

## SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 17th MEETING

**Chairman:**

Mr. FLEMMING

(Saint Lucia)

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The meeting was called to order at 3.35 p.m.

AGENDA ITEM 19: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES (Territories not covered under other agenda items) (continued)

Draft resolution I (A/46/23 (Part VI), chap. IX, para. 23; A/C.4/46/L.10 and L.11)

1. The CHAIRMAN, observing that he believed that the integrity of the omnibus draft resolution I on the small Territories could still be preserved, drew the Committee's attention to the amendments to draft resolution I.B.VI on Guam, contained in document A/C.4/46/L.10.
2. Mr. MORENO (Cuba) asked why those amendments, which had been proposed by one delegation, were not being submitted by that delegation rather than by the Chairman, who usually submitted only agreed texts.
3. The CHAIRMAN explained that the amendments in question appeared as Chairman's amendments because they were the outcome of discussions initiated by the Chairman with a view to maintaining the integrity of the omnibus resolution on small Territories. The amendments proposed in both documents, A/C.4/46/L.10 and L.11, had been agreed to by the Governments of the Territories concerned as well as by the administering Power, and therefore could not be presented only under the name of the delegation in question.
4. MR. MORENO (Cuba) said he agreed that all delegations should work towards preserving the integrity of the omnibus resolution as submitted by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The amendments proposed in document A/C.4/46/L.10, however, substantially altered the character of the draft resolution on Guam. In his own consultations with the Chairman, he had suggested alternative amendments - for instance, replacing the third preambular paragraph not by the proposed text but rather by a simple statement of objective fact: "Taking note of the existence of military bases and installations in the Territory," and subsequently adding the proposed replacement paragraph as an additional preambular paragraph.
5. His strongest objection, however, was to the second amendment, which would replace the word "would" in the second line of paragraph 1 by the word "should"; by a stroke of the pen, that changed the entire meaning of the paragraph in question and undermined the work of the Special Committee on decolonization. Cuba intended to vote against the first two amendments proposed in document A/C.4/46/L.10.

6. Ms. TAHIR-KHELI (United States of America) thanked the Chairman and the many other delegations who had worked to create a cooperative spirit within the Committee so that all its members could move forward together on the issues confronting it. The United States had seriously tried to be part of that cooperative effort, and in the course of the consultations on the draft resolution on Guam, her delegation had accepted many of the points raised by Cuba. The central goal was the adoption of an omnibus resolution on the small Territories by consensus. The amendments proposed in document A/C.4/46/L.10 had with the help of the Chairman been arrived at by agreement between her Government and the Government of the Territory of Guam. The views of the territorial Government were paramount. If the Committee rejected amendments with which the Territory itself was in agreement, it would seriously call into question its own validity. It was now being asked to decide whether to accept amendments endorsed by Guam or to support the objections of a country halfway around the world from Guam.

7. Mr. SHAHEED (Syrian Arab Republic) said that for the second year running, there had been attempts to amend the resolutions on the small Territories adopted by the Special Committee on decolonization. It was interesting to see however that at the current session the same delegations which had called for the adoption by consensus of an omnibus resolution were the ones which were now trying to break that consensus.

8. A recorded vote was taken on the amendment contained in paragraph 9 of document A/C.4/46/L.10.

In favour: Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Against: Cuba, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Syrian Arab Republic.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Ghana, Haiti, Jamaica, Lesotho, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zambia.

9. The amendment was adopted by 90 votes to 4, with 27 abstentions.

10. A recorded vote was taken on the amendment contained in paragraph 2 of document A/C.4/46/L.10.

In favour: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, China, Congo, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Against: Cuba, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Syrian Arab Republic.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Ghana, Haiti, Jamaica, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

11. The amendment was adopted by 91 votes to 4, with 29 abstentions.\*

12. Mr. IBRAHIM (Djibouti) said that, had his delegation participated in the voting, it would have voted in favour of the amendment.

13. A recorded vote was taken on the amendment contained in paragraph 3 of document A/C.4/46/L.10.

\* See para. 12 below.

**In favour:** Afghanistan, Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

**Against:** Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Syrian Arab Republic.

**Abstaining:** Algeria, Angola, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Ghana, Haiti, Jamaica, Jordan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Mexico, Papua New Guinea, Peru, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

14. The amendment was adopted by 104 votes to 3, with 22 abstentions.

15. Mr. LOHIA (Papua New Guinea), speaking in explanation of vote, said that since so many delegations had spent so much time in drafting the omnibus resolution on the small Territories, he would have hoped that it could have been adopted by consensus. It was important for delegations to begin consultations at the start of the Committee's work, among themselves and with the members of the Special Committee, on the draft resolutions to be adopted.

16. His delegation believed that the Committee and the Special Committee should honour the wishes of the people of the Territories concerned and that the will of individual outside States was secondary. It was glad to accept in principle that consultations had been held between representatives of the Territory, the administering Power and the Chairman, but he himself had not had direct confirmation from either the representatives of the Territory or other delegations that Guam had agreed to the amendments proposed, except in the case of the first of those amendments, on which he had therefore voted in favour. In the case of the other two amendments, as a member of the Special Committee he still had some doubts, and had therefore abstained.

