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PROVIS IONAL VERBAT IM RECORD OF THE NINETY-F IFTH MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,  
on Tuesday, 8 December 1987, at 10 a.m.

President: Mr. FLORIN (German Democratic Republic)

- Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments [17]
- (f) Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia: note by the Secretary-General
- Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories [75]
- (a) Report of the Special Political Committee  
(b) Report of the Fifth Committee
- Comprehensive review of the question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects: report of the Special Political Committee [77]
- Questions relating to information: report of the Special Political Committee [78]

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- Critical economic situation in Africa: United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 [21] (continued)
  - (a) Reports of the Secretary-General
  - (b) Draft resolution
  - (c) Report of the Fifth Committee
  
- Adoption of the agenda and organization of work: request for the inclusion of an additional sub-item submitted by the Secretary-General [8] (continued)

The meeting was called to order at 10.35 a.m.

AGENDA ITEM 17

POINTMENTS TO FILL VACANCIES IN SUBSIDIARY ORGANS AND OTHER APPOINTMENTS

f) APPOINTMENT OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSIONER FOR NAMIBIA: NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (A/42/848)

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Russian): In his note the Secretary-General proposes the extension of the appointment of Mr. Bernt Carlsson as United Nations Commissioner for Namibia for a one-year term beginning on 1 January 1988. May I take it that the General Assembly approves this proposal?

It was so decided.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Russian): I now call on the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, Mr. Peter Dingi Zuze of Zambia.

Mr. ZUZE (Zambia), President, United Nations Council for Namibia: On behalf of the United Nations Council for Namibia, the legal Administering Authority for the Territory until independence, it is my pleasure to congratulate Mr. Bernt Carlsson upon his unanimous re-election as United Nations Commissioner for Namibia.

I should also like to avail myself of this opportunity to express the appreciation of the Council to all delegations which supported the re-election of Mr. Carlsson as Commissioner for Namibia.

(Mr. Zuze, President, United Nations Council for Namibia)

The United Nations Commissioner for Namibia is a valued and vital partner of the Council for Namibia. Both the Council and the Commissioner owe their existence to General Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, which established the Council to administer Namibia until independence. By the same resolution, the Assembly decided that the Council should entrust such executive and administrative tasks as it deemed necessary to the Commissioner, who, in the performance of those tasks, should be responsible to the Council. In subsequent resolutions on the question of Namibia, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Council, elaborated upon the specific roles, functions and responsibilities of the Commissioner.

The overriding and consistent concern of the Assembly with respect to the Commissioner was to ensure that he remained responsible to the Council both in terms of the tasks that were assigned to him and in terms of accountability. The unique nature of the Council as the Administering Authority for Namibia, vested with legal and administrative responsibilities, has a bearing on the special political attributes of the Commissioner. An important manifestation of the special political role of the Commissioner is the fact that he is appointed by the General Assembly on the nomination of the Secretary-General.

The tasks entrusted to the Commissioner by the Council on behalf of the General Assembly are highly political and sensitive. In addition to carrying out executive and administrative responsibilities regarding Namibia, in pursuance of General Assembly resolutions, the Commissioner undertakes fund-raising and administers the United Nations Fund for Namibia and its component parts, in accordance with guidelines set out by the Council. Furthermore, he is charged with

(Mr. Zuze, President, United Nations Council for Namibia)

the responsibility of issuing travel and identity documents to Namibians, and the responsibility for the implementation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia. These and other important and sensitive tasks entrusted to the Commissioner by the Council underscore the imperative need for his autonomy as the executive arm of the Council for Namibia. The Council believes that these prerogatives are absolutely indispensable if the Commissioner is to fulfil his responsibilities to the Council and, indeed, to the cause of Namibia.

During his brief time as Commissioner, Mr. Carlsson has made important contributions. The Council was impressed by the manner in which the Commissioner approached his responsibilities, especially his unequivocal position that, so far as the Namibian question was concerned, primary emphasis must be placed on creating a political climate that would facilitate the independence of the Territory without further delay. The Council concurs with that assessment.

The direct responsibility assumed by the international community for Namibia more than two decades ago remains unfulfilled because of Pretoria's intransigence and the support it has received from some quarters. The mandate which the Council has assumed on behalf of the General Assembly finds practical expression in terms of assistance to the people of Namibia through the efforts of the Commissioner. The task of preparing the people of Namibia for the responsibilities they will assume at independence is an integral responsibility of the Council and its Commissioner. The Council therefore attaches great importance to the role of the Commissioner and to the administrative arrangements under which he functions. This is a question of the utmost political import.

