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

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## AGENDA ITEM 118

**Resolutions adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations:**

- (a) Resolution relating to the observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States;
- (b) Resolution relating to the application of the Convention in future activities of international organizations

REPORT OF THE SIXTH COMMITTEE (A/34/806)

## AGENDA ITEM 119

**Consolidation and progressive development of the principles and norms of international economic law relating in particular to the legal aspects of the new international economic order**

REPORT OF THE SIXTH COMMITTEE (A/34/815)

1. Mr. ENKHSAIKHAN (Mongolia), Rapporteur of the Sixth Committee: I have the honour to present to the General Assembly the reports of the Sixth Committee on its consideration of 10 items referred to it by the General Assembly. Previously I have had occasion to introduce to the Assembly the reports of the Sixth Committee on agenda items 110 [*76th meeting, paras. 48 to 57*] and 116 [*61st meeting, paras. 4 to 11*]. Thus the Sixth Committee has reported on all 12 items allocated to it for consideration at this session.

2. I have the honour to refer first to agenda item 108, entitled "Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirty-first session". The report of the Sixth Committee on its consideration of that item is contained in document A/34/785. Following a detailed discussion of the report of the International Law Commission [*A/34/10 and Corr.1*], the Sixth Committee adopted by consensus the draft resolution set out in paragraph 6 of the Sixth Committee's report now before the Assembly. Allow me to express the hope that the General Assembly will likewise adopt this draft resolution by consensus.

3. With respect to agenda item 109, "Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twelfth session", I should like to draw the Assembly's attention to document A/34/780, which contains the report of the Sixth Committee on the item. In paragraph 7 of that report, the Sixth Committee recommends the adoption of two draft resolutions: draft resolutions I and II. Draft

resolution I is entitled "Co-ordination in the field of international trade law", and draft resolution II is entitled "Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twelfth session". Both these draft resolutions were adopted in the Sixth Committee by consensus, and I hope that the General Assembly will be able to adopt them in the same manner.

4. I come now to agenda item 111, "United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law: report of the Secretary-General". The report of the Sixth Committee is contained in document A/34/801. The Committee adopted by consensus the draft resolution contained in paragraph 8 therein.

5. In this connexion, I should like to draw the Assembly's attention to operative paragraph 11 of the draft resolution. After the adoption of the draft resolution by the Sixth Committee, I, as Rapporteur, added the names of the 13 Member States that would serve the Advisory Committee on the Programme for the forthcoming term, reflecting the result of consultations with regional groups, as requested by the Committee at its last meeting. Those States are the following: Barbados, Cyprus, Egypt, el Salvador, France, Ghana, Hungary, Netherlands, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

6. I turn to agenda item 112, entitled "Measures to prevent international terrorism which endangers or takes innocent human lives or jeopardizes fundamental freedoms, and study of the underlying causes of those forms of terrorism and acts of violence which lie in misery, frustration, grievance and despair and which cause some people to sacrifice human lives, including their own, in an attempt to effect radical changes: report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on International Terrorism".

7. I wish to refer to document A/34/786 containing the report of the Sixth Committee on its consideration of that item. The draft resolution concerning the item, which may be found in paragraph 9 of the report, was adopted by the Committee as orally revised, by a vote of 96 to 1, with 20 abstentions.

8. The Sixth Committee also had before it in that session agenda item 113, entitled "Drafting of an international convention against the taking of hostages: report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Taking of Hostages". The report of the Committee on that item is contained in document A/34/819. The Sixth Committee agreed that the draft convention prepared by the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Taking of Hostages was to be referred, after initial consideration within the Committee, to a working group, which would review it on an article by article basis and report back at a later stage to the Sixth Committee. This item is one to which the Sixth Committee devoted much time and effort. Its consideration extended over almost the entire session and culminated in the adoption without a vote, at the 62nd meeting of the Sixth Committee, of the draft

resolution which appears in paragraph 16 of the Committee's report, although a separate vote was taken on article 9, which was adopted in a roll-call vote by 103 votes to 10, with 4 abstentions. Annexed to that draft resolution is the text of the draft international convention against the taking of hostages as adopted by the Sixth Committee.

