



SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 20th MEETING

Chairman: Mr. BUJ-FLORES (Mexico)

Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative
and Budgetary Questions: Mr. MSELLE

CONTENTS

AGENDA ITEM 91: PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1980-1981 (continued)

AGENDA ITEM 22: THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA

Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution in document
A/35/L.2/Rev.1

* This record is subject to correction. Corrections should be sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned *within one week of the date of publication* to the Chief of the Official Records Editing Section, room A-3550, 866 United Nations Plaza (Alcoa Building), and incorporated in a copy of the record.

Corrections will be issued after the end of the session, in a separate fascicle for each Committee.

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

AGENDA ITEM 91: PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1980-1981 (continued)

AGENDA ITEM 22: THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA

Administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution in document A/35/L.2/Rev.1. (A/35/7/Add.4; A/C.5/35/27 and Corr.1)

1. The CHAIRMAN congratulated delegations from countries of the Moslem faith on the occasion of the feast of Id Al Adha. He recalled that the substance of the item was not a matter for discussion by the Fifth Committee and he explicitly requested all delegations to confine themselves strictly to the budgetary and financial aspects of the draft resolution before the Committee (A/35/L.2/Rev.1).
2. Mr. MSELLE (Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions), introducing the Advisory Committee's report (A/35/7/Add.4), said that the administrative and financial implications of draft resolution A/35/L.2/Rev.1 could be divided into two main categories. Firstly, the implications of paragraphs 2, 4 and 5 of the draft resolution could not be precisely determined at that stage. As stated by the Secretary-General in paragraph 2 of document A/C.5/35/27, there was considerable uncertainty regarding many aspects of the proposed conference. The Secretary-General had nevertheless roughly estimated that conference servicing requirements would be \$1,350,000, plus \$28,500 for staff travel.
3. The Advisory Committee agreed that, should present uncertainties persist until after the end of the current session of the Assembly, there would be need for the Secretary-General to seek the Committee's concurrence under the terms of resolution 34/231 on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses. On the other hand, if the situation was clarified before the end of the current session of the Assembly, the Secretary-General should resubmit estimates for the conference in an addendum to document A/C.5/35/27 and Corr.1, including therein the estimate for travel costs.
4. With regard to paragraph 5 of draft resolution A/35/L.2/Rev.1, he stressed that the Secretary-General had pointed out in paragraph 7 of his report on the situation in Kampuchea (A/35/501) that any action such as that contemplated in the relevant paragraph would normally have to be carried out under the authority of the Security Council. Thus, with regard to that first type of administrative and budgetary implication, the Advisory Committee was of the opinion that the provisions of General Assembly resolution 34/231 on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses should apply, unless the Assembly decided to authorize an additional appropriation at its current session.
5. The second category of financial implications relates to paragraph 8 of the draft resolution. The Secretary-General estimated that additional resources of \$465,900 would be needed to enable him to strengthen his efforts in co-ordinating relief assistance and in monitoring its distribution. The Advisory Committee had noted that the text in question did not specify how the Secretary-General should strengthen his co-ordination and monitoring efforts. Although the Secretary-

/...

(Mr. Mselle, ACABO)

General had indicated in his statement of administrative and financial implications that the necessary resources should be provided under the regular budget for the biennium 1980-1981, it might also be considered possible to redeploy more staff from other parts of the Secretariat or to seek additional voluntary contributions. The representatives of the Secretary-General had informed the Advisory Committee that the latter course would not be of much help. They had indicated that partial redeployment had already taken place and that a sum of less than \$300,000 had been obtained from extrabudgetary resources, which would be used up by the end of the year. For those reasons, the Secretary-General was requesting four temporary senior posts (one Under-Secretary-General for the post of Co-ordinator, two D-2 posts for the Deputy Co-ordinators and one D-1), as well as three General Service posts (one G-5 and two G-4/3 posts).

6. The Advisory Committee had not been convinced either by the Secretary-General's justification in his statement (A/C.5/35/27 and Corr.1) or by the explanations given orally by his representatives that all the posts should be authorized. It was therefore recommending that the request for the D-2 temporary post should not be approved, with a consequential reduction of \$68,900 in the estimate under section 1. The Advisory Committee also recommended that the Fifth Committee should not approve the request for \$77,200 for common services costs under section 28D, since those costs could be met from existing appropriations.

