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Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Friday, 31 October 1986, at 10 a.m.

President: Mr. CHOUDHURY (Bangladesh)

- Adoption of the agenda and organization of work: fourth report of the General Committee [8] (continued)
- Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations [38] (continued)
 - (a) Report of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations
 - (b) Note by the Secretary-General
 - (c) Letter from the Chairman of the Fifth Committee
- Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations: report of the Fourth Committee [104]

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- Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa: report of the Fourth Committee [105]
- Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations; report of the Economic and Social Council: report of the Fourth Committee [106 and 12]
- Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial countries and Peoples: report of the Fourth Committee [19]
- United Nations Educational and Training Programme for southern Africa: report of the Fourth Committee [107]
- Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Fourth Committee [108]
- Critical economic situation in Africa [29]: (continued)
 - (a) Report of the Secretary-General
 - (b) Draft resolution
- Organization of work

The meeting was called to order at 10.30 a.m.

AGENDA ITEM 8 (continued)

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK: FOURTH REPORT OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE (A/41/250/Add.3)

The PRESIDENT: In paragraph 2 of its fourth report the General Committee recommends the inclusion in the agenda of an additional item entitled "Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 concerning military and paramilitary activities in and against Nicaragua: need for immediate compliance".

If I hear no objection I shall take it that the Assembly decides to include in its agenda this additional item?

It was so decided.

The PRESIDENT: In paragraph 4 of the report, the General Committee recommends that the item be considered directly in plenary meeting. May I take it that the Assembly adopts that recommendation of the General Committee?

It was so decided.

The PRESIDENT: For information of delegations, I should like to state that the item will be taken up in the plenary Assembly on the morning of Monday, 3 November.

We have thus concluded consideration of the fourth report of the General Committee.

AGENDA ITEM 38 (continued)

REVIEW OF THE EFFICIENCY OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL FUNCTIONING OF THE UNITED NATIONS

- (a) REPORT OF THE GROUP OF HIGH-LEVEL INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPERTS TO REVIEW THE EFFICIENCY OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL FUNCTIONING OF THE UNITED NATIONS (A/41/49)
- (b) NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (A/41/663)
- (c) LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (A/41/780)

The PRESIDENT: I should like to draw the attention of the General Assembly to the decision of the General Assembly in regard to agenda item 38, entitled "Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations", as contained in documents A/41/PV.39 and Corr.1. In accordance with that decision, the subject was referred by the plenary Assembly to the Fifth Committee for it to undertake, within the scope of its responsibilities, a factual examination of the report of the Group of High-Level Intergovernmental Experts. The Fifth Committee was to:

"conclude its examination of the item and submit its factual findings so as to enable the plenary Assembly to take up the matter again by 30 October 1986 at the latest". (A/41/PV.39 and Corr. 1, p. 121)

(The President)

In this connection, I have received a letter dated 30 October from the Chairman of the Fifth Committee, which is before the Assembly in document A/41/780 and reads as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that, at its 19th meeting held today, the Fifth Committee reviewed the progress of its work on agenda item 38, to which it has devoted its full attention since 16 October. As you will recall, the General Assembly had decided at its 39th plenary meeting that the Fifth Committee should conclude its consideration of this item and submit its factual findings so that the item could be taken up again in the plenary not later than 30 October, that is, today.

"In view of the progress made thus far, the Fifth Committee considers that it would be advantageous and would facilitate the work of the plenary meetings if more time was allowed for it to conclude its consideration of item 38. Consequently, the Committee has asked me to convey to you its request that the Assembly extend the aforementioned deadline until 5 November, which would be the new tentative deadline, subject to how the work on the item progresses. This is on the understanding that the Committee will make every effort to conclude its consideration as early as possible."

In the light of the above request, and on the basis of the consultations I have had, it is proposed that the Fifth Committee be given an extension for further consideration of the item within the scope of the earlier decision on the subject by the General Assembly, so as to enable the plenary Assembly to take up the matter again on the morning of 6 November 1986 at the latest.

If I hear no objection, it will be so decided.

It was so decided.