9. Turning now to agenda item 114, "Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization", I should like to draw the attention of representatives to document A/34/769, which contains the report of the Sixth Committee on that item. Three recommendations were adopted by the Sixth Committee concerning this item: first, the draft resolution contained in paragraph 19 of its report, by 98 votes to none, with 23 abstentions; secondly, as indicated in paragraph 20 of its report, the Sixth Committee recommended, without objection, that the General Assembly accept the offer of the Government of the Philippines to act as host to the Special Committee at Manila from 28 January to 22 February 1980; thirdly, the draft resolution set out in paragraph 21 of the report of the Sixth Committee was adopted by the Sixth Committee by 43 votes to 34, with abstentions. The result of this vote speaks for itself: the Sixth Committee was sharply divided on the issue which is the subject-matter of that draft resolution, and the latter therefore seems to be extremely controversial.

10. As for agenda item 115, "Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country", representatives will find the report of the Sixth Committee concerning that item in document A/34/802. In paragraph 7 of the report, the Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution on the topic. That draft resolution was adopted by the Sixth Committee without a vote.

11. Item 117 is entitled "Registration and publication of treaties and international agreements pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General". The Sixth Committee, at the present session, decided again to establish an opened informal working group on that item. The Committee adopted by consensus the recommendations submitted to it by that working group, in particular the draft resolution set out in paragraph 9 of the report of the Sixth Committee on that item [A/34/737].

12. With reference to item 118 of the agenda, concerning resolutions adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations, the report of the Sixth Committee is contained in document A/34/806. I wish to draw the attention of representatives to paragraph 6 of the Committee's report.

13. The Sixth Committee decided by consensus to recommend to the General Assembly that it include the item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session. As stated in paragraph 5 of the Sixth Committee's report, many delegations expressed the view that the item was an important one and expressed the hope that it would be given a high priority at the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly.

14. Finally, on agenda item 119, entitled "Consolidation and progressive development of the principles and norms of international economic law relating in particular to the legal aspects of the new international economic order", the Assembly's attention is drawn to document A/34/815, which contains the report of the Sixth Committee on the item. This year the Committee considered the item and adopted in a roll-call vote, by 79 votes to 7, with 26 abstentions, a draft resolution thereon, which is set out in paragraph 10 of its report.

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

15. The PRESIDENT: The positions of delegations with respect to the recommendations contained in the reports of the Sixth Committee to the Assembly are reflected in the relevant summary records of the Committee. I wish to remind Members of the decisions taken by the General Assembly on 21 September 1979 that:

"... when the same draft resolution is considered in a Main Committee and in the plenary Assembly, a delegation should, as far as possible, explain its vote only once, that is, either in the Committee, or in the plenary Assembly, unless that delegation's vote in the plenary Assembly is different from its vote in the Committee." [4th meeting, para. 349].

16. I now invite Members to turn to the report of the Sixth Committee on agenda item 108, entitled "Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirty-first session, [A/34/785]. The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft resolution recommended by the Sixth Committee in paragraph 6 of its report. The Sixth Committee adopted that draft resolution by consensus. May I consider that the General Assembly adopts the draft resolution?

*The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 34/141).*

17. The PRESIDENT: We turn now to the report of the Sixth Committee on agenda item 109, entitled "Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twelfth session" [A/34/780]. The Assembly will now take a decision on the two draft resolutions recommended by the Sixth Committee in paragraph 7 of that report.

18. Draft resolution I is entitled "Co-ordination in the field of international trade law". The Sixth Committee adopted draft resolution I by consensus. May I consider that the General Assembly wishes to adopt draft resolution I?

*Draft resolution I was adopted (resolution 34/142).*

19. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution II is entitled "Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twelfth session". The Sixth Committee adopted draft resolution II by consensus. May I consider that the General Assembly decides to adopt draft resolution II?