7. Mr. KITTIKHOUN (Lao People's Democratic Republic) expressed the view that the conference proposed in the draft resolution contained in document A/35/L.2/Rev.1 had no chance of success because of the opposition that had already been raised to it by the parties most closely concerned, namely, Kampuchea, Laos and Viet Nam. His delegation did not see how the United Nations could help solve the problem of Kampuchea when the People's Republic of Kampuchea had not yet even been allowed to participate in its work.

8. The financial implications of the conference, which in his view was doomed to failure, were considerable. Given the difficulties in which the United Nations currently found itself, it would be regrettable if the Fifth Committee approved expenditure which would be a total write-off. Such substantial appropriations could be better used for other purposes, for example, to assist the poorest countries. His delegation therefore strongly opposed the appropriations requested by the Secretary-General in document A/C.5/35/27 and Corr.1.

9. Mr. NAITO (Japan) said that his delegation unreservedly supported the initiative of the ASEAN countries in submitting the draft resolution (A/35/L.2/Rev.1) and recalled his country's current position in support of the adoption of practical measures. His delegation therefore unreservedly supported the report of the Advisory Committee.

10. Mrs. NGUYEN NGOC DUNG (Viet Nam) recalled her country's strong opposition to the convening of an international conference on Kampuchea owing to the absence from the General Assembly's discussion of the situation in Kampuchea of the country principally concerned, the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Moreover, that country, supported by numerous others, including her own, had opposed the convening of such

/...

(Mrs. Nguyen Ngoc Dung, Viet Nam)

a conference. Even in the improbable likelihood that such a conference could take place, there was no doubt that it would be doomed to failure. Her country was opposed to financing an activity of such dubious intent, and considered it to be a violation of the principle of respect for the sovereignty of Member States.

11. Neither could her delegation support the activities called for in operative paragraph 5 of the draft resolution (A/35/L.2/Rev.1). Its refusal was motivated by the absence of agreement and co-operation among the parties concerned. Moreover, she doubted whether such an agreement could ever be reached, and she deplored the partiality demonstrated by the United Nations in taking a position in favour of the perpetrators of genocide in Kampuchea. Her delegation would therefore vote against any appropriation arising from the adoption of the draft resolution under consideration.

12. The CHAIRMAN clarified the fact that the draft resolution (A/35/L.2/Rev.1) would be submitted for adoption by the plenary of the General Assembly, not the Fifth Committee.

13. Mr. BRODODININGRAT (Indonesia), referring to paragraph 2 of the statement submitted by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/35/27 and Corr.1), asked the Secretariat whether it could quote a single case where at the time of submission of a draft resolution dealing with the convening of a conference everything had already been arranged and clarified.

14. As one of the sponsors of the draft resolution, his delegation attached the utmost importance to the full implementation of its provisions. For that purpose, it would have wished to see maximum resources allocated for implementation of the draft resolution. However, it respected the opinion of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, in particular the recommendations contained in paragraphs 13 and 14 of its report (A/35/7/Add.4).

15. The estimated cost of the conference might appear considerable in other circumstances, but when it was a case of ensuring peace and the survival of hundreds of thousands of people it represented no more than a minimal effort on the part of the international community.

16. Mr. PALAMARCHUK (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that the question before the Committee went far beyond mere administrative and financial implications. It dealt with the so-called Kampuchean problem, a matter on which his delegation's position was already well known. The Soviet Government believed that consideration of the situation in Kampuchea constituted interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, an independent sovereign State, and a direct violation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations.

17. The sponsors of the draft resolution (A/35/L.2/Rev.1), which in essence reiterated the resolution adopted by the General Assembly the previous year, advocated certain measures on the pretext of bringing about a political settlement

/...

(Mr. Palamarchuk, USSR)

of a non-existent Kampuchean problem. The People's Republic of Kampuchea categorically rejected that draft resolution. For its part, his delegation would vote against the draft resolution, which it found unacceptable.

18. In paragraph 4 of its report (A/35/7/Add.4) the Advisory Committee had referred to General Assembly resolution 34/231 on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses. The position of his delegation on that subject was likewise well known. It had never supported that resolution. It believed that all questions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security, including the question of financing operations undertaken in that respect, fell within the exclusive competence of the Security Council.

19. In paragraph 6 of the Advisory Committee's report, it was stated that the Security Council was to consider the stationing of a United Nations observer team. If that question was brought to the Council, it should be looked at as a whole, in other words, the Council should also take a decision on its financial aspects.