The PRESIDENT: I should also like to draw the attention of representatives to the decision of the General Assembly, dated 15 October 1986, that as President of the General Assembly I would

"undertake consultations at an appropriate stage with representatives drawn from all regional groups ... to resolve any differences in substantive matters relating to the item". (A/41/PV.39 and Corr. 1, pp. 121, 122)

Accordingly, I shall set in motion those consultations on 6 November, on which date I shall also outline the mechanism for the purpose.

AGENDA ITEMS 104, 105, 106 and 12, 19, 107 and 108

INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES TRANSMITTED UNDER ARTICLE 73 e OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS: REPORT OF THE FOURTH COMMITTEE (A/41/746)

ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND OTHER INTERESTS WHICH ARE IMPEDING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES IN NAMIBIA AND IN ALL OTHER TERRITORIES UNDER COLONIAL DOMINATION AND EFFORTS TO ELIMINATE COLONIALISM, APARTHEID AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA: REPORT OF THE FOURTH COMMITTEE (A/41/726)

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES BY THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS; REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL; REPORT OF THE FOURTH COMMITTEE (A/41/747)

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL: REPORT OF THE FOURTH COMMITTEE (A/41/747)

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES: REPORT OF THE FOURTH COMMITTEE (A/41/760)

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL AND TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA: REPORT OF THE FOURTH COMMITTEE (A/41/748 and Corr.1)

OFFERS BY MEMBER STATES OF STUDY AND TRAINING FACILITIES FOR INHABITANTS OF NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES: REPORT OF THE FOURTH COMMITTEE (A/41/749)

Mr. Akyol (Turkey), Rapporteur of the Fourth Committee, presented the reports of that Committee (A/41/746, 726, 747, 760, 748 and Corr.1 and 749) and then spoke as follows:

Mr. AKYOL (Turkey), Rapporteur of the Fourth Committee (interpretation from French): I have the honour to present to the General Assembly for its consideration six reports of the Fourth Committee relating, respectively, to items 19, 104, 105, 106 and 12, 107 and 108 of the agenda. As these reports are self-explanatory, I shall simply point out the main thrust of some of the recommendations contained therein.

The first report (A/41/760), relates to those Territories which were not covered by other items of the agenda and which the Committee took up under agenda item 19. Set out in the report are 11 draft resolutions, two draft consensuses and one draft decision. These draft proposals relate to the following Territories: Western Sahara, Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Montserrat, the Turks and Caicos Islands, American Samoa, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, Tokelau, Pitcairn, Gibraltar and St. Helena.

By adopting these proposals the General Assembly would reaffirm the full application of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to those Territories, irrespective of the size of their population or their geographical location, and the inherent right of the peoples therein freely to decide their own future political status in accordance with the Declaration. The Assembly would request the administering Powers concerned to take all possible measures to expedite the process of decolonization. It would also urge the administering Powers, with the assistance of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, to accelerate the social and economic development of the Territories.

(Mr. Akyol, Rapporteur,
Fourth Committee)

In noting with appreciation the continuing co-operation of certain administering Powers in that regard, the Assembly would once again emphasize the importance of dispatching United Nations visiting missions to these small Territories so as to enable the United Nations to be fully apprised of the conditions obtaining therein. In this regard, the Assembly would note with satisfaction the continuing exemplary co-operation of the Government of New Zealand in receiving this year a third United Nations Visiting Mission to Tokelau under its administration.

The Assembly, in reaffirming the inalienable right of the people of Tokelau to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration, would note that the people of Tokelau with whom the Visiting Mission consulted had expressed their desire to maintain at this stage their present status and relationship with the administering Power.

As regards Western Sahara, the General Assembly would, inter alia, reaffirm that "the question of Western Sahara is a question of decolonization which remains to be completed on the basis of the exercise by the people of Western Sahara of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence" and would "appeal to the Kingdom of Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra ye de Río de Oro to display the political will necessary to implement resolution AHG/Res.104 (XIX) of the Organization of African Unity, General Assembly resolution 40/50 and the present resolution". The Assembly would also welcome the efforts of the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State or Government of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of the United Nations to promote the just and definitive solution of the question.