*Draft resolution II was adopted (resolution 34/143).*

20. The PRESIDENT: We come now to the report of the Sixth Committee on agenda item 111, entitled

"United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law" [A/34/801]. The General Assembly will now take a decision on the draft resolution recommended by the Sixth Committee in paragraph 8 of its report. The Sixth Committee adopted that draft resolution by consensus. May I consider that the Assembly adopts that draft resolution?

*The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 34/144).*

21. The PRESIDENT: We turn now to the report of the Sixth Committee on agenda item 112, entitled "Measures to prevent international terrorism which endangers or takes innocent human lives or jeopardizes fundamental freedoms, and study of the underlying causes of those forms of terrorism and acts of violence which lie in misery, frustration, grievance and despair and which cause some people to sacrifice human lives, including their own, in an attempt to effect radical changes" [A/34/786]. The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft resolution recommended by the Sixth Committee in paragraph 9 of its report. A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Singapore, 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 Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* None.

*Abstaining:* Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

*The draft resolution was adopted by 118 votes to none, with 22 abstentions (resolution 34/145).*

22. The PRESIDENT: I now call on the representative of the United Arab Emirates, who wishes to explain his vote after the vote, with a reminder that his statement should be limited to 10 minutes.

23. Mr. HAMMAD (United Arab Emirates) (*interpretation from Arabic*): My delegation voted in favour of the draft resolution regarding international terrorism and its underlying causes, for reasons which we expressed at previous sessions.

24. We attach the utmost importance to the subject, particularly to acts of terrorism committed against States whose peoples and liberation movements are struggling for their independence and to free themselves from foreign domination or occupation.

25. In our region we have had bitter experience of this because one State, Israel, commits crimes of international terrorism, both against individuals and against groups. Its savage and destructive raids against refugee camps in southern Lebanon is nothing less than collective terrorism designed to terrorize the Palestinian people and to subject it to Israeli domination so as to force it to accept the destruction of its national unity and of its national goals. Moreover, the acts of terrorism committed by Israel in the form of assassinations are well known. Newspapers have often published reports to the effect that the aim of the Israeli secret police is to kill all Palestinian thinkers and leaders, particularly those of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), so that the Palestinian people will have no more representatives or leaders. We have proof of this in what happened the day before yesterday, as reported in the press yesterday, namely that two PLO officers were killed at Nicosia, Cyprus. That proves what the Israeli secret service does, as the instrument of terrorism of the Israeli Government against the Palestinian people.

26. For all these reasons, we have voted for the draft resolution and we hope that the observations of Governments submitted to the Secretary-General which will be reflected in his report will deal clearly with this question, in other words, that they will give particular importance to the question of terrorism practised by Israel against the Palestine people and its leaders.

27. The PRESIDENT: I now call on the representative of Israel who has asked to be allowed to speak in exercise of his right of reply.

28. Mr. ROSENNE (Israel): In reply to the scurrilous and irrelevant statement we have just heard: Israel has never practised terrorism in any form whatsoever. The invented term "State terrorism"—if it means anything—comes under the general topic of State responsibility. Our actions are all performed in exercise of our inherent right of self-defence which, as everybody knows, is left unimpaired by the Charter and by the resolution which the General Assembly has just adopted.

29. The PRESIDENT: The observer of the PLO has asked to be allowed to make a statement in reply and I now call upon him.

30. Mr. TERZI (Palestine Liberation Organization): The General Assembly has just adopted a resolution condemning the continuation of repressive and terrorist acts by racist régimes. In this particular case, I am referring to a State Member here called the State of Israel, which began its work on the basis of an ideology invented by Herzl himself. That was a terrorist ideology, based on the spiriting away of the indigenous population of Palestine. That ideology is translated into practice by the Government of Israel in its plan to send away the population, as Koenig says, in Galilee and in its plan to impose some sort of segregation of a portion of its inhabitants, namely the Arab citizens.

31. Terrorism was brought into Palestine by the Zionists who came to Palestine, planted bombs in the souks and in the secretariat of the administration, namely the King David Hotel, and who slaughtered in cold blood innocent citizens and villagers of Deir Yassin—just to name a few instances.