The Council has full confidence that the Commissioner will discharge his

(Mr. Zuze, President, United Nations Council for Namibia)

duties with diligence and competence. I should like to assure him of the Council's continued support and co-operation in our common endeavour to ensure Namibia's unconditional independence, on the basis of Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Russian): The Assembly has concluded its consideration of sub-item (f) of agenda item 17.

AGENDA ITEMS 75, 77 and 78

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE POPULATION OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES:

(a) REPORT OF THE SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE (A/42/811)

(b) REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (A/42/853)

COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE QUESTION OF PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS IN ALL THE IR ASPECTS: REPORT OF THE SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE (A/42/813)

QUESTIONS RELATING TO INFORMATION: REPORT OF THE SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE (A/42/814)

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Russian): I now call on Mr. Hlophe of Swaziland, Rapporteur of the Special Political Committee, to present the reports of that Committee on agenda items 75, 77 and 78.

Mr. HLOPHE (Swaziland), Rapporteur of the Special Political Committee: This morning, I have the honour once again to present to the General Assembly for its consideration reports of the Special Political Committee. On this occasion, I shall present the remaining three reports of the Committee.

The first report which I have the honour to present this morning relates to agenda item 75, "Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories", and is contained in document A/42/811. Six meetings of the Special Political Committee were devoted to this item, and 37 delegations took part in the discussion. Seven

(Mr. Hlophe, Rapporteur,  
Special Political Committee)

draft resolutions, all of which were adopted by recorded votes, appear in paragraph 27 of the Committee's report and are recommended to the General Assembly for adoption.

The second report, which is before the Assembly in document A/42/813, relates to agenda item 77, "Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects". The Committee considered this item at six meetings and heard 31 statements in the general debate. The draft resolution, which was adopted without a vote, appears in paragraph 13 of the Committee's report and is recommended to the General Assembly for adoption.

Finally, the third report, contained in document A/42/814, relates to agenda item 78, "Questions relating to information". Nine meetings were devoted to the consideration of this item and 66 speakers participated in the general debate. The two draft resolutions, which were adopted by recorded votes, appear in paragraph 17 of the Committee's report and are also recommended to the General Assembly for adoption.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Russian): If there is no proposal under rule 66 of the rules of procedure, I shall take it that the General Assembly decides not to discuss the reports of the Special Committee which are before the Assembly today.

It was so decided.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Russian): Statements will therefore be limited to explanation of vote.

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

May I remind members that under paragraph 7 of decision 34/401, the General Assembly agreed 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, i.e., either in the Committee or in plenary meeting, unless the delegation's vote in plenary meeting is different from its vote in the Committee."

We turn now to the report of the Special Political Committee (A/42/811) on agenda item 75, entitled "Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories .

The Assembly will now take a decision on the seven draft resolutions recommended by the Special Political Committee in paragraph 27 of its report (A/42/811). I invite members to turn their attention to draft resolution A. A recorded has been requested.



A recorded vote was taken.

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

Against: Israel, United States of America

Abstaining: Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Grenada, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Zaire

Draft resolution A was adopted by 111 votes to 2, with 36 abstentions (resolution 42/160 A).\*

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Russian): Next we turn to draft resolution B. A separate vote has been requested on operative paragraph 1. Is there any objection to that request? There is none. I shall therefore put it to the vote first. A recorded vote has been requested.

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\*Subsequently the delegation of Saint Kitts and Nevis advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussia Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, 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, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, 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 Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Israel

Abstaining: Costa Rica, El Salvador

Operative paragraph 1 of draft resolution B was retained by 147 votes to 1, with 2 abstentions.\*

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Russian): I now put to the vote draft resolution B as a whole. A recorded vote has been requested.

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\*Subsequently the delegation of Saint Kitts and Nevis advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, 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 Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, 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 Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Israel

Abstaining: Belize, Central African Republic, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, El Salvador, Liberia, United States of America, Zaire

Draft resolution B, as a whole, was adopted by 142 votes to 1, with 8 abstentions (resolution 42/160 B).\*

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Russian): We turn now to draft resolution C. A recorded vote has been requested.