(Mr. Akyol, Rapporteur,
Fourth Committee)

With respect to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, the Fourth Committee decided, without objection, not to take any action at that stage with respect to the related draft resolution submitted by the Special Committee.

The second report, contained in document A/41/746, relates to agenda item 104 on information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations. The Fourth Committee recommends, among other things, that the Assembly reaffirm that, in the absence of a decision by the General Assembly itself that a Non-Self-Governing Territory has attained a full measure of self-government in terms of Chapter XI of the Charter, the administering Power concerned should continue to transmit information under Article 73 e with respect to that Territory.

The third report, contained in document A/41/726, relates to agenda item 105 on the activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration and the efforts to eliminate apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa. Among other provisions, the General Assembly, in condemning the intensified activities of those foreign economic, financial and other interests which continue to exploit the natural and human resources of Namibia and other colonial territories, would call once again on all Governments to take the necessary steps to put an end to such activities and to prevent new investments which run counter to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories.

The General Assembly would also urge the administering Powers concerned to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the peoples of colonial territories to their natural resources and to establish and maintain control over their future development.

(Mr. Akyol, Rapporteur,
Fourth Committee)

In a separate decision on the military activities and arrangements in colonial territories which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration, the Fourth Committee recommends to the General Assembly once again to call upon the administering Powers concerned to terminate such activities, in compliance with the related resolutions.

The fourth report, contained in document A/41/747, relates to items 106 and 12 of the agenda, namely, implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations. The General Assembly would, among other provisions, emphasize the need for co-operation between the organizations concerned and the Organization of African Unity and would request those organizations to render or continue to render, as a matter of urgency, all possible moral and material assistance to the colonial peoples struggling for liberation from colonial rule. Focusing on the critical situation in southern Africa, the General Assembly would also reiterate its conviction that the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system should refrain from taking any action which might imply recognition of, or support for, the legitimacy of the occupation of Namibia by South Africa.

The fifth report, in documents A/41/748 and Corr. 1, relates to the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, under item 107. In expressing its appreciation to all those who have supported the Programme by providing contributions, scholarships or places in their educational institutions, the Assembly would once again appeal to all States, institutions, organizations and individuals to offer greater financial and other support to the Programme in order to secure its continuation and speedy expansion.

(Mr. Akyol, Rapporteur,
Fourth Committee)

The last report, in document A/41/749, relates to Offers by Member States of Study and Training Facilities for Inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories, under item 108. In expressing its appreciation to those Member States that have made scholarships available to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Assembly would invite all States to make or continue to make generous offers of study and training facilities to the peoples of the Territories.

On behalf of the Fourth Committee, I should like to commend these reports to the serious attention of the General Assembly.

Before concluding, I should also like to thank the Chairman of the Fourth Committee, Mr. James Victor Gbeho of Ghana, for his leadership and for the advice and guidance given me in connection with my tasks as Rapporteur of the Fourth Committee. I should also like to express my gratitude to members of the Fourth Committee for the co-operation and assistance extended to me during the session.

I should also like to mention the Secretary of the Committee, Mr. Tanaka and his assistants. I am convinced that all the members of the Fourth Committee will agree with me that they deserve due credit for the effective way in which we have been able to perform our work and also for my report.

The PRESIDENT: If there is no proposal under rule 66 of the rules of procedure, I shall consider that the General Assembly decides not to discuss those reports of the Fourth Committee.

It was so decided.

The PRESIDENT: Statements will therefore be limited to explanations of vote.

The positions of delegations regarding the various recommendations of the Fourth Committee have been made clear in the Committee and are reflected in the relevant official records.

(The President)

May I remind members that in paragraph 7 of its decision 34/401, the General Assembly decided that, when the same draft resolution is considered in a Main Committee and in plenary meeting, a delegation should, as far as possible, explain its vote only once, that is, either in the Committee or in plenary meeting, unless that delegation's vote in plenary meeting is different from its vote in the Committee.

May I also remind members that, in accordance with decision 34/401, explanations of vote are limited to 10 minutes and should be made by delegations from their seats.

