteur of the Fifth
Committee (*interpretation from French*): I have the
honour of presenting to the General Assembly the
reports on four agenda items considered by the Fifth
Committee.

2. With reference to item 17 (c), paragraph 3 of the
Fifth Committee's report [A/34/523] contains the
recommendation adopted by acclamation in the Com-
mittee.

3. On item 96, the Fifth Committee, in paragraph 12
of its report [A/34/586], recommends the adoption of a
draft resolution. I should also like to draw the General
Assembly's attention to paragraph 13 of the report,
which contains a draft decision recommended by the
Committee concerning proposals submitted by the
delegation of Canada on auditing practices in the
Organization.

4. With regard to item 103, the Committee recom-
mends, in paragraph 9 of its report [A/34/608], the
adoption of two draft resolutions: the first, draft resolu-
tion A, concerns the scale of assessments for the con-

* Resumed from the 19th meeting.

** Resumed from the 3rd meeting.

tributions of Member States to the United Nations budget for the years 1980, 1981 and 1982, as well as the scale of assessments on the basis of which States that are not Members of the United Nations but that participate in certain of its activities, will be called upon to contribute; draft resolution B, which contains guidelines for the future work of the Committee on Contributions, was adopted by the Fifth Committee without a vote.

5. Finally, I have the honour of presenting part I of the report of the Fifth Committee on item 107 (a). In this connexion, the Committee recommends the adoption of a draft resolution in paragraph 6 of its report [A/34/613].

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

6. The PRESIDENT: The positions of delegations regarding the various recommendations of the Fifth Committee have been made clear in the Committee's meetings and are reflected in the relevant official records.

7. May I now invite members to turn their attention to the report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 17 (c), concerning the appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors. In paragraph 3 of document A/34/523, the Committee decided by acclamation to recommend the appointment of the Senior President of the Audit Office of Belgium as a member of the Board of Auditors for a three-year term beginning on 1 July 1980. May I take it that the General Assembly adopts that recommendation by acclamation?

It was so decided (decision 34/306).

8. The PRESIDENT: We turn now to the report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 96 [A/34/586]. We shall now take a decision on the draft resolution recommended by the Fifth Committee in paragraph 12 of its report and entitled "Financial reports and accounts, and reports of the Board of Auditors". The Committee adopted that draft resolution without objection. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do likewise?

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 34/5).

9. The PRESIDENT: In paragraph 13 of its report, the Fifth Committee recommends the adoption of a draft decision entitled "Organization and professional practices of the Board of Auditors". May I take it that the General Assembly adopts that draft decision?

The draft decision was adopted (decision 34/403).

10. The PRESIDENT: We shall now take up the report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 103 [A/34/608]. We shall now take a decision on the two draft resolutions recommended by the Fifth Committee in paragraph 9 of its report.

11. I should like to appeal to all delegations to be patient. It would seem that as a result of the arrangements made for the concert yesterday, there is a malfunction in the voting machine. I would therefore ask the Assembly if it wishes to take a decision by show of hands. If there is an objection to that procedure and representatives in-

sist that we take a recorded vote we shall have to move from this Assembly hall to one of the conference rooms downstairs.

12. I understand that the representative of Spain has asked for a roll-call vote. If he is suggesting this as a way of expediting our work, I would point out that it would take more time to proceed in that fashion than to go to Conference Room 1.

13. Mr. DE PINIES (Spain) (*interpretation from Spanish*): I wish to co-operate with the Assembly but on one condition. I have no objection to its avoiding taking a roll-call vote, but in that case my delegation, which abstained from voting in the Fifth Committee, would like its vote concerning the scale of assessments to be recorded as an abstention. The explanation I am making now would then be sufficient and provided it is on the record I have no objection to our voting by a show of hands. I certainly do not want to delay our work in any way.

14. The PRESIDENT: I thank the representative of Spain for his co-operation. I think perhaps we can follow his example in respect of those delegations which wish to have their abstentions or negative votes specifically recorded. I will call on them, and they can speak briefly from their seats, and that will simplify the process.