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\*Subsequently the delegation of Saint Kitts and Nevis advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussia Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, 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 Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, 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 Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Israel

Abstaining: Belize, Central African Republic, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, El Salvador, Liberia, United States of America, Zaire

Draft resolution C was adopted by 143 votes to 1, with 8 abstentions (resolution 42/160 C).\*

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Russian): We turn now to draft resolution D. Its programme budget implications are to be found in the report of the Fifth Committee (A/42/853).

A separate vote has been requested on operative paragraph 6. Is there any objection to that request? There is none. I shall therefore put it to the vote first. A recorded vote has been requested.

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\*Subsequently the delegation of Saint Kitts and Nevis advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Australia, Belgium, Belize, Canada, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Grenada, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay

Abstaining: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Liberia, Malawi, Malta, Nepal, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Venezuela, Zaire

Operative paragraph 6 of draft resolution D was retained by 83 votes to 26, with 37 abstentions.\*

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\*Subsequently the delegations of Colombia and Saint Kitts and Nevis advised the Secretariat that they had intended to abstain.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Russian): I shall now put to the vote draft resolution D as a whole. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, 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, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Costa Rica, Israel, United States of America

Abstaining: Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Grenada, Haiti, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Swaziland, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Zaire

Draft resolution D, as a whole, was adopted by 112 votes to 3, with 38 abstentions (resolution 42/160 D).\*

\*Subsequently the delegations of Colombia, France and Saint Kitts and Nevis advised the Secretariat that they had intended to abstain.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Russian): I shall now put to the vote draft resolution E. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, 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, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, 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, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Israel

Abstaining: Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, Norway, Swaziland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Zaire

Draft resolution E was adopted by 130 votes to 1, with 23 abstentions (resolution 42/160 E).\*

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\*Subsequently the delegations of France and Saint Kitts and Nevis advised the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Russian): I now put to the vote d

resolution F. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, 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, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, 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 Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Israel

Abstaining: Belize, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, El Salvador, Liberia, Malawi, United States of America, Zaire

Draft resolution F was adopted by 143 votes to 1, with 10 abstentions (resolution 42/160 F).\*

\*Subsequently the delegation of Saint Kitts and Nevis advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.



The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Russian): I now put to the vote draft resolution G. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, 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 Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, 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 Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Israel, United States of America

Abstaining: Barbados, Belize, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Grenada, Honduras, Liberia, Uruguay, Zaire

Draft resolution G was adopted by 137 votes to 2, with 14 abstentions (resolution 42/160 G).\*

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\*Subsequently the delegation of Saint Kitts and Nevis advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour; the delegation of Malawi had intended to abstain.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Russian): We have concluded our consideration of agenda item 75.

We shall now consider the report of the Special Political Committee (A/42/813) on agenda item 77, entitled "Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects".

The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft resolution recommended by the Special Political Committee in paragraph 13 of its report. The Special Political Committee adopted that draft resolution without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do likewise?

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 42/161).

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Russian): We have concluded our consideration of agenda item 77.

We now turn to the report of the Special Political Committee (A/42/814) on agenda item 78, entitled "Questions relating to information".

The Assembly will now take decisions on the draft resolutions recommended by the Special Political Committee in paragraph 17 of its report. We first turn to draft resolution A. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, 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, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, 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, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: United States of America

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Draft resolution A was adopted by 136 votes to 1, with 15 abstentions (resolution 42/162 A).\*

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Russian): We turn now to draft resolution B, contained in paragraph 17 of the report of the Special Political Committee (A/42/814). A recorded vote has been requested.

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\*Subsequently the delegations of El Salvador and Saint Kitts and Nevis advised the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, 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, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Island, 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, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: United States of America

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Israel, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Draft resolution B was adopted by 140 votes to 1, with 11 abstentions (resolution 42/162 B).\*

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Russian): We have concluded our consideration of agenda item 78, and of all the reports of the Special Political Committee.

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\*Subsequently the delegations of Costa Rica and Saint Kitts and Nevis advised the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour.

AGENDA ITEM 21 (continued)

## CRITICAL ECONOMIC SITUATION IN AFRICA: UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR AFRICAN ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT 1986-1990:

- (a) REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL (A/42/560 and Corr.1, A/42/674)
- (b) DRAFT RESOLUTION (A/42/L.11/Rev.1)
- (c) REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (A/42/854)

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Russian): I wish to remind representatives that the debate on this item was concluded at the 50th plenary meeting, held on Tuesday 27 October 1987.