We shall now turn to the report of the Fourth Committee on agenda item 104, entitled "Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations" (A/41/746).

(The President)

The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft resolution recommended by the Fourth Committee in paragraph 7 of its report (A/41/746).

A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

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

Against: None

Abstaining: France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

The draft resolution was adopted by 149 votes to none, with 3 abstentions (resolution 41/13).*

*Subsequently the delegations of Afghanistan and Barbados advised the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour.

The PRESIDENT: That concludes our consideration of agenda item 104.

We turn now to the report of the Fourth Committee on agenda item 105, entitled "Activities of Foreign Economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa" (A/41/726).

I now call on representatives who wish to explain their votes before the voting.

Mr. NTAKHWANA (Botswana): Botswana will cast a positive vote on the draft resolutions on agenda items 105 and 106; but we wish to state our inability to impose economic sanctions against South Africa. We do not, however, want to be used by those who can impose them as an excuse for their failure to do so. We shall not stand in the way of whatever sanctions they decide to impose.

Mr. MAKEKA (Lesotho): During consideration of this item in the Fourth Committee my delegation abstained on the draft resolution and the draft decision. I should like to state that my delegation is going to change that vote; we are going to vote in favour of both the draft resolution and the draft decision. However, my delegation wants to reiterate the position which it has stated many times before when it comes to the question of imposing sanctions against South Africa, and when it comes to the question of name-calling.

The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will first take a decision on the draft resolution recommended by the Fourth Committee in paragraph 7 of its report (A/41/726).

A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, Costa Rica, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Austria, Cameroon, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Norway, Spain, Sweden.

The draft resolution was adopted by 125 votes to 11, with 15 abstentions. (resolution 41/14).*

The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft decision recommended by the Fourth Committee in paragraph 8 of its report (A/41/726).

A recorded vote has been requested.

*Subsequently the delegation of Barbados advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour; Swaziland had intended to abstain.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Belgium, Costa Rica, El Salvador, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Cameroon, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden

The draft decision was adopted by 124 votes to 13, with 15 abstentions.*

*Subsequently the delegation of Barbados advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

The PRESIDENT: That concludes our consideration of agenda item 105.

We turn now to the report of the Fourth Committee on agenda items 106 and 12, entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations" and "Report of the Economic and Social Council" (A/41/747).

I call on the representative of Lesotho, who wishes to explain his vote before the voting.

Mr. MAKEKA (Lesotho): My delegation wishes to explain that we abstained on this draft resolution in the Committee because of the principle we uphold that we are against name calling. We shall now vote in favour of the draft resolution as a whole but we have reservations, which we stated when the vote was taken in the Committee.

The PRESIDENT: I now call on the representative of the Dominican Republic on a point of order.

Miss SENCION (Dominican Republic) (interpretation from Spanish): With regard to the eighth preambular paragraph of the draft resolution, my delegation duly informed the Secretariat that the vote in the Fourth Committee should be amended. The correction appearing in the report (A/41/747) is inaccurate. We wish to be recorded as having voted against the retention of the words "and Israel", not abstaining as shown. The footnote in the report states: "Subsequently, the delegation of the Dominican Republic informed the Secretariat that it had intended to cast a negative vote." That is incorrect, and the report should be amended accordingly. We shall vote in favour of the draft resolution but in the Committee we voted against the retention of the words "and Israel" in that paragraph.

The PRESIDENT: The verbatim record will include the remarks of the representative of the Dominican Republic. The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft resolution recommended by the Fourth Committee in paragraph 8 of its report (A/41/747). A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.A

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Israel, Malawi, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden

The draft resolution was adopted by 123 votes to 4, with 27 abstentions (resolution 41/15).*

The PRESIDENT: That concludes our consideration of agenda item 106 and of chapters I, VI (section D) and IX of the report of the Economic and Social Council. We shall now consider the report of the Fourth Committee on agenda item 19 (A/41/760) concerning chapters of the report of the Special Committee on

*Subsequently the delegations of Bahamas and Barbados advised the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour; the delegation of Malawi had intended to abstain.