20. In its report, the Advisory Committee also mentioned the financing of additional posts. Since 1 January 1974 precisely, the Soviet Union had been withholding from its contribution to the United Nations budget an amount corresponding to the funding of extrabudgetary posts transferred to the regular budget. The Advisory Committee's report also mentioned the possibility of charging posts currently financed from extrabudgetary funds to the regular budget. His delegation was opposed to such an operation, and he recalled that his Government would not participate in any way in the funding of such posts. As for the other posts mentioned in the Advisory Committee's report, he recalled that his delegation was categorically opposed to any increase in the staff of an already overstuffed Secretariat, especially in such a dubious cause.

21. For all those reasons, his delegation was opposed to the recommendations contained in the Advisory Committee's report.

22. The CHAIRMAN disputed the interpretation of the terms of reference of the Security Council given by the representative of the Soviet Union. Under the provisions of the Charter, the Council could not decide on the financial aspects of any question. Its terms of reference were confined to matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security.

23. Mr. GARRIDO (Philippines) said that his delegation was in favour of convening an international conference on Kampuchea early in 1981 for the purpose of seeking an all-round peaceful settlement to the Kampuchean problem. It accepted the financial implications which could arise from the adoption of the draft resolution (A/35/L.2/Rev.1). His delegation had no objection to the financing procedure proposed by the Advisory Committee which would involve invoking resolution 34/231 on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses, and approved the reductions recommended by the Advisory Committee.

24. Finally, he inquired of the Secretariat whether it might not be useful for the Classification Unit to take another look at the grading of the posts mentioned in the Advisory Committee's report.

/...

25. Mr. MORET (Cuba) said that the convening of an international conference on Kampuchea in which the sole legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people would not participate was a violation of the provisions of the Charter and of the most elementary norms of international law. That conference was in fact a propaganda manoeuvre that would not serve the cause of peace but would be a waste of United Nations resources.

26. Many factors had not been taken into account in the document submitted by the Advisory Committee (A/35/7/Add.4); in view of the number of unknown quantities that remained, the estimates in that document were unrealistic. His delegation was opposed to the convening of the conference and his Government would not share any of the conference cost.

27. Mr. AMARATUNGA (Sri Lanka) said that his delegation would vote in favour of draft resolution A/35/L.2/Rev.1. Contrary to the assertions of other delegations, there was indeed a political crisis in Kampuchea, which had been created by the intervention of foreign troops, and there was reason to believe that the proposed conference could help towards a settlement of that problem.

28. Mr. RICHTER (German Democratic Republic) recalled his delegation's position: it was opposed to the holding of a conference on Kampuchea as that would constitute flagrant interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. What the people of Kampuchea really needed was effective material assistance.

29. His delegation was surprised to note the volume of resources that the Secretariat was seeking to mobilize for that three-month conference. Even if the Advisory Committee proposed a reduction in the requests for appropriations, his delegation could not accept its recommendations. For its part, it would vote against any request for appropriations submitted in connexion with that conference.

30. Mr. CHU Kuei-yu (China) said that the situation in Kampuchea was a matter of great concern to many countries. His Government's position on it was well known and had been presented on a number of occasions in other United Nations forums; his delegation therefore fully supported draft resolution A/35/L.2/Rev.1. Once that draft resolution had been adopted, it would be the responsibility of the United Nations to ensure its rapid implementation because the duty of the United Nations under the Charter was to work for respect of national sovereignty and the maintenance of international peace and security.

31. At the same time, in implementing any resolution the United Nations must be guided by considerations of effectiveness and economy and must endeavour to make maximum use of existing resources. In general, his delegation approved the statement of administrative and financial implications submitted by the Secretary-General in document A/C.5/35/27 and Corr.1 and fully endorsed the Advisory Committee's recommendations.

32. Mr. OMARDIN (Malaysia) expressed approval of the statement of administrative and financial implications of draft resolution A/35/L.2/Rev.1 submitted by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/35/27 and Corr.1) and the Advisory Committee's recommendations in paragraphs 13 and 14 of its report (A/35/7/Add.4). The

/...

(Mr. Omardin, Malaysia)

situation in Kampuchea constituted a threat to international peace and security, particularly in South-East Asia. Although certain delegations claimed that the question did not exist, the long debate on it in the plenary meetings of the General Assembly was proof of the contrary. The plan to convene an international conference on Kampuchea should be seen in the context of the endeavour to achieve a peaceful solution to the conflict, in the interest of all mankind. The Committee should therefore support the Advisory Committee's recommendations, and his delegation would vote in favour of them.