17. Mr. DIARRA (Mali) said that he had abstained on the first and second amendments, because the first had the effect of deleting entirely the third preambular paragraph drafted by consensus in the Special Committee, reaffirming a universally accepted principle underlying its work at all times, while in the French text the second amendment was syntactically irrelevant.

18. The CHAIRMAN said that he would take it, if he heard no objection, that draft resolution I.B.VI on Guam, as amended, was adopted, thus remaining part of the omnibus draft resolution.

19. It was so decided.

20. The CHAIRMAN drew the Committee's attention to the amendments to draft resolution I.B.X on the United States Virgin Islands contained in document A/C.4/46/L.11.

21. Mr. SHAHEED (Syrian Arab Republic) said that he was not requesting a vote on the amendments to the United States Virgin Islands resolution, but did wish to point out that all those amendments, like those submitted on Guam, would, if adopted, automatically replace paragraphs previously agreed to by the Special Committee. Had they been proposed as additional new paragraphs, his delegation might have agreed to them.

22. The CHAIRMAN said that, if there was no request for a vote on the amendments proposed in document A/C.4/46/L.11, he would take it that the amendments were adopted and that draft resolution I.B.X on the United States Virgin Islands was adopted as amended.

23. It was so decided.

24. Draft resolution I, contained in document A/46/23 (Part VI), chapter IX, paragraph 23, as amended, was adopted without a vote.

25. Mr. EVANS (United Kingdom), referring to resolution I.B.II. on Anguilla, said that the Committee had correctly recognized that there was no significant pressure for independence in Anguilla and that the territorial Government had itself excluded the possibility of independence during its term of office. Furthermore, on 30 May 1990 a new constitution had come into effect after a referendum. His Government had no doubts that it was discharging its full obligations to the people of Anguilla.

26. His delegation had not opposed the adoption of draft resolution I.B.III on Bermuda, but it was most dissatisfied with the second preambular paragraph and with paragraph 1. The suggestion that the presence of military bases and installations in the Territory could, in certain circumstances, constitute an obstacle to the exercise of the right of self-determination by the people of Bermuda was totally untrue. The people welcomed the military facilities, which had been there since the Second World War. The military authorities ran the civilian airport in Bermuda, at considerable savings to the Bermudian Government, and the people of Bermuda additionally benefited from the offshore

(Mr. Evans, United Kingdom)

rescue capability and weather-forecasting services of those same military authorities. For an island situated in the hurricane belt, those were considerable benefits.

27. Ms. TAHIR-KHELI (United States of America) said that her delegation had been pleased to be able to join in the unanimous adoption of draft resolution I, despite some inconsistency in the draft resolution on the United States Virgin Islands, especially in paragraph 3. Her delegation had supported the drafting of an omnibus resolution on the small Territories in an effort to streamline the Committee's work, and it was thanks to the outstanding leadership of the Chairman that the Committee had achieved an omnibus resolution acceptable to all.

28. Mr. MORENO (Cuba) said that he had supported draft resolution I because of Cuba's interest in preserving the integrity of that omnibus resolution, but he wished to reiterate its reservations on the draft resolution on Guam.

29. Mr. BUGOTU (Solomon Islands) said that his delegation had been pleased to join in the consensus on draft resolution I, just as it had voted in favour of the amendments adopted earlier. It believed very strongly that all draft resolutions adopted by the Committee must reflect only the wishes of the indigenous peoples, as expressed after consultation with the administering Powers. There might be cases in which the people themselves did not want self-determination and independence, for instance; yet, since year after year the members of the Committee were being presented with the same resolutions, his delegation wondered in fact if the indigenous peoples themselves were really fighting to have those texts adopted by the Committee and the United Nations, or if there was some other force behind those moves.

Draft resolution on cooperation and coordination of specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations in their assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories (A/C.4/46/L.9)

30. Mr. VAN LIEROP (Vanuatu), introducing the draft resolution on behalf of the sponsors, said that they had been joined by Brazil, Cuba, Iran (Islamic Republic of), New Zealand, Samoa, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago. The draft resolution focused on the many handicaps faced by small island Non-Self-Governing Territories, and was in keeping with the Committee's desire to focus on the specific problems and needs of the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories in a comprehensive, cooperative and constructive manner. He therefore urged the Committee to adopt the draft resolution by consensus.

31. The CHAIRMAN said that, if he heard no objection, he would take it that the Committee wished to adopt draft resolution A/C.4/46/L.9 without a vote.