In connection with this item, the Assembly has before it draft resolution A/42/L.11/Rev.1; the report of the Fifth Committee on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution has been issued as document A/42/854.

I call now on the representative of Zambia, who wishes to introduce the revised draft resolution.

Mr. ZUZE (Zambia): On behalf of its sponsors, I wish to take this opportunity to introduce draft resolution A/42/L.11/Rev.1 submitted under agenda item 21, "Critical economic situation in Africa: United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990".

It will be recalled that the original draft resolution on this agenda item was introduced by the Zambian delegation on 26 October this year. At that time we invited all interested delegations to join the African Group in working out a text which could command the support of all so that the negotiated draft resolution could be adopted by consensus.

(Mr. Zuze, Zambia)

For more than one and a half months, intensive negotiations have been conducted under the stewardship of one of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly, the Permanent Representative of Singapore, His Excellency Ambassador Kishore Mahbubani. I wish to express our sincere gratitude to Ambassador Mahbubani for his dedication and untiring efforts in making it possible for all delegations to participate in the long and difficult negotiations. I wish also to convey similar sentiments to other members of his delegation who worked hard in co-ordinating the negotiations among various delegations.

While the revised draft resolution before the Assembly remains essentially an African text, it also contains input from many other interested delegations which participated in the negotiations. I can therefore state with confidence that the text we are now considering is the culmination of compromises achieved in those negotiations.

The main message of the draft resolution is intended to alert the international community to the critical economic situation now being experienced in Africa. The intention is to give a preliminary assessment before a thorough and detailed review of the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action is undertaken by the Assembly.

In the main, the draft resolution before us takes note of the considerable efforts and sacrifices being made by African countries in the process of implementing the Programme of Action and recognizes the efforts of those donor countries and multilateral financial and development institutions which are assisting those African efforts, in the hope of giving more encouragement to this vital process.

(Mr. Zuze, Zambia)

There is recognition of the fact that the critical economic situation is still a part of the African image. Indeed, the difficult economic situation with which African countries are confronted is amply borne out by the information contained in the Secretary-General's report. In addition, a large number of African countries are still being stricken by natural calamities, such as drought, desertification and grasshopper and locust infestations, which are serious obstacles to economic and social development.

Notwithstanding the adverse impact of low productivity levels and the lack or slow rates of structural transformation of the African economies, the unfavourable external environment and exogenous constraints have sharply aggravated the crisis and will continue to threaten any chances of the recovery and development of the continent. In particular, there is an urgent need to improve the terms of trade for major export products of the African countries and to address the crucial issue of the outflow of scarce resources through debt servicing.

It is of paramount importance that creditor countries, including multilateral financial and development institutions, pay particular attention to the development and investment needs of African countries when considering terms and conditions for resolving the debt problems of each country. Any adjustment efforts instituted for African economic recovery should include at least a positive element of growth. In short, adjustment programmes undertaken should be growth-oriented. They should seek to introduce permanence into the critical areas of growth, including productivity, and the maintenance of the provision of basic economic and social services.

The result of declining export earnings, increasing debt servicing obligations, now estimated at \$14 billion annually, and diminishing external capital inflows will continue to have a negative effect on recovery and development

(Mr. Zuze, Zambia)

in Africa. While we note that some measures have been taken to increase the flows of multilateral financial resources to Africa, the overall resource flows are still far short of African requirements.

At a time when African economies are drained of resources, to the tune of \$33 billion in 1986, as a result of the fall in export earnings and debt-servicing obligations, total resource flows to Africa were a mere \$18 billion. Although this amount represents an increase over the 1985 level of \$16 billion it is nevertheless lower in real terms. Thus an effective approach must be sought to solving debt and commodity problems and providing adequate resource flows to Africa within the context of recovery and development. Such an approach must first and foremost take into account the interrelationship of the debt problem, export earnings and resource flows.

We need to look at some of the initiatives and proposals which have been made in various international forums but have never left the drawing boards and see if we can strengthen and translate some of them into concrete measures and actions which can be collectively and effectively implemented by the international community with a view to assisting Africa to sustain its own efforts towards recovery.

In brief, these are some of the issues which the revised text of the draft resolution addresses. The issues are of critical importance to the understanding and putting into effect of the measures outlined in the recovery programme.