33. Mr. KOZUBIK (Czechoslovakia) recalled that in the plenary his delegation had opposed the inclusion of the so-called question of the situation in Kampuchea in the agenda of the General Assembly, because its inclusion constituted unacceptable interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign State, in violation of the principles of the Charter. Likewise, the convening of an international conference in which the Government of Kampuchea, the sole representative of the Kampuchean people, did not participate would constitute a violation of international law and could not help towards the normalization of the situation in Kampuchea. His delegation would therefore oppose draft resolution A/35/L.2/Rev.1 in plenary meeting and in the Committee it would vote against the Advisory Committee's recommendations concerning the administrative and financial implications of the proposal.

34. Mr. MAKOSSO (Congo) said that his delegation would vote against the Advisory Committee's recommendations because his Government did not consider that it should assume responsibility for the financial implications of draft resolution A/35/L.2/Rev.1.

35. Mr. P. FALL (Senegal) expressed the view that the Advisory Committee's recommendations would contribute to the survival of hundreds of thousands of persons, which was, in itself, reason enough to vote in favour of them. They were, moreover, in keeping with the high principles set forth in the United Nations Charter, to which his delegation attached great importance: maintenance of international peace and security, non-violation of the sovereignty of States and financial solidarity among Member States. His delegation would therefore vote for the adoption of those recommendations.

36. Mr. MANEKA (Pakistan) recalled that in its report the Advisory Committee made a distinction between paragraphs 2, 4 and 5 of draft resolution A/35/L.2/Rev.1, whose financial implications were relatively long-range, and paragraph 8 of that draft resolution, which had immediate financial implications. States had so far supported the Secretary-General's efforts to co-ordinate relief assistance and monitor its distribution by making voluntary contributions. With a view to consolidating those efforts, in document A/C.5/35/27 and Corr.1, the Secretary-General requested that seven temporary posts should be charged to the Organization's regular budget. The Advisory Committee had approved the relevant request for additional appropriations made by the Secretary-General, with the exception of the appropriations requested for a D-2 post in New York. His delegation approved the Advisory Committee's recommendations and was convinced that the Secretary-General would use the resources made available to him with the greatest effectiveness.

/...

37. Mr. ABRASZEWSKI (Poland) said that, in view of his Government's position of principle, his delegation would vote against draft resolution A/35/L.2/Rev.1 in the plenary meeting. It was also unable to approve the financial implications of the draft resolution, even as revised by the Advisory Committee.

38. His delegation wished to draw attention to the fact that the English text of paragraph 1 of the statement of the administrative and financial implications of draft resolution A/35/L.2/Rev.1 differed from the corresponding paragraph of the draft resolution; the statement of administrative and financial implications contained the following: "to convene early in 1981 an international conference on Kampuchea which would involve the participation of all conflicting parties", whereas paragraph 2 of the draft resolution read: "to convene early in 1981 an international conference on Kampuchea which should involve the participation of all conflicting parties". With regard to paragraph 5 of the draft resolution, which provided for a number of peace-keeping measures, his delegation wished to remind the Committee that, although the General Assembly could discuss those questions, it was for the Security Council to take action on them.

39. Paragraph 8 of the draft resolution, which stated that the General Assembly deeply appreciated the efforts of the Secretary-General in co-ordinating relief assistance and in monitoring its distribution, and requested him to strengthen such efforts so as to ensure that the assistance reached all those for whom it was intended, was only partly taken up in paragraph 11 of the statement of the administrative and financial implications submitted by the Secretary-General. Moreover, the latter paragraph was ambiguous and unclear, since the Secretary-General did not state plainly that posts financed so far with the aid of funds from voluntary contributions should in future be charged to the regular budget.