32. It was so decided.

AGENDA ITEM 100: 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 TERRITORIES UNDER COLONIAL DOMINATION AND EFFORTS TO ELIMINATE COLONIALISM, APARTHEID AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA (continued) (A/46/23 (Part III), chap. IV, para. 12; A/C.4/46/L.6 and L.12)

AGENDA ITEM 19: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES (continued) (A/46/23 (Part III), chap. V, para. 11; A/C.4/46/L.7 and L.13)

AGENDA ITEM 101: 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 (continued) (A/46/23 (Part IV), chap. VI, para. 18; A/C.4/46/L.8 and L.14)

Draft resolution under agenda item 100 on 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 Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa (A/46/23 (Part III), chap. IV, para. 12; A/C.4/46/L.6 and L.12)

Draft decision under agenda item 19 on military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/46/23 (Part III), chap. V, para. 11; A/C.4/46/L.7 and L.13)

Draft resolution under agenda item 101 on 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 (A/46/23 (Part IV), chap. VI, para. 18; A/C.4/46/L.8 and L.14)

33. Mr. NDIAYE (Gabon), introducing on behalf of the African Group, the amendments to the draft resolution on foreign economic interests, the draft decision on military activities and the draft resolution on specialized agencies (A/C.4/46/L.12-14), said that the amendments were the product of long and laborious consultations within the African Group aimed at achieving an objective and impartial position. They had taken account of all the opinions and reservations expressed. He hoped that the amendments would secure maximum support within the Committee to enable positive progress to be made towards the goal of eradicating colonialism.

34. Mr. ADOUKI (Congo) withdrew the amendments contained in documents A/C.4/46/L.6, 7 and 8.

35. Mr. O'BRIEN (New Zealand), speaking in explanation of vote before the vote, said that his delegation regretted the withdrawal of amendments



(Mr. O'Brien, New Zealand)

A/C.4/46/L.6-8 and felt that the amendments now introduced (A/C.4/46/L.12-14) represented a retrograde step in that in some instances they returned entirely to the original draft resolution. His delegation therefore intended to abstain on all the amendments.

36. Now that Namibia had achieved independence, the question of apartheid no longer had a place in resolutions primarily concerned with the future of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and could best be addressed under the appropriate agenda items. His delegation had nevertheless worked with others in a spirit of compromise to find some agreement on the language used in connection with apartheid, which needed to be consistent with other United Nations consensus resolutions and with the recent decisions of the Commonwealth Heads of Government after their October 1991 meeting in Harare. His delegation was therefore unable to accept calls for new measures or for the maintenance of all existing measures against South Africa of the kind made in paragraph 7 of the draft decision on military activities. Paragraph 16 of the draft resolution on foreign economic interests also proposed action that was inconsistent with the Commonwealth decisions to relax people-to-people sanctions. For the above reasons, his delegation intended to vote against the draft resolution on foreign economic interests and the draft decision on military activities.

37. With regard to the draft resolution on the specialized agencies, he regretted the failure to include a reference to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), as proposed in amendment A/C.4/46/L.8, and felt that the reference to political and diplomatic links with South Africa contained in document A/C.4/46/L.14 demonstrated a lack of effort to reflect the changes now under way in that country. His delegation would therefore abstain in the vote both on the amendments and on the draft resolution.

38. Mr. VAN DER LUGT (Netherlands), speaking on behalf of the European Community, said that, although the Twelve firmly opposed activities such as the depletion of indigenous resources, they felt that the draft resolution on foreign economic interests failed to take account of the fact that foreign investment often contributed greatly to the economic and social development of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and that the absence of a clear distinction between beneficial and harmful activities was a major flaw in the draft text. The Twelve also had reservations of principle on a number of specific paragraphs in the draft resolution which did not conform to the Charter provisions concerning the division of competence between the General Assembly and the Security Council.

39. With regard to the draft decision on military activities, they deplored the singling out of individual countries in paragraph 7 of the text, and expressed their concern that the question of military activities in Non-Self-Governing Territories was not on the list of agenda items allocated by the General Assembly to the Fourth Committee. Now that Namibia was

(Mr. Van Der Lugt, Netherlands)

independent, matters relating to apartheid should be dealt with under the appropriate agenda items and not within the Fourth Committee, which was responsible for decolonization. The Twelve would therefore vote against the draft resolution on foreign economic interests and the draft decision on military activities.

40. With regard to the draft resolution on the specialized agencies, the text had retained the previous year's contentious and unhelpful terms and had failed to take account of the dramatic changes in the world over the last 12 months. The Twelve supported the efforts of the specialized agencies to provide humanitarian, technical and educational assistance to the Territories in question, but considered that the autonomy of those agencies must be respected. As in the other draft texts, the reference to apartheid was totally out of place and the language proposed was far removed from the consensus language adopted by the General Assembly under the appropriate agenda items. The Twelve strongly regretted that the draft resolution on the specialized agencies did not contribute to the attainment of the goals they shared in the field of decolonization, and they were therefore unable to support it.