15. Accordingly, if the Assembly agrees to follow the fine example set by the representative of Spain, we shall proceed accordingly and I shall call on those delegations that wish their position to be recorded, in particular those which are either abstaining or voting against. If there is no objection, we shall proceed accordingly.

It was so decided.

16. The PRESIDENT: We shall now take decisions on the two draft resolutions, both entitled "Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations", recommended by the Fifth Committee in paragraph 9 of its report [A/34/608]. I shall call first on all delegations wishing to explain their position on draft resolution A.

17. Mr. MAJOLI (Italy): The Italian delegation would like it to be recorded that it will abstain from voting for the reasons given in the Fifth Committee—that is, that we are not altogether satisfied that the increase in our percentage adequately reflects the circumstances of our economy from 1970 to 1977 and are worried about the negative consequences that an increase in the assessment might entail for our voluntary contributions in favour of the developing countries, which we would like to increase instead. Of course, our abstention does not detract in any way from our support for the reduction in the case of the People's Republic of China, which we fully understand and support.

18. The PRESIDENT: I ask delegations to be very brief, simply saying, "my delegation would like the record to show that we are abstaining" or "we are voting against", because, as members are aware, everything that is said here will be reflected in the verbatim record of the meeting. Furthermore, members should avoid repeating explanations of vote that have already been made in the Committee. On that understanding, I shall

call on those delegations which wish to explain their positions.

19. Mr. GOSS (Australia): Australia is abstaining for the reasons given in the Fifth Committee.

20. Mr. MINCHEV (Bulgaria): I wish to say that my delegation is voting in favour.

21. The PRESIDENT: I know this is a very cumbersome process, but this is a completely unexpected situation and one that I am sure will not be repeated. I would appeal to delegations that are voting in favour not to state how they are voting. Only those who are abstaining or voting against should do so and they should simply say, "I wish the record to show that we abstain" or "are voting against".

22. I call on the representative of Mexico, who wishes to speak on a point of order.

23. Mr. BUJ FLORES (Mexico) (*interpretation from Spanish*): I apologize for raising a point of order, but the vote on the scale of assessments is of such importance that affirmative votes are also very important, and if we follow the procedure you suggested, Mr. President, we should not know which of the absent delegations had voted affirmatively. Therefore, I think that all the delegations will have to be called on to speak here or, alternatively, we shall have to move to Conference Room 1 and use the voting machine there.

24. The PRESIDENT: If the members of the Assembly agree, we shall proceed in this manner.

Because of a malfunction in the voting machine in the General Assembly hall, the meeting was suspended at 3.35 p.m. and resumed at 3.45 p.m. in Conference Room 1.

25. The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now vote on draft resolution A, contained in paragraph 9 of the report of the Fifth Committee. 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, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Samoa, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, 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, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Iceland, Iran, Iraq, Syrian Arab Republic.

Abstaining: Australia, Brazil, Gabon, Ghana, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Venezuela.

Draft resolution A was adopted by 111 votes to 4, with 12 abstentions (resolution 34/6 A).

26. The PRESIDENT: The Fifth Committee adopted draft resolution B without a vote. May I consider that the General Assembly wishes to do likewise?

Draft resolution B was adopted (resolution 34/6 B).

27. The PRESIDENT: I now invite members to turn their attention to part I of the report of the Fifth Committee on agenda item 107 (a), entitled "Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East: United Nations Emergency Force and United Nations Disengagement Observer Force" [A/34/613]. This part of the report refers to UNDOF.

28. I shall now call on those representatives who wish to explain their vote before the vote.

29. Mr. WANG Liansheng (China) (*translation from Chinese*): With respect to the financing of the UNDOF, in accordance with the consistent position of our Government on this question, the Chinese delegation will not participate in the voting on the draft resolution contained in document A/34/613, and therefore will not undertake any financial obligations in this regard.

30. Mr. CERGA (Albania): As our delegation did not explain its vote in the Fifth Committee, I should like to express our view very briefly.