32. In March 1978, Begin—who heads the Government of Israel and is a notorious terrorist—announced that he would eliminate the Palestinian people, its symbols and representatives. He started that by an invasion of south Lebanon to eliminate the Palestinians. On Saturday, at Nicosia, Cyprus, his gangs gunned down a diplomatically accredited representative of the PLO, and his colleague who had come from Beirut was fatally wounded. That is an atrocity that the United Nations should not permit and for which it should take severe action against the criminals who call themselves "terrorists" and find immunity in this Assembly.

33. The PRESIDENT: We turn now to the report of the Sixth Committee on agenda item 113, entitled "Drafting of an international convention against the taking of hostages [A/34/819]. The General Assembly will now take a decision on the draft resolution recommended by the Sixth Committee in paragraph 16 of that report, which contains the draft international convention against the taking of hostages.

34. A separate vote on article 9 of the annex has been requested by the delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. I shall therefore first put that article to the vote. A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua,

Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Viet Nam.

*Abstaining:* Botswana, Cuba, Romania.

*Article 9 was adopted by 125 votes to 10, with 3 abstentions.*

35. The PRESIDENT: Since the Sixth Committee adopted the draft resolution as a whole by consensus, may I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

*The draft resolution as a whole was adopted (resolution 34/146).*

36. The PRESIDENT: I shall now call on those representatives who have asked to explain their positions on the draft resolution.

37. Mr. FARRUGIA (Malta): My delegation welcomes the agreement that has been reached, through the very intensive negotiations held in the Sixth Committee, on the important question of a convention against the taking of hostages. After those intensive negotiations had reached positive results, we feel it would have been preferable for all Governments to be given the opportunity for careful study of the proposed Convention before being asked to adopt it at this session.

38. The legal experts in my country, under pressure of abnormal work and in the limited time available, have now had to give a preliminary opinion on the proposed draft and have felt the need to express serious reservations on several parts of the draft convention. In particular, our national Constitution—among the most modern in the world, since it was drawn up only very recently after having been negotiated between the Government and the Opposition in my country—prohibits the extradition of political offenders.

39. It is observed that the almost absolute obligation either to extradite or prosecute may prove to be impractical in many instances, and even impossible in others. This is especially so in view of the requirement that the obligation applies even if the only connexion between the offence and a country is the simple fact of the offender's presence in that particular country.

40. In the actual experience that we have had in this sphere, a national effort at the highest level was

mobilized and, I am glad to say, the authorities in Malta were able to save the life and property that were threatened, through sensible, practical means and intensive negotiations adapted to the particular circumstances of each incident.

41. Mainly for those legal and practical reasons, therefore, and in the absence of sufficient time for adequate consideration of the proposed Convention, we find it necessary to make these comments at this stage. Nevertheless, in order not to impede progress, we will not hold up adoption of the draft resolution proposed by the Sixth Committee, since we recognize the important political consensus on which it is based and the objective it seeks to attain.

42. Mr. ROSENNE (Israel): At the thirty-third session, on 29 November 1978,<sup>1</sup> my delegation referred to some suggestions which were then current to the effect that certain undefined wars of national liberation and those conducting them under self-awarded titles should be exempt from the scope of the proposed convention then under discussion, but that in time of war or armed conflict only the provisions of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949<sup>2</sup> for the protection of war victims, and the Additional Protocols of 10 June 1977<sup>3</sup> to these Conventions—these latter, as noted by the General Assembly in resolution 34/51, having been ratified by only a limited number of States—should be applicable. I drew attention to the fact that all those instruments specifically prohibit the taking of hostages under all circumstances and by all participants, including those waging an armed conflict under the rubric of a so-called national liberation organization. At the same time we cautioned against taking to any excess the idea that somehow or other the defence of "political offence" should be allowed to operate as a bar to prosecution or extradition proceedings for hostage-taking.