41. Mr. GRIFFIN (Australia) said that his delegation intended to abstain on all the proposed amendments to the texts under consideration in order to disassociate itself from an exercise which would result in a return to substantially the same draft texts with which the Committee had begun the current session. The Committee needed to reform and revitalize its language and procedures in the service of the remaining Non-Self Governing Territories. With that in mind, his delegation had taken a positive approach to the amendments proposed earlier in documents A/C.4/46/L.6-8; it would have been prepared to vote in favour of several of them and also to review positively its voting intentions on the draft decision and two draft resolutions as amended. However, the repetition year after year of formulations which were no longer relevant to political reality and took no account of the language and positions adopted by other bodies such as the Commonwealth and the General Assembly would not serve to advance the interests and concerns of the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories. His delegation was therefore reluctantly constrained to vote against the three texts under consideration.

42. Mr. SERRANO DE HARO (Spain) endorsed the remarks made by the representative of the Netherlands on behalf of the European Community. He regretted that the texts failed to take account of the substantial changes which had taken place in the field of decolonization in recent years and could not therefore secure a consensus. The informal discussions held during the year had borne little fruit and the texts under consideration continued to use the same old expressions and formulas and failed to take account of the important developments occurring in South Africa or of the existence of a separate agenda item on that subject. Regrettably, the efforts of certain delegations to amend the texts in order to bring them more into line with

(Mr. Serrano de Haro, Spain)

reality had failed, and his delegation would therefore vote against the draft resolution on economic interests and the draft decision on military activities and would abstain in the vote on the draft resolution on the specialized agencies.

43. Mr. CORR (Ireland) said that his delegation regretted that the discussions held earlier in the year had not produced texts more in keeping with present-day realities. He did not believe that the three draft texts should address the situation in South Africa which should be dealt with in plenary under the appropriate agenda item. In any case, the language on South Africa contained in the amendments (A/C.4/46/L.12-14) did not reflect developments in that country or the need for the Committee to encourage the forces of change there at the present delicate juncture. His delegation would therefore vote against the draft resolution on foreign economic interests and the draft decision on military activities. With regard to the resolution on the specialized agencies, his delegation regretted the content of the resolution and the failure to include a reference to the role of the UNHCR and would therefore, with some reluctance, abstain in the vote.

44. Mr. ALVAREZ (Uruguay) said that Uruguay had always supported the principles embodied in the draft resolutions and decision before the Committee, particularly the self-determination of peoples. However, his delegation could not support the texts as they stood, in view of the language in which they were couched. The wording of the texts on military and paramilitary activities was clearly discriminatory, in that it made reference to specific countries. The language of future resolutions and decisions should be more in line with prevailing circumstances in international relations, in order to promote their full acceptance.

45. Mr. SIDOROV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) commended member States for their interest in generally acceptable solutions to the question of decolonization. Unfortunately, the amendments to the draft resolutions on economic and military activity did not adequately reflect the changes that had occurred after 24 October 1991, such as the adherence by the Government of South Africa to the Non-Proliferation Treaty and its conclusion of an agreement on nuclear safeguards with the International Atomic Energy Agency. His delegation would therefore vote against those parts of the draft decision on military activities which dealt with nuclear technology, and would abstain on that draft decision as a whole and on the draft resolution on foreign economic interests. His delegation hoped that in future a consensus could be reached on the text of draft resolutions aimed at ending colonialism.

46. Ms. TAHIR-KHELI (United States of America) welcomed the efforts of the Fourth Committee to improve the language of its resolutions. She was optimistic that such improvement would continue; sadly, however, the language of the three resolutions was not acceptable to her delegation. They in no way served the interests of the territorial peoples, whose concerns were mentioned only in passing. A minority on the Special Committee held to an outdated

(Ms. Tahir-Kheli, United States)

ideology and focused primarily on apartheid, name-calling, discarded concepts on the international economic order, and other matters not relevant to the real problems of decolonization.

47. The resolution on activities of foreign economic interests made no attempt to integrate new thinking on development, nor did it address the many beneficial aspects of foreign investment in Non-Self-Governing Territories.

48. The division on military activities contained outmoded language on apartheid very much at variance with the language on that subject in other United Nations resolutions. Less than half of the resolution was concerned with military activities, and then often misrepresented them.

49. The resolution on implementation of the Declaration by specialized agencies also contained outdated language on apartheid. The resolution offered by many of the Caribbean delegations had been a much more sensible approach than the Special Committee's text.

50. Her delegation regretted the insistence by some delegations on the reinsertion into the amendments of language that was completely divorced from reality. It was encouraged, however, that the Fourth Committee had shown the first signs of forward movement in many years.

51. Mr. KOS (Hungary) said that his delegation sincerely regretted that the process of consultations had failed to bring any tangible improvement in the three drafts under discussion. The approach, the philosophy and the language of the two draft resolutions and the draft decision was seriously burdened by the heritage of the past. Developments in the outer world should have been taken into account; if the United Nations did not adapt to ever-changing realities, it would waste the moral and political capital it had accumulated in the past few years.

52. Since Namibia had gained its independence the previous year, there was no longer any need for the Fourth Committee to address the problem of apartheid, which was a matter for the General Assembly. Moreover, the language on apartheid was completely outdated in view of the positive changes that had taken place in South Africa, and his delegation deplored besides the practice of singling out individual countries in official documents.