(The President)

the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to specific territories not covered by other agenda items.

As there are no requests for explanations of vote, the Assembly will now proceed to take decisions on the various recommendations of the Fourth Committee.

We turn first to the 11 draft resolutions recommended by the Fourth Committee in paragraph 19 of its report (A/41/760).

Draft resolution I is entitled "Question of Western Sahara". The Assembly will now take a decision on draft resolution I. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Rwanda, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: None

Abstaining: Bahrain, Belgium, Brunei Darussalam, Burma, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Nepal, Netherlands, Pakistan, Paraguay, Portugal, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Zaire

Draft resolution I was adopted by 98 votes to none, with 44 abstentions (resolution 41/16).*

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution II deals with the question of Anguilla. The Fourth Committee adopted this draft resolution without objection. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt draft resolution II?

Draft resolution II was adopted (resolution 41/17).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution III deals with the question of Bermuda. The Fourth Committee adopted this draft resolution without objection. May I consider that the General Assembly wishes to adopt draft resolution III?

Draft resolution III was adopted (resolution 41/18).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution IV is entitled "Question of the British Virgin Islands". The Fourth Committee adopted draft resolution IV without objection. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution IV was adopted (resolution 41/19).

The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will turn next to draft resolution V, entitled "Question of the Cayman Islands". This draft resolution was adopted by the Fourth Committee without objection. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution V was adopted (resolution 41/20).

*Subsequently the delegation of Solomon Islands advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution VI, entitled "Question of Montserrat", was adopted by the Fourth Committee without objection. May I consider that the General Assembly wishes to adopt draft resolution VI?

Draft resolution VI was adopted (resolution A/41/21).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution VII deals with the question of the Turks and Caicos Islands. The Fourth Committee adopted this draft resolution without objection. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution VII was adopted (resolution 41/22).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution VIII is entitled "Question of American Samoa". The Fourth Committee adopted draft resolution VIII without objection. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do likewise?

Draft resolution VIII was adopted (resolution 41/23).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution IX is entitled "Question of the United States Virgin Islands". The Fourth Committee adopted this draft resolution without objection. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution IX was adopted (resolution 41/24).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution X relates to the question of Guam. The Fourth Committee adopted draft resolution X without objection. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution X was adopted (resolution 41/25).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution XI deals with the question of Tokelau. The Fourth Committee adopted draft resolution XI without objection. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution XI was adopted (resolution 41/26).

The PRESIDENT: I now invite representatives to turn to the draft consensus recommended by the Fourth Committee in paragraph 20 of its report (A/41/760).

Draft consensus I deals with the question of Pitcairn. The Fourth Committee adopted draft consensus I without objection. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft consensus I was adopted.

The PRESIDENT: Draft consensus II deals with the question of Gibraltar.

The Fourth Committee adopted draft consensus II without objection. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt the draft consensus?

Draft consensus II was adopted.

The PRESIDENT: We turn next to the draft decision on the question of St. Helena recommended by the Fourth Committee in paragraph 21 of its report (A/41/760). A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Samoa, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Turkey

The draft decision was adopted by 125 votes to 2, with 26 abstentions.*

The PRESIDENT: I shall now call on representatives who wish to explain their vote.

Mrs. CARRASCO (Bolivia) (interpretation from Spanish): My delegation voted for draft resolution I, "Question of Western Sahara", in document A/41/760, because of our unswerving support for the process of decolonization, the principle of the self-determination of peoples and peaceful settlement of the situation in Western Sahara. Nevertheless, we must express our concern at the fact that this resolution does not cover comprehensively the references in the Secretary-General's report (A/41/673), which seems to my delegation to be very important, because it follows from these that there is interest in carrying forward negotiations, including Morocco's willingness to agree to the United Nations organizing and conducting the referendum and to accept the results of that process.

My delegation would stress that where this problem is concerned the Secretary-General, who has already provided invaluable assistance, should have a broader mandate to continue the process of solving this matter.