43. In the course of the present session, faced with concrete texts emanating first from the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, [A/34/39] and later the report of the Working Group [A/C.6/34/L.12] and the final versions of the convention after editorial review and examination for language concordance, my delegation indicated a number of difficulties which cumulatively prevented it from taking any part in the decisions adopted by the Sixth Committee on 7 December last at its 62nd meeting. Those difficulties related specifically to the fourth paragraph of the preamble and articles 8, 9 and 12. Accordingly, as we announced at the time, we did not participate in the voting and in the decision making of that meeting.

44. We have now had the opportunity further to study the final text as it is presented to the General Assembly for final adoption. We have examined it closely in the light of the discussions in the *Ad Hoc* Committee itself, especially at its 35th meeting on 16 February 1979, after the final adoption of its report, and the subsequent debates that have taken place here, in the Sixth Committee and in the Working Group. On all those occa-

<sup>1</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session Plenary Meetings*, 63rd meeting, paras. 5-9.

<sup>2</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

<sup>3</sup> Document A/32/144, annexes I and II.



sions a number of authoritative statements were made, including the statement of the representative of the sponsoring Government at the said 35th meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee.

45. The effect of all those statements is that the correct interpretation in good faith of the Convention as a whole, including the articles that I have mentioned, must, does and is intended to leave intact the principle that hostage-taking is prohibited in all circumstances, and that the civilized world is unanimous in insisting that hostage-takers should be either prosecuted or extradited. We have taken note of the statements to the effect that hostage-taking is an offence of grave concern to the whole of the international community, and that categorical language is used in the Convention to indicate that the rule of prosecute or extradite is applicable without any exception whatsoever; in a word, that there is no loop-hole in the document, no openings for safe havens for hostage-takers.

46. We have also observed that an eloquent African representative stated in the Sixth Committee that what he regarded as the interests of national liberation movements are not protected sufficiently. As the learned representative of the Federal Republic of Germany said in the Sixth Committee on 7 December last:

“It [the Convention] upholds . . . the basic principle that the taking of hostages being an offence of grave concern to the international community, offenders shall be either extradited or—as stated in article 8—prosecuted without exception whatsoever”.<sup>4</sup>

47. Elsewhere it was explained that, in any concrete case, the source of the obligation will be found either in this Convention or in the Geneva humanitarian law, and, as I have said, that also absolutely prohibits the taking of hostages. That is our understanding of the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages which has just been adopted.

48. Israel has been one of the major victims of a certain type of terrorism combined with hostage-taking which was to the forefront of public attention and concern when this item was initiated in 1976. On that occasion our Foreign Minister, in his statement in the General Assembly on 7 October 1976, announced that Israel welcomed the initiative taken by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany<sup>5</sup> and we have repeated that sentiment several times since. It therefore now remains for me to offer my delegation's congratulations to the delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany for having brought that initiative to a conclusion which, if not entirely satisfactory on all counts, is nevertheless to be seen as yet another concrete step in dealing with a particularly obnoxious, odious and unnecessarily cruel manifestation of terrorism—the taking of innocent children, women and

men as hostages for the attainment of alleged political aims.

49. I can only utter the hope that this renewed expression of the international conscience in the matter of hostage-taking, of universal application, will be a helpful contribution in a current case of which we are all aware; that the Convention we are now so solemnly adopting will find it a place in the legal arsenal available to those engaged in the bitter and unrelenting struggle against terrorism; and that there will never be any occasion to invoke the new Convention.

50. Mr. POP (Romania) (*interpretation from French*): The delegation of Romania had an opportunity during the 13th, 53rd and 62nd meetings of the Sixth Committee to state the position of its Government in respect of the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages.

51. Romania was and is in favour of concluding and implementing such a Convention so as to encourage international co-operation in the effort to prevent and combat the taking of hostages. As we have already stated in the course of the debate on this item, the delegation of Romania considers that, in the interest of drafting an international instrument which is completely effective, it would have been desirable to continue consultations so as to solve all the problems which presented certain difficulties for a number of delegations in order to arrive at a text that would be acceptable to Member States.

52. This is the case with article 9 of the Convention which, in its present wording, in the opinion of my delegation, is likely to weaken the effectiveness of the implementation of the Convention. It is that which has determined the position of my delegation in respect of the present text of that article.