31. The People's Socialist Republic of Albania has been and remains against the establishment and dispatch of United Nations forces to the Middle East, because such forces do not serve to contribute either to the just solution of the problems facing that region or to the establishment of genuine peace and stability. In conformity with this position, the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has not participated in the past in the financing of such forces.

32. The Albanian delegation would like to repeat that it will not participate in the financing of UNDOF in the Middle East for the period from 25 October to 30 November 1979, and therefore will vote against the draft resolution contained in document A/34/613, recommended for approval by the Fifth Committee.

33. Mr. MAKOSSA (Congo) (*interpretation from French*): My delegation has already had an opportunity to state its position in the Fifth Committee on the question now before us. However, we should like to say once again here that we are not questioning the reasons for the existence of United Nations forces for the purpose of maintaining peace, particularly not that of the disengagement observer force.

34. My delegation has very definite reservations with respect to Congo's assessment for the financing of those forces, because it does not reflect our ability to pay. For this reason, my delegation cannot participate in the vote on the draft resolution which is now before us.

35. Mr. HAMZAH (Syrian Arab Republic) (*interpretation from Arabic*): Our delegation is convinced of the need to respect the principle of the inadmissibility of the occupation of territory by force, and in line with its constant attitude towards the financing of UNDOF, will vote against the draft resolution contained in document A/34/613. We feel that the expenses involved should be borne solely by the aggressive Zionist entity which refuses to withdraw from the occupied territories, thus contravening the many relevant resolutions of the United Nations.

36. Mr. BA-SALEH (Democratic Yemen) (*interpretation from Arabic*): Our country has already expressed its position on the presence of the United Nations forces sent to the territories occupied by the Zionist aggressive entity. The presence of these forces seems to be assuming a permanent character owing to the intransigence of the Israeli enemy which persists in its policy of expansion and aggression, in violation of the principles and objectives of the United Nations Charter and the resolutions of the international community. For this reason, our delegation would like to reaffirm its position, namely, that we reject the policy of aggression and the expansion carried out by the Israeli enemy.

37. We abstained in the vote on the draft resolution in the Fifth Committee and we shall take the same position when a vote is taken here since we shall not participate in the financing proposed in the draft.

38. Mr. AL-TAKRITI (Iraq) (*interpretation from Arabic*): The presence of United Nations forces in the Arab territories occupied by the Zionist entity cannot be for the benefit of peace in the region. Our delegation would like to reiterate its traditional position, namely that the expenses related to the presence of the emergency forces in those territories should be borne by the aggressor itself. Our country will not participate in the financing of this force.

39. Mr. EL HOUDERI (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) (*interpretation from Arabic*): Our delegation will not participate in the vote on this draft resolution, in keeping with our firm position which we have already stated in the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Fifth Committee.

40. Mr. HILLEL (Israel): In the Fifth Committee my delegation supported the extension of UNDOF appropriations for five weeks and will again refrain from entering into an ambiguous dialogue with some of the previous speakers. I wish to express my delegation's profound astonishment and distress at the way in which some delegations are continuing to use the consideration of this draft resolution, the function of which is to deal with the budgetary aspects of UNDOF, as an opportunity for political attacks on my country.

41. My delegation made its position clear when the item was discussed in the Fifth Committee. We, like most delegations, supported the Secretary-General's request concerning UNDOF because it serves the purposes of the parties concerned in the area.

42. The PRESIDENT: The draft resolution recommended by the Fifth Committee appears in paragraph 6 of its report [A/34/613]. It is entitled "Financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force". I put that draft resolution to the vote. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Chad, Chile, Columbia, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, 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, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Albania, Iraq, Syrian Arab Republic.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Comoros, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Jordan, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yemen.

The draft resolution was adopted by 101 votes to 3, with 23 abstentions (resolution 34/7 A).