Mr. SARRE (Senegal) (interpretation from French): Last year, in adopting resolution 40/50 on the question of Western Sahara, the General Assembly gave a major role to the Secretary-General in this matter and, at the same time, entrusted to President Abdou Diouf, as current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), a mission of great importance as an extension of his pan-African

*Subsequently the delegations of Oman and Swaziland advised the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour.

(Mr. Sarré, Senegal)

responsibilities. On his behalf, I have the honour of thanking the General Assembly for the confidence it thus showed in the Head of State of Senegal.

As the Assembly knows, in line with that expression of confidence, President Abdou Diouf, with the Secretary-General of the United Nations - to whose dedication, objectivity and helpfulness I should like to pay a tribute - made approaches and took steps with the aim of bringing about a peaceful settlement of this question. In this undertaking he also benefited from the co-operation and collaboration of all the parties concerned.

During the general debate at this session, as during consideration of the question of Western Sahara, the efforts of the Chairman of the OAU and of the Secretary-General were warmly praised. The desire of the international community that the Chairman of the OAU and the Secretary-General continue this undertaking was clear, and the vote that has just been taken is the best expression of that. Senegal, through its President, His Excellency Mr. Abdou Diouf, will spare no effort to ensure the full implementation of this resolution, in co-operation with the present Chairman of the OAU, His Excellency, Mr. Denis S. Lou-Nguesso, and the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Perez de Cuellar. Senegal is convinced that if we all display greater imagination and political will we shall be able to achieve a just and lasting solution to this question, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and that of the OAU.

Mr. ORTUNO (Costa Rica) (interpretation from Spanish): My delegation has always supported the principle of the exercise by all peoples of their right to self-determination, which is one of the governing principles of the Charter.

On this occasion we took a neutral stand in the vote on the draft resolution, because we consider it very important to allow the joint good offices process involving the current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the Secretary-General of the United Nations to develop, so that agreement may be reached on implementing the relevant resolutions.

My delegation favours a lasting solution to the question of the Western Sahara. We believe that it calls for a practical, realistic approach, based on the principles and practices of the United Nations. The Kingdom of Morocco has solemnly and at the highest level, in the person of His Majesty King Hassan II, promised to hold a referendum on the Saharan people's exercise of its right to self-determination, and has agreed to accept the result. For Costa Rica, the exercise of self-determination through a referendum is one of the essential pre-conditions for the achievement of any lasting solution.

In his report (A/41/673) the Secretary-General refers to the new process of indirect negotiations for which the United Nations and the OAU have assumed responsibility, and he says that this represents a credible framework for negotiations. Accordingly, it should be given an opportunity to prove its effectiveness. We therefore repeat our fervent hope for a solution agreeable to all the parties, in order to settle once and for all a dispute that has gone on for so many years and so that our Organization, sometimes so much criticized in the past, may in this case prove its value to the international community as a centre for negotiations in the peaceful settlement of conflicts.

The PRESIDENT: That concludes our consideration of the Fourth Committee's report on agenda item 19.

(The President)

We turn now ^{to} to the report of the Fourth Committee on agenda item 107, entitled "United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa" (A/41/748 and Corr.1).

The Assembly will now take a decision on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee in paragraph 7 of its report.

The Fourth Committee adopted the draft resolution without objection. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 41/27).

The PRESIDENT: That concludes our consideration of agenda item 107.

We turn now to the report of the Fourth Committee on agenda item 108, entitled "Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories" (A/41/749).

The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft resolution recommended by the Fourth Committee in paragraph 7 of its report.

The Fourth Committee adopted that draft resolution without objection. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 41/28).

The PRESIDENT: That concludes our consideration of agenda item 108 and of all the reports of the Fourth Committee scheduled to be taken up at this meeting.

The meeting was suspended at 11.40 a.m. and resumed at 11.45 a.m.

AGENDA ITEM 29 (continued)

CRITICAL ECONOMIC SITUATION IN AFRICA:

- (a) REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (A/41/683 and Add.1)
- (b) DRAFT RESOLUTION (A/41/L.15)

The PRESIDENT: I would remind representatives that the debate on this item was concluded on Wednesday, 22 October 1986.

I now call on the representative of the Congo, who wishes to introduce the draft resolution in document A/41/L.15.