40. The CHAIRMAN acknowledged that the English texts of the corresponding paragraphs in the draft resolution and in the statement of financial implications differed. Regarding paragraph 8 of the draft resolution, the Advisory Committee indicated in paragraph 10 of its report (A/35/7/Add.4) that there were two possible interpretations; the Secretary-General could seek additional voluntary contributions, or he could request that provision should be made for the necessary funds in the regular budget for the biennium 1980-1981. The Advisory Committee explained that the representatives of the Secretary-General had informed it that "the financing of the staff resources in the Co-ordinator's office under the regular budget would remove the uncertainties inherent in the present methods of financing". Since the Fifth Committee was required to decide on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee and not on the statement of administrative and financial implications submitted by the Secretary-General, and since the Advisory Committee had, in the last sentence of paragraph 10 of its report, eliminated any ambiguity as to the interpretation of paragraph 8 of the draft resolution, there was nothing to prevent the Fifth Committee from voting on the ACABQ's recommendations.

41. Mr. JASABE (Sierra Leone) said that although the Fifth Committee was not a political body, politics and finance were nevertheless closely linked. Although the Sierra Leonean delegation had abstained from voting in the plenary on the question of the participation of Democratic Kampuchea in the proposed international conference, it felt obliged for humanitarian reasons to vote on the Advisory

/...

(Mr. Jasabe, Sierra Leone)

Committee's recommendations. It was in favour of convening an international conference on Kampuchea in the interest of international peace and security, and it awaited with interest the publication of a new report by the Secretary-General on the matter. As regards the stationing of a group of United Nations observers along the frontier between Thailand and Kampuchea, his delegation felt that it was a matter for the Security Council and that its financial implications need not be examined by the Fifth Committee. On paragraph 8 of the draft resolution, the Sierra Leonean delegation agreed with the comments of the Advisory Committee. Guided by humanitarian considerations, therefore it would vote in favour of the draft resolution in the plenary, and in the Fifth Committee in favour of the recommendations of the Advisory Committee regarding the resolution's administrative and financial implications.

42. Mr. FALL (Mauritania) said that his delegation shared the views of the delegations of Malaysia and Senegal and would vote in favour of the ACABQ recommendations.

43. Mr. TOUGOU (Mongolia) said that his Government's position on the so-called question of the situation in Kampuchea was well known. The Mongolian delegation could not support the convening of an international conference in which the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea would not participate. The convening of such a conference constituted unlawful interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign State, and the adoption by the Fifth Committee of the recommendations before it would also constitute an act of interference. The Mongolian delegation would accordingly vote against the ACABQ's recommendations.

44. Mr. FARMER (Australia) and Miss MENON (Singapore) said that they shared the views expressed by the delegations of Malaysia, the Philippines and Indonesia, and would therefore support the recommendations of ACABQ in paragraphs 13 and 14 of its report.

45. Mr. BELYAEV (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic) recalled the position of principle of his Government that the inclusion in the agenda of the so-called question of the situation in Kampuchea, without the agreement and against the will of the lawful Government of the people of Kampuchea, constituted unacceptable interference in that country's internal affairs. The delegation of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic could not therefore adopt any proposal relating to the administrative and financial implications of a draft resolution concerned with a question that did not exist.

46. An examination of the two documents at present before the Fifth Committee (A/C.5/35/27 and Corr.1 and A/35/7/Add.4) confirmed that the inclusion of that question in the General Assembly's agenda had been an unlawful and ill-considered step, and that all the resolutions that the Assembly had adopted on that subject had encountered very serious difficulties of implementation. As the draft resolution (A/35/L.2/Rev.1) dealt with matters which were not within the competence of the Secretary-General, it was not necessary for him to submit a statement of its administrative and financial implications. In view of the fact that there was "considerable uncertainty concerning the venue and timing of the proposed conference as well as other arrangements" (A/C.5/35/27, para. 2), the Fifth

/...

(Mr. Belyaev, Byelorussian SSR)

Committee for its part could not reach any decision on the financial implications of convening the conference. Confusion had been worse confounded by the statements of certain delegations which had already announced that they would not take part. It was not for the Fifth Committee of course to deal with political matters, but it wished to know what use would be made of the appropriations that it authorized.

47. It was explained in paragraph 10 of the ACABQ's report (A/35/7/Add.4) that the financing of temporary posts, hitherto secured by voluntary contributions, would be borne by the regular budget of the Organization. His delegation's position on that point was clear: it could not agree to a transfer of posts intended to make all Member States share in the cost of operations that were, to say the least, controversial. In regard to the ACABQ's second recommendation, in paragraph 14 of its report, the delegation of the Byelorussian SSR recalled that, at the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, it had voted against the adoption of resolution 34/231 on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses. The Government of the Byelorussian SSR believed that a budget could not be drawn up until the intergovernmental bodies had adopted all the relevant decisions. Consequently, the Byelorussian delegation would vote against the ACABQ's recommendations.