53. Nevertheless, the delegation of Romania joined in the consensus on the adoption of the Convention. However, it wishes to reserve the right of its Government to make its final pronouncement after thorough study of the Convention by the competent organs of its country.

54. Mr. PETREE (United States of America): The adoption of the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages is a major achievement of this Assembly.

55. The object and purpose of this Convention is the commitment of the international community to co-operate in the prevention of hostage-taking and, in the event of an act of hostage-taking, to apply the principle of prosecution or extradition to all persons accused of committing such an act. States parties in whose territory a hostage-taker is found shall “be obliged, without exception whatsoever” to apply the Convention's basic obligation to prosecute or extradite.

56. Whenever States Members of the international community co-operate to deal effectively with a common problem, it is cause for satisfaction and hope.

57. The nature and magnitude of the problem were already clear when the Federal Republic of Germany

<sup>4</sup> For the summary record of this statement, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Sixth Committee, 62nd meeting, para. 61, and ibid., Sixth Committee, Sessional fascicle, corrigendum.*

<sup>5</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Plenary Meetings, 22nd meeting, para. 146.*

evidenced its faith in the capacity of the United Nations to act affirmatively to deal with a common problem by calling for action against hostage-taking, and we all owe a debt of gratitude to the Federal Republic of Germany. None, however, could have foreseen the all too painful timeliness of the international community here assembled uniting to proclaim "that the taking of hostages is an offence of grave concern".

58. We hope and pray that proclamation of world opinion will be heard and acted upon promptly.

59. Mr. NISIBORI (Japan): Although my delegation has some difficulties with some provisions of the Convention, it has joined in its adoption by consensus. We have done so in the belief that the early adoption of the Convention is urgently needed throughout the international community and we strongly hope that the Convention will provide a concrete and effective international legal framework for the prevention of all acts of hostage-taking.

60. For a clarification of my Government's position, let me refer, first of all, to the fifth paragraph of the preamble. We hold the view that the words "international terrorism" contained in this paragraph are highly problematic. All of us recognize that these words lack an agreed definition. In our view, and we believe that it is a view shared by all, no legal text should include, even in a preamble, any words which are not clearly defined, or for which a definition is not given in the text itself. I think that the term "international terrorism" is the only one whose definition is not clear in the text of this Convention. We are afraid that the retention without any qualification of the term "international terrorism" may cause various difficulties when the Convention is applied to specific cases of acts of hostage-taking.

61. From this point of view, our preference was to delete the term "international terrorism" and thus we endorse the similar position repeatedly stated by the French delegation. However, in a spirit of compromise and accommodation with the delegation that attaches the utmost importance to these words, we tried to improve the text while retaining these words and to this end we submitted a variety of alternative formations. We very much regret that for one reason or another none of these proposals was accepted.

62. Having said that, my delegation would like to make it clearly understood that this paragraph does not by any means narrow the scope of the Convention as stipulated in article 13.

63. Next, let me briefly refer to article 9 of the Convention. To be quite frank, my delegation had difficulty in accepting this article. The Japanese Government believes that it is primarily for the State in which an alleged offender is found to decide whether or not he should be extradited. However, my delegation voted in favour of article 9 as it stands, recognizing the urgent need for the Convention to be concluded and on the understanding that if there was agreement on the article the whole Convention would be adopted by consensus.

64. In conclusion, I should like to express our warmest congratulations to the delegation of the Fed-

eral Republic of Germany on the bold and creative initiative it took three years ago,<sup>6</sup> which has resulted in the conclusion of this important Convention.

65. I should like particularly to commend Mr. Zehentner for his tireless dedication and perseverance as Vice-Chairman of the Sixth Committee and Chairman-Rapporteur of the working and drafting groups. His efforts were surely among the main factors which contributed to this successful outcome. It should also be recalled that all the delegations which participated in drafting the Convention worked with common recognition of the goal in mind: namely, to work out as early as possible a concrete and effective legal framework, based on close international co-operation, for combating all acts of hostage-taking