AGENDA ITEM 124

Assistance for the reconstruction of Nicaragua

REPORT OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE (A/34/595)

43. Miss GARCIA-DONOSO (Ecuador), Rapporteur of the Second Committee (*interpretation from Spanish*): I have the honour of presenting to the General Assembly the report of the Second Committee on item 124 [A/34/595]. In paragraph 7 of the report, the Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the draft resolution entitled "International assistance for the rehabilitation, reconstruction and development of Nicaragua". This was adopted by the Second Committee without a vote. Accordingly the Committee recommends to the General Assembly that it proceed in the same way.

Pursuant to rule 66 of the rules of procedure, it was decided not to discuss the report of the Second Committee.

44. The PRESIDENT: May I remind the members of the Assembly that the positions of delegations regarding the draft resolution recommended by the Second Committee were made clear in the Committee and are reflected in the relevant official records.
45. Mr. ILLUECA (Panama) (*interpretation from Spanish*): The events in Nicaragua during the past four decades culminated in the armed conflict that reached its climax in May to July of this year, which caused enormous loss of human life and material goods and resultant hardships at the economic and social levels and brought to power the Government of National Reconstruction.
46. The new Nicaraguan Government, in its legitimate undertaking of seeking international technical and financial co-operation to help it overcome the tragic situation faced by Nicaragua, requested last July the intervention of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and of ECLA, whose Committee of the Whole was convened on an emergency basis upon the request of the Nicaraguan Government.
47. The Secretary-General, Mr. Kurt Waldheim, as of 30 July 1979² requested all the departments of the Secretariat and the specialized agencies of the United Nations to study the most effective and rapid means of meeting the request of Nicaragua for an emergency programme and a programme for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the country. In addition, the Secretary-General designated an Assistant Administrator of UNDP in Latin America, Mr. Gabriel Valdés, to contact the Nicaraguan Government in order to meet the initial requirements for international co-operation.
48. As a result of the steps taken by the Nicaraguan Government and the dynamic work of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, ECLA, with the active participation of its Executive Director, Mr. Enrique Iglesias, prepared in August the remarkable report entitled "Nicaragua: Economic repercussions of recent political events".³ That report provided the information and data that were needed for the Committee of the Whole of ECLA and the Second Committee of this Assembly to reach specific decisions with a view to resolving the problem.
49. That report not only provided references to the recent past in order to make it possible to assess the events that had occurred, but also succinctly described the priority programme adopted by the new Government of National Reconstruction. It concluded by highlighting priority areas as well as the co-operation required of the international community within the framework of the priorities which the Nicaraguan Government itself has established in deciding on the best way of resolving the grave problems facing the nation.
50. On the basis of that background information, on 28 August 1979 the Latin American Group unanimously decided to request the United Nations and ECLA to assist in the task of reconstructing Nicaragua. It also established a Working Group under the able Chairmanship of Mr. Rodolfo Piza Escalante, composed of Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Panama and Venezuela, which did very valuable work preceding the meetings of the twelfth special session of the ECLA Committee of the Whole.²
51. It was my country, as Chairman of the Latin American Group for September, that took the initiative, on behalf of the States of the region, that led to the inclusion by the General Assembly on 21 September [4th meeting], on the recommendation of the General Committee, of the agenda item entitled "Assistance for the reconstruction of Nicaragua" and its assignment to the Second Committee.
52. The resolution on international assistance for the rehabilitation, reconstruction and development of Nicaragua adopted by the Committee of the Whole of ECLA³, as well as the draft resolution on the same item the adoption of which has been recommended to this Assembly by the Second Committee, and which my country has supported, were sponsored and promoted by all the States of the Latin American region. They have also been supported by States of other regions represented here in the Organization.
53. My delegation wishes to state my country's position in respect of the tragedy in Nicaragua. In the Latin American Group, in the group of non-aligned countries, in the Committee of the Whole of ECLA and in the General Assembly my country has always been guided basically by the Panamanian policy of giving support to the heroic people of Nicaragua in their struggle to free themselves from the odious dictatorship to which they were subjected. This moral imperative is reinforced by our admiration and affection for and fraternal solidarity with a people that have set an example that will be recorded in the pages of history, an example of magnanimous dignity in victory.
54. Indeed, the leaders of democratic Nicaragua and the entire people of that brotherly country have given the victory they won by arms in reality, it would be more fitting to speak of fists, because it was practically with bare hands and breasts that they confronted the powerful war machine of the dictatorship—the noble aspect of restraint, magnanimity and generous forgiveness. And this despite the fact that, at the same time, they were mourning the death of their own brothers who perished in the struggle.
55. To those who feared a blind and violent repression, the democratic Nicaraguans, despite their wounded and their dead, have demonstrated that they were admirable in their struggle and that they have been even more worthy of admiration in the hour of their victory and in their legitimate exercise of popular power.
56. In contemporary history there have been few cases of a dictator or a régime unhesitatingly destroying a country in an attempt to remain in power. In viewing the cities of Nicaragua and assessing the state of its economy and its financial resources—its *per capita* income for 1979 will barely reach the level recorded for 1962—it is very hard to believe that such desolation and destruction could have resulted from the actions of persons who were and called themselves Nicaraguans.
57. Helping in the reconstruction of Nicaragua is not