Mr. GAYAMA (Congo) (interpretation from French): The debate which took place this year on agenda item 29, "Critical economic situation in Africa", enabled us to have an overall view of the problems related to the emergency situation in Africa. We are grateful to the Secretary-General for the clear presentation of the situation that he gives in his report in document A/41/623 and Add.1. We appreciate, too, the favourable response by the international community to Africa's appeal.

There have been many positive developments in situations that seemed to be hopeless a year ago. Those developments have saved the lives of hundreds of thousands of persons. But the improvement is not widespread. Nature has not been generous everywhere. Regions persist that are victims of drought and desertification and hence of famine and the ills stemming therefrom. Where there has been an improvement in rainfall, other events have occurred that could not be foreseen - such as the infestation of locusts and grasshoppers. This has again produced uncertainty, notwithstanding the admirable efforts made in this respect by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

The draft resolution now before the General Assembly in document A/41/L.15 takes note of this ambiguous situation: on the one hand, the positive outcome of

(Mr. Gayama, Congo)

the emergency activities that have been under way for two years and, on the other, the concern resulting from the fact that there has not been total recovery. Indeed, in the preamble to the draft resolution, note is taken with deep appreciation of

"the efforts of the international community, which have contributed to the containment of the drought-related emergency in most of the affected African countries". (A/41/L.15, third preambular paragraph)

But the preamble also takes note of the continuing emergency, which is impeding efforts to correct the situation, and of the threat posed by the new and potentially severe infestation by locusts and grasshoppers.

Hence, it appeared essential in the operative part of the draft resolution not merely to pay a tribute to the Governments and peoples of Africa for their resolute efforts in facing this thankless situation, but also to note with deep concern that "increased emergency assistance continues to be required and that non-food needs have yet to be met". (A/41/L.15, p. 4)

Furthermore, under the draft resolution the General Assembly, while expressing appreciation to the international community, the organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations for their valuable assistance, would appeal yet again to them to continue their efforts - in the direction set forth in previous General Assembly resolutions: 39/29, 40/40 and S-13/2 - to meet the emergency needs that have been identified.

(Mr. Gayama, Congo)

The Secretary-General has assessed some of those needs, such as those resulting from the drought and desertification, at some \$300 million.

In welcoming the Secretary-General's decision to continue his efforts in monitoring the emergency situation after the closure of the Office for Emergency Operations in Africa, the draft resolution recognizes the positive action taken by the United Nations Secretariat in a very special context. The work of the Office and the spirit which prevailed when it was established will undoubtedly continue, thanks to the eminent persons who will make up the new Steering Committee and to the extent that the newly appointed Steering Committee continues to follow emergency situations while dealing with the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development. The existence of the Programme of Action, which is contained in resolution S-13/2, can only complement the present draft resolution. The implementation of the Programme of Action should be seen in a medium- and long-term perspective and aimed at structural reforms to safeguard the future. But the closing of the Office for Emergency Operations in Africa does not exclude specific measures relating to cases of emergency.

The action called for by the draft resolution and the purpose of the text are justified by the special circumstances of the continuing emergency. In operative paragraph 8, the Secretary-General is requested "to follow closely the emergency situation and to include updated information thereon in the report to be submitted to the forty-second session, in accordance with resolution S-13/2".

Since the issue involved is continuity, we hope that draft resolution A/41/L.15 will be adopted by consensus.

The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now take a decision on draft resolution A/41/L.15. May I take it that the Assembly adopts that draft resolution?

Draft resolution A/41/L.15 was adopted (resolution 41/29).

The PRESIDENT: The Assembly has concluded its consideration of agenda item 29.

ORGANIZATION OF WORK

The PRESIDENT: I have to announce that, since a draft resolution has now been received, agenda item 31, "Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte", will be taken up on Monday morning, 3 November. The draft resolution that has been tabled will be available as a document this afternoon.

I also remind representatives that on Monday afternoon, 3 November, the Assembly will hold a commemorative meeting devoted to the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the International Covenants on human rights.

The meeting rose at 11.55 a.m.