53. For those reasons, Hungary would abstain in the vote on the amendments and vote against the three texts. However, his delegation did acknowledge and appreciate the unavailing efforts of the Congo delegation and the Chairman to render the language less confrontational, more realistic and, consequently, more acceptable. It hoped that the following year the deliberations of the Fourth Committee would proceed in that direction.

54. Mr. LOHIA (Papua New Guinea) said that since the concept of apartheid was interchangeable with that of colonialism, his delegation found it quite in

(Mr. Lohia, Papua New Guinea)

order for it to be discussed in the Fourth Committee. Many delegations had agreed that apartheid as well should still be discussed, and Papua New Guinea would continue to participate in such discussions. Many delegations, too, had remarked on the positive developments in South Africa, and concluded that more constructive language was therefore in order. For its part, his delegation would not engage in "name calling", and hoped that others would also refrain.

55. The two draft resolutions and the draft decision did not adequately consider the interests of the people of the Non-Self-Governing Territories. He urged other delegations to take into account the interests of such Territories in the Pacific and the Caribbean in considering the issues before the Committee.

56. Papua New Guinea was ready to cooperate with other delegations, including the administering Powers, in improving the language of resolutions in such a way as to achieve positive developments, not just within the Fourth Committee but within the Territories involved.

Voting on the draft resolution on foreign economic interests contained in document A/46/23 (Part III), chapter IV, paragraph 12 and the amendments thereto contained in document A/C.4/46/L.12

57. A recorded vote was taken on the amendment contained in paragraph 1 of document A/C.4.46/L.12.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland,

Israel, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

58. The amendment was adopted by 84 votes to 1, with 42 abstentions.

59. A recorded vote was taken on the amendment contained in paragraph 2 of document A/C.4/46/L.12.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay.

60. The amendment was adopted by 89 votes to none, with 37 abstentions.

61. A recorded vote was taken on the amendment contained in paragraph 3 of document A/C.4/46/L.12.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus,

Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Israel, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

**Against:** United States of America.

**Abstaining:** Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay.

62. The amendment was adopted by 88 votes to 1, with 37 abstentions.

63. A recorded vote was taken on the amendment contained in paragraph 4 of document A/C.4/46/L.12.

**In favour:** Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

**Against:** Belarus, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America.

Abstaining: Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

64. The amendment was adopted by 78 votes to 4, with 40 abstentions.

65. A recorded vote was taken on the amendment contained in paragraph 5 of document A/C.4/46/L.12.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay.

66. The amendment was adopted by 86 votes to 1, with 38 abstentions.

67. A recorded vote was taken on the amendment contained in paragraph 6 of document A/C.4/46/L.12.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus,



Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

**Against:** None.

**Abstaining:** Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay.

68. The amendment was adopted by 86 votes to none, with 40 abstentions.

69. A recorded vote was taken on the amendment contained in paragraph 7 of document A/C.4/46/L.12.

**In favour:** Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay.

70. The amendment was adopted by 86 votes to 1, with 38 abstentions.

71. A recorded vote was taken on the draft resolution contained in document A/46/23 (Part III), chapter IV, paragraph 12, as amended.

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Argentina, Belarus, Côte d'Ivoire, Fiji, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Panama, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay.

72. The draft resolution contained in document A/46/23 (Part III), chapter IV, paragraph 12, as amended, was adopted by 87 votes to 33, with 15 abstentions.

73. Ms. MOLEFE (Botswana), speaking in explanation of vote said that while Botswana supported the resolution just adopted, it reserved its position concerning the supply of oil and petroleum products to South Africa as provided for in paragraph 10. Botswana would not stand in the way of those who decided to apply economic sanctions against South Africa, and Botswana should not be used as a pretext for inaction in that respect.

Voting on the draft decision on foreign military activities contained in document A/46/23 (Part III), chapter V, paragraph 11 and the amendments thereto contained in document A/C.4/46/L.13

74. A recorded vote was taken on the amendment contained in paragraph 1 of document A/C.4/46/L.13.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay.

75. The amendment was adopted by 85 votes to none, with 39 abstentions.

76. A recorded vote was taken on the amendment contained in paragraph 2 of document A/C.4/46/L.13.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

77. The amendment was adopted by 86 votes to none, with 39 abstentions.

78. A recorded vote was taken on the amendment contained in paragraph 3 of document A/C.4/46/L.13.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belarus, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America.

Abstaining: Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

79. The amendment was adopted by 81 votes to 4, with 38 abstentions.

80. A recorded vote was taken on the amendment contained in paragraph 4 of document A/C.4/46/L.13.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bhutan, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, China, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belarus, Israel, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America.

Abstaining: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Togo, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

81. The amendment was adopted by 61 votes to 5, with 56 abstentions.\*

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\* See para. 82 below.

82. Mr. HEART (Panama) said that his delegation had voted in favour of the amendment in error; it had intended to abstain.

83. A recorded vote was taken on the amendment contained in paragraph 5 of document A/C.4/46/L.13.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay.