¹ Document E/CEPAL/G.1091.

² Held in New York on 27 and 28 September 1979.

³ See document E/CEPAL/G.1093, sect. IV.

just a duty arising from international solidarity. It is also, and above all, a moral act. It is recognition by the peoples of the world of the exemplary conduct of the Nicaraguans, who have triumphed not only over a dictatorial régime but also over their own justifiable feelings of vengeance. Every Nicaraguan leader and every democratic person in Nicaragua has subjugated all personal feelings and is now doing his austere patriotic duty in the urgent task of reconstructing Nicaragua.

58. In conclusion, the Panamanian delegation asks the Assembly to adopt this draft resolution by acclamation, without putting it to the vote. We should thus be fulfilling a duty, obeying a moral imperative, and at the same time telling the people of Nicaragua that we do not know what to admire more: their heroic struggle against an army equipped with the most modern weapons or their serene victory, which faithfully reflects the awareness of a people who, through the severe ordeal of blood and fire, have achieved the maturity of civil consciousness inspired by the highest democratic ideals.

59. The PRESIDENT: The draft resolution recommended by the Second Committee in paragraph 7 of its report [A/34/595] is entitled "International assistance for the rehabilitation, reconstruction and development of Nicaragua". May I take it that the General Assembly decides to adopt the draft resolution?

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 34/8).

60. The PRESIDENT: I now call on the representative of Nicaragua.

61. Mr. TINOCO (Nicaragua) (*interpretation from Spanish*): We should like to take this opportunity to record our gratitude for the complete support that has been given by all nations in adopting this resolution under agenda item 124 on the reconstruction of Nicaragua.

62. We should like in particular to commend the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Kurt Waldheim, for the work he has done. We thank him for the concern and the human interest he has shown.

63. We should like also to emphasize the intelligent and efficient work that has been done by ECLA, which just a few hours after the end of the glorious uprising in our country embarked on the task of analysing and assessing the damage done. Its work culminated just a few days ago at its twelfth special session of the ECLA Committee of the Whole held here at Headquarters.

64. The resolution that has been adopted here on assistance for the reconstruction of Nicaragua is of special significance because it involves broad support for the gargantuan task of social and material reconstruction that is now being tackled by our people. The international will expressed in this vote means approval of the enormous efforts and sacrifices of our people and will no doubt give a strong impetus to those efforts.

65. This international support—open, honest and sincere—will undoubtedly obstruct and undermine the attempts to give assistance that is tied to something else, assistance that amounts to meddling—the kind of assistance that has been given by certain Governments and private institutions. The fact is that our inflexible

rejection of those attempts arises from and is inspired by the very nature of our deeply patriotic and anti-imperialist revolution.

66. This international support, expressed here, strengthens our clear resolve to recognize our foreign indebtedness and to pay our foreign debts, but without allowing the time-limits and amounts of the payments—many of which are owed to those who are politically and morally responsible for our past social débâcle—to become an instrument that will increase our indebtedness, by means of new loans with harsh and unjust terms; for that would inexorably worsen the problem of our dependence.