48. Mr. RUEDAS (Assistant Secretary-General for Financial Services), referring to the comments of the Indonesian representative, said that it was not the Secretary-General's practice to ask for supplementary appropriations each time there was a proposal to convene a conference under the auspices of the General Assembly. An initial estimate was made of the expenses for such a conference in the light of the information available to the Secretary-General and it was only at the end of the General Assembly session, when the general programme of meetings and conferences was known, that, if necessary, an official request was made for supplementary appropriations.

49. In reply to the question of the representative of the Philippines, he said that the job descriptions of the proposed posts would be sent to the Classification Section so that the posts could be appropriately graded.

50. The CHAIRMAN invited the Committee to vote on the administrative and financial implications of draft resolution A/35/L.2/Rev.1 and proposed, in accordance with the recommendation of ACABQ in paragraph 13 of document A/35/7/Add.4, that the Fifth Committee should inform the General Assembly that, if it adopted the draft resolution (A/35/L.2/Rev.1), there would be need for an additional appropriation of \$319,800 under section 1 of the programme budget for the biennium 1980-1981. It would also be necessary to make an additional appropriation of \$79,600 under section 31 (staff assessment), which would be offset by an increase of the same amount in the estimate of income under income section 1 (income from staff assessment).

51. He also proposed that the Committee should inform the General Assembly that, if operative paragraphs 2, 4 and 5 of the draft resolution were to be implemented, the provisions of General Assembly resolution 34/231 on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses would have to be involved, unless further appropriation action was taken by the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

/...

52. A recorded vote was taken on draft resolution A/35/L.2/Rev.1.

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Chile, China, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Against: Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mongolia, Mozambique, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Viet Nam.

Abstaining: Algeria, Benin, Central African Republic, Chad, Guinea, India, Ivory Coast, Mexico, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

53. Draft resolution A/35/L.2/Rev.1 was adopted by 77 votes to 17, with 12 abstentions.

54. Miss MUSTONEN (Finland), speaking in explanation of vote after the vote, said that her delegation had voted in favour of the recommendation of ACABQ because as a matter of principle it always approved the administrative and financial implications of the General Assembly's decisions. It did so in a spirit of collective responsibility, without prejudice to its position on the substance of the question.

55. Mr. FAUTEUX (Canada) said his delegation had supported the recommendation of ACABQ out of regard for the expert knowledge of that body, but deplored the lack of precision on the real cost of the proposed conference.

56. Mr. RUGWIZANGOGA (Rwanda) said that his delegation had voted for the recommendation of ACABQ because it could only approve of measures aimed at re-establishing peace and at alleviating human suffering in whatever area of the world. While the financial implications of draft resolution A/35/L.2/Rev.1 no doubt constituted a burden for the Member States, his delegation nevertheless felt that they ought to accept it.

/...

57. Mr. GOLOVKO (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic) said that his delegation had voted against the recommendation of ACABQ on the administrative and financial implications of draft resolution A/35/L.2/Rev.1, because it considered, leaving aside the substance of the question of Kampuchea, that the statement on the administrative and financial implications presented by the Secretary-General was of so vague a character that it was difficult to discuss, let alone to reach a decision about it.

58. Mr. PALAMARCHUK (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), exercising his right of reply, was surprised that some delegations, in the course of examining the so-called question of the situation in Kampuchea, could declare that the Security Council was not competent to deal with financial questions and that it was up to the General Assembly to settle these questions. Those delegations seemed to have forgotten that the Security Council was competent to take cognizance of all questions concerning the maintenance of peace and international security. In addition to the decisions which it took in order to maintain international peace and security, the Security Council could, therefore, make recommendations of a financial character for the implementation of those decisions. In practice, the Security Council entrusted the Secretary-General with the task of working out the administrative and financial implications of its decisions and of presenting them to the General Assembly. Thus, the Security Council had resolved the question of financing the United Nations force in Cyprus. In the same way, the Security Council was competent to decide, for example, that expenditures relating to peace-keeping forces should be met by the aggressor country.

59. In concluding, he reasserted that it was for the Security Council to examine all questions pertaining to the maintenance of peace and international security, including their financial aspects, and that it was on the recommendation of the Security Council that the General Assembly decided on the administrative and financial implications of the Council's decisions.

The meeting rose at 12.50 p.m.