84. The amendment was adopted by 90 votes to none, with 35 abstentions.

85. A recorded vote was taken on the draft decision contained in document A/46/23 (Part III), chapter 5, paragraph 11, as amended.

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,

Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Belarus, Côte d'Ivoire, Fiji, Malawi, Micronesia (Federated States of), Republic of Korea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay.

86. The draft decision contained in document A/46/23 (Part III), chapter 5, paragraph 11, as amended, was adopted by 88 votes to 33, with 12 abstentions.

87. Mr. MBAYA (Malawi), speaking in explanation of vote, said that his delegation had abstained from voting on the resolution on the activities of foreign economic and other interests, and on the decision just adopted, since it believed that they did not fully take into account latest developments, particularly in South Africa.

88. Mr. TENNE (Israel), said that his delegation had voted against the draft decision as it was largely irrelevant to decolonization. His delegation endorsed the criticisms which others had already levelled at the text, and welcomed the unprecedented move on the part of the African Group to end the immoral and discriminatory practice of selective name-calling. The path of moderation and compromise was the only course to be followed if the goal of total decolonization was to be achieved without the resolutions of the Committee being irrelevant to the process.

Voting on the draft resolution on the implementation by the specialized agencies of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in document A/46/23 (Part IV), chapter VI, paragraph 18, and the amendments thereto, contained in document A/C.4/46/L.14

89. A recorded vote was taken on the amendment contained in paragraph 1 of document A/C.4/46/L.14.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Micronesia (Federated States of), Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Samoa, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay.

90. The amendment was adopted by 87 votes to none, with 36 abstentions.

91. A recorded vote was taken on the amendment contained in paragraph 2 of document A/C.4/46/L.14.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho,



Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

92. The amendment was adopted by 83 votes to 1, with 41 abstentions.

93. A recorded vote was taken on the amendment contained in paragraph 3 of document A/C.4/46/L.14.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay.

94. The amendment was adopted by 83 votes to none, with 41 abstentions.

95. A recorded vote was taken on the draft resolution contained in paragraph 18 of chapter VI of document A/46/23 (Part IV) as amended.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Côte d'Ivoire, Greece, Ireland, Japan, Micronesia (Federated States of), New Zealand, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Spain, Turkey, Uruguay.

96. The draft resolution, as amended, was adopted by 94 votes to 27, with 13 abstentions.

97. Mrs. WIDVEY (Norway), speaking in explanation of vote on behalf of the five Nordic countries, deplored the continued practice of selectively singling out countries, as the decision on military activities had done. Some texts before the Committee failed to keep pace with political developments, notably those in South Africa, while the resolution on economic activities under agenda item 100 and the decision on military activities under agenda item 19 made no distinction between impediments to decolonization and benefits to the economic and social development of Non-Self-Governing Territories. The Nordic countries also had reservations regarding those paragraphs which disregarded the division of competence between the General Assembly and the Security Council under the United Nations Charter. Although the renewed negotiation of the texts submitted by the Special Committee was welcome, they regretted the fact that the proposed amendments fell short of expectations. For the aforesaid reasons, they had been compelled to vote against the resolution and the decision.

98. Regarding the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies, the Nordic countries, while nevertheless endorsing the main thrust of the resolution under agenda item 101, deeply regretted that it was impaired by extraneous issues and that its language failed to reflect recent important developments in apartheid. Even more seriously, it ignored - and implicitly disapproved of - the repatriation agreement signed by the South African Government and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. The Nordic countries deplored such disregard for factual developments and the singling-out of countries, both of which undermined the credibility of the Special Committee and risked undermining that of the Fourth Committee, while also failing to further the interest of peoples struggling for self-determination. The Nordic countries had therefore voted against the resolution under agenda item 101. However, they welcomed the new resolution on the specialized agencies under agenda item 19 (A/C.4/46/L.9) in view of the constructive approach it represented.

99. Mr. HAJNOCI (Austria) said that the texts included under agenda items 100, 19 and 101 in which the Committee had just voted failed to reflect the significant improvements which had occurred with regard to decolonization. A major omission was the fact that foreign economic and other interests could, in many cases, promote the social and economic development of Non-Self-Governing Territories. In addition, following Namibian independence, the question of apartheid was irrelevant in the context, while the language of the texts was outdated and should, for instance, have mentioned South Africa's accession to the Non-Proliferation Treaty and the assistance given to refugees and returnees through UNHCR. Similarly, the General Assembly should respect the prerogatives of the Security Council. His delegation was also opposed to the singling-out of countries. For the aforesaid reasons, it had therefore been obliged to vote against all three texts and to abstain regarding the final amendments, which, overall, were an insufficient reflection of change. It had, nevertheless, supported the resolution contained in document A/C.4/46/L.9.