67. Lastly—but not less important—this support expressed here today, when translated into specific plans and actions for assistance to Nicaragua, will help us to achieve progress in the three major tasks that our people now face: first, to increase agricultural production so that, with financing and technical assistance, the 6 million hectares of arable land, which will soon be the property of the people and promote their well-being, will be cultivated and rendered fruitful by our hard-working citizens; secondly, through an emergency programme, to eliminate in the near future the inexorable succession of endemic diseases that have been a scourge to our people, and proceed immediately to the rebuilding of six hospitals and 167 health centres, destroyed by the war; thirdly, to overcome the obscurantism of our people, basically by means of the accomplishment of the enormous task given to the national literacy campaign entitled "Nicaraguan Heroes and Martyrs", which in four months—from April to July 1980—and through the work of 200,000 members of the brigade now in training, will teach 1 million Nicaraguans between the ages of 10 and 60 to read. This last fact will be the most important political and human accomplishment of our nation since the overthrow of the Somoza dictatorship.

68. For all those reasons, and because we are fully aware of the importance of international assistance and solidarity in the determined struggle of our people to overcome the effects of war, poverty and under-development—the legacy of the dictatorship and of the exploitation and plundering by the imperialists—we again express to all the peoples and Governments represented in this Assembly our deep and sincere gratitude.

AGENDA ITEM 8

Adoption of the agenda and organization of work (continued*)

THIRD REPORT OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE (A/34/250/Add. 2)

69. The PRESIDENT: I shall first put before the General Assembly the question of the inclusion of an additional subitem to agenda item 17.

70. In paragraph 1 of the report now before the Assembly [A/34/250/Add.2], the General Committee recommends that the following subitem should be added to agenda item 17:

* Resumed from the 19th meeting.

"(j) International Civil Service Commission:

- "(i) Appointment of a member of the Commission;
- "(ii) Designation of the Chairman of the Commission",

and that it should be allocated to the Fifth Committee. May I take it that the General Assembly approves that recommendation?

It was so decided (see decision 34/402).

71. The PRESIDENT: We now turn to the recommendations of the General Committee in paragraph 3 (a), (b) and (c) of its report, relating respectively to the documentation, the organization of work and the planning of meetings.

72. In the General Committee, there was fruitful exchange of views and a general feeling that our methods of work could be improved. We are of course very much indebted to the Secretary-General for his initiative and important contribution.

73. Since no one wishes to speak, I invite members to take a decision on the recommendations of the General Committee in paragraph 3 (a) of its report concerning documentation. May I take it that the General Assembly adopts those recommendations?

It was so decided.

74. The PRESIDENT: We turn now to the recommendations of the General Committee relating to the organization of work, in paragraph 3 (b) of its report. May I take it that the General Assembly adopts those recommendations also?

It was so decided.

75. The PRESIDENT: I now put before the Assembly the recommendations of the General Committee regarding the planning of meetings, in paragraph 3 (c) of its report. May I take it that the General Assembly adopts those recommendations?

as so decided.

76. The PRESIDENT: The General Assembly has thus taken a decision on the recommendations of the General Committee in paragraph 3 of its report [A/34/250/Add.2], regarding the rationalization of the procedures and organization of the General Assembly [decision 34/401].

77. In paragraph 4 of its report, the General Committee indicates that it decided to defer for a period of two to three weeks consideration of the following paragraphs of the note by the Secretary-General [A/BUR/34/2]: 5 (d) and (f), on documentation; 6 (a) and (b), on organization of work; 8 and 9, on resolutions; and 13 (a) and (b), concerning subsidiary organs of the General Assembly, in order to allow time for consultations. I should like to appeal to members of the Assembly to participate in the above-mentioned consultations as much as possible and to give their most serious attention to the various recommendations in question so that, during the present session, the General Assembly may be in a position to take action on them.

78. May I take it that the General Assembly takes note of the General Committee's decision in paragraph 4 of its report.

It was so decided.

The meeting rose at 4.20 p.m.