As was unanimously agreed at the thirteenth special session of the General Assembly, when the Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 was adopted, a review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme will be undertaken by the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole of this Assembly. That is scheduled to take place in early September next year - just nine



(Mr. Zuze, Zambia)

months from now. It is the sincere hope of the African Member States that a positive attitude to that review will guide the deliberations at that session, as it is my sincere hope that the draft resolution which I have just introduced will commend itself to wide support by this Assembly or, better still, to consensus adoption by consensus.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Russian): The Assembly will now take a decision on draft resolution A/42/L.11/Rev.1. May I take it that the Assembly adopts the draft resolution?

Draft resolution A/42/L.11/Rev.1 was adopted (resolution 42/163).

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Russian): I call upon the representative of the United States, who wishes to explain his vote.

Mr. KORN (United States of America): Over a month ago a general debate was held on this agenda item in the plenary Assembly. Since that time delegations have been conducting informal consultations on draft resolution A/42/L.11, submitted by the delegation of Zambia on behalf of the Organization of African Unity. The informal consultations were chaired by Ambassador Kishore Mahbubani of Singapore in a very competent and objective manner. My delegation would like to thank Ambassador Mahbubani for his sincere, sympathetic and significant contribution to the work in the informal consultations, because without his tireless efforts it is doubtful whether we would have had revised draft resolution A/42/L.11 before us today.

My delegation chose to join in the consensus on the resolution just adopted because of my country's serious concern for the poor, debt-distressed countries, particularly those in sub-Saharan Africa. That said, there are several points that we should like to note for the record.

(Mr. Korn, United States)

First, we are concerned that the resolution does not give sufficient emphasis to the commitments to structural adjustment and domestic policy reform that have been made by African countries themselves. It is vital that those efforts, stressed at the special session of the General Assembly on Africa and the seventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, be maintained.

Secondly, the resolution does not highlight the broad international efforts which are under way to help Africa. For example, the International Monetary Fund has established the Structural Adjustment Facility and there are discussions currently under way regarding its expansion. Creditors in the Paris Club context are providing, on a case-by-case basis, extended terms in rescheduling for those very poor, heavily indebted countries. Under the eighth replenishment of the International Development Association, half the \$12.4 billion in concessional assistance is slated for Africa. The recently concluded negotiations for the fifth replenishment of the resources of the African Development Fund have resulted in an increase of Fund resources from approximately \$1.5 billion to about \$2.7 billion. In addition, under the terms of the fourth general capital increase, approved in June, resources for the African Development Bank have tripled.

Thirdly, for its part the United States Government has been undertaking structural changes which will place it in a better position to support the Programme of Action more effectively. Within the framework of President Reagan's initiative to end hunger in Africa, we have proposed to the Congress to establish a development fund for Africa designed to strengthen and make more effective the management of our programmes of assistance to Africa.

(Mr. Korn, United States)

Fourthly, we question statements in the resolution regarding resource flows to Africa having declined in real terms. Our calculations of those flows indicate that these findings are open to different interpretations. Between 1985 and 1987, the period in which the international effort to assist Africa gained momentum, it is our view that overall net resources to Africa in real terms increased.

Finally, despite the aforementioned points, we hope that the result of this resolution will be to further the global co-operation that will be necessary to meet the challenge of achieving the development goals agreed to at the 1986 special session of the General Assembly.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Russian): The Assembly has concluded its consideration of agenda item 21.

AGENDA ITEM 8 (continued)

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK: REQUEST FOR THE INCLUSION OF AN ADDITIONAL SUB-ITEM SUBMITTED BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (A/42/243)

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Russian): I should like to draw the Assembly's attention to the note by the Secretary-General contained in document A/42/243 relating to the appointment of a member of the United Nations Joint Inspection Unit owing to the resignation of one of its members.

Inasmuch as agenda item 17 of the forty-second session of the General Assembly, "Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments", does not include a sub-item relating to the appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit, the Secretary-General suggests that, in order to enable the General Assembly to take the required action, the General Assembly should, in accordance with established practice, include this additional sub-item in the agenda of its forty-second session and allocate it for consideration by the Assembly in plenary meeting.

(The President)

May I take it that the Assembly wishes to include that additional sub-item in the agenda of the forty-second session and allocate it for consideration in plenary meeting?

It was so decided.

The meeting rose at 11.35 a.m.