100. Mrs. CAÑAS (Argentina), speaking in explanation of vote, said that her delegation wished to reiterate that Argentina's policy was one of support for the United Nations position on apartheid, based on the principles enshrined in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). Her delegation had nevertheless abstained in the vote on the draft resolutions contained in documents A/46/23 (Part III), chapter IV, paragraph 12 and A/46/23 (Part IV), chapter VI, paragraph 18 and on the draft decision contained in document A/46/23 (Part III), chapter V, paragraph 11 because, although those texts showed improvements compared with previous years, it was her delegation's view that they did not take sufficient account of the positive developments which had taken place in South Africa and could have adopted a more balanced and constructive approach without detriment to their essential elements. Moreover, her delegation did not agree with criticism of individual countries, which was incompatible with the current international atmosphere.

101. Mr. DICTAKIS (Greece) said that his delegation fully associated itself with the views expressed earlier by the representative of the Netherlands. The omnibus resolution on small Territories and the draft resolution under agenda item 19 concerning the specialized agencies were good illustrations of what could be achieved through dialogue and understanding. The draft decision under that item, however, and the draft resolution under agenda items 100 and 101, retained controversial elements, notably with reference to apartheid, which, following Namibia's independence, his delegation did not regard as a matter of decolonization. Moreover, the language in the paragraphs in question was inconsistent with recent developments, and one country continued to be singled out. Greece had therefore had no alternative but to vote against the draft decision and the draft resolution under item 100, while it had abstained in the vote on the draft resolution under item 101, in view of its serious reservations.

102. Mr. ADOUKI (Congo) welcomed the follow-up given by the Group of African States to his delegation's initiative of submitting amendments in the Fourth Committee. Despite the confusion in some quarters between healthy debate and polemics, the Group had given clear backing to that initiative and authorized its current Chairman to submit agreed amendments. The course of events at the Committee's present meeting gave the lie to those who had predicted that disarray within the Group would prevent any such outcome.

103. Although the amendments proposed by the Group had undeniably had an impact which heralded a change in the Committee's working methods, the results of the voting made it apparent that the progress his delegation's initiative had sought to instigate had, unfortunately, not been fully achieved. However, the old attitude that resolutions submitted to the Committee were immutable was now less tenable. Those who had favoured such an approach, of course, deeply resented any initiative to introduce amendments, but current international developments had to be taken into account failing which the Committee threatened to become ever more irrelevant. Moreover, those who had used that immutability as a pretext for not joining with the majority who voted in favour would also find their case weakened.

(Mr. Adouki, Congo)

104. Lastly, he appealed for greater consistency in the resolutions submitted by the African Group. In other Main Committees consensus had been reached not to single out any particular Member State in the draft resolutions. As that not being the case in the present instance, his delegation had voted against one of the amendments.

105. Mr. MANZANARES (Venezuela), speaking in explanation of vote, said that his delegation had voted in favour of the draft resolutions contained in documents A/46/23 (Part III), chapter IV, paragraph 12 and A/46/23 (Part IV), chapter VI, paragraph 18, and of the draft decision contained in A/46/23 (Part III), chapter V, paragraph 11, consistent with its steadfast policy of support for all measures taken under General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) to further the goals of the United Nations and the international community in general on the issue of decolonization and the independence of colonial countries and peoples. Nevertheless, it was regrettable that the language used in the texts did not clearly identify the real goals which should be pursued. He wished to place on record his delegation's disagreement with the pinpointing of responsibility and the identification of individual countries, particularly at a time when the international situation was changing in a direction which would facilitate the solution of longstanding disputes; that trend should be encouraged. Moreover, in the view of his delegation, it was inappropriate to make linkages with issues extraneous to the item under consideration.

106. His delegation considered that the apartheid regime merited repudiation and pressure by the international community until it was completely eradicated; at the same time, however, the progress which had been achieved should be noted. Encouragement of progress was just as necessary as condemnation of what was reprehensible. There was no doubt that the international pressure channelled through the United Nations had led to substantial changes which it was essential to take into consideration.

107. Mr. BLUHIŠ (Latvia) said that if his delegation had been present during the voting on the five amendments contained in the first five paragraphs of document A/C.4/46/L.12, it would have abstained.

108. Mr. ZEINELEDDIN (Islamic Republic of Iran) said that his delegation had voted in favour of the two resolutions and the decision on which a vote had been taken. However, as a member of the Special Committee, it had preferred not to participate in the paragraph by paragraph vote on the proposed amendments.

#### ORGANIZATION OF WORK

109. The CHAIRMAN said that a common theme throughout the general debate had been the need for the Committee to rationalize its work. Taking those proposals into account as well as the ongoing consultations of the President of the General Assembly and in accordance with resolution 45/41 on the revitalization of the General Assembly, he wished to suggest the establishment

(The Chairman)

of an open-ended formal working group with a mandate to undertake an in-depth analysis on the rationalization of the work of the Fourth Committee, including in particular, the full participation of the administering Powers in all aspects of the decolonization process of the United Nations and resolutions and decisions of the Committee including the title and content of those resolutions on foreign economic and other interests; military activities and installations and on the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies. The working group, if agreed to by the Committee, would take into account resolution 45/461, the conclusions of the informal meetings of the Fourth Committee (A/46/555) and the report of the working group established by the Special Committee as well as proposals made by members during the current session.

110. The report of the working group, if it was established, including its conclusions and recommendations, would be submitted to the Fourth Committee at the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly.

111. Mr. SHAHEED (Syrian Arab Republic) expressed the view that the Committee could not take an immediate decision on the Chairman's suggestion, as time would be needed for consultations.

112. Mr. URIARTE (Chile) and Mr. LOHIA (Papua New Guinea) supported the suggestion of the Chairman.

113. The CHAIRMAN said it was envisaged that the proposed open-ended working group of the Fourth Committee would hold 10 meetings in 1992 at Headquarters. The related conference-servicing costs had been estimated at \$269,600 on a full-cost basis. Of that amount \$50,200 related to meeting-servicing costs and \$219,400 related to the costs of preparation of in-session documentation.

114. It was understood that meetings would be serviced on an as-available basis and that their timing would be arranged in consultation with the Department of Conference Services so that related requirements could be accommodated within permanent conference-servicing capacity to the maximum possible extent. Any net requirement would be absorbed within the provisions requested under section 32 of the Proposed Programme Budget for the biennium 1992-1993 and, accordingly, it was estimated that no additional appropriations would be required.

115. Mr. MORENO (Cuba) supported the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic and emphasized that time was needed for negotiations.

116. Mr. ZEINELDDIN (Islamic Republic of Iran) said that he had no problem with the Chairman's suggestion, but asked under what agenda item it would be considered. He would also like to know whether it was practical, coming as it did so late in the session. He agreed with the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic that time was needed for negotiations. There was moreover the question of budgetary implications, as the Committee was not yet in a position to know the views of the Fifth Committee on the matter.

117. The CHAIRMAN said that, as he had stated at earlier meetings, such a working group would be considered under all the agenda items which had been discussed during the current session as well as in connection with the General Assembly resolution to which reference had been made.

118. Regarding the financial implications, no additional appropriations would be required.

119. If there were no objections, he would take it that the Committee was in agreement that the Chairman should conduct consultation with members with a view to the establishment of the working group and would notify members accordingly.

120. It was so decided.

#### CONCLUSION OF THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE

121. The CHAIRMAN welcomed the spirit of compromise that had been demonstrated during the course of the session. With that in mind, he urged the administering Powers to look again at the mood that was sweeping the Committee, its willingness to seek redress, to rearrange decisions, to widen the area of consultations and to work together for the common cause. The United Nations could not carry out its mandate effectively without the full participation and cooperation of the Administering Powers. The information provided by the administering Powers under article 73 e of the Charter was vital to the work of the Committee, since in the absence of such official information, too much reliance had to be placed on the media. Equally vital was the dispatch of United Nations visiting missions. Missions of fact-finding and verification had taken on a new and important role within the United Nations system, as they represented the only forum where each and every administering Power participated fully.

122. It had also been proposed that, pending the reinstatement of periodic visiting missions, there should be annual seminars in the Caribbean and Pacific subregions; that there should be visits by representatives of the Secretary-General to the Non-Self-Governing Territories; and that the Non-Self-Governing Territories should participate more effectively in the work of the United Nations. Another proposal, mainly from Caribbean and Pacific delegations, was for the Chairman of the Special Committee, in addition to his consultations with the Organization of African Unity, to hold consultations with the Caribbean Community and the South Pacific Commission and the South Pacific Forum and other international organizations in which the Non-Self-Governing Territories were represented or their interests considered, such as the Organization of American States.

123. Several delegations had supported the call for a merger of the Fourth Committee with the Special Political Committee. Following consultations with the Chairman of the Special Political Committee on the matter, it had been agreed that further consultations were necessary before any action could be taken.

(The Chairman)

124. The very important roles of the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations had been addressed in two separate resolutions adopted by the Committee and it was hoped that those mandates would result in a closer working relationship within the United Nations family. In conclusion, delegations had expressed the need for the United Nations to play a more active role in the acts of self-determination contemplated by the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories.

125. Mr. SHAHEED (Syrian Arab Republic) said that he would like to put on record his country's position on two points. Firstly, due to the late hour, it would be appropriate to defer the consideration of the suggestions made by the Congolese delegation until the Committee's report was taken up by the General Assembly. Secondly, in geographical terms, Africa was altogether different from the Middle East. If certain delegations were suffering from colour blindness, they should take the opportunity, while in the United States, to seek treatment.

126. The CHAIRMAN, after an exchange of courtesies in which Mr. AL-MAJALI (Jordan), speaking on behalf of the Asian States, Mrs. SCOTT (Jamaica), speaking on behalf of the Latin American and Caribbean States, Mr. O'BRIEN (New Zealand), speaking on behalf of the Western European and other States and Miss OBI (Nigeria), speaking on behalf of the African States, took part, announced that the Committee had concluded its work for the session.

The meeting rose at 7.05 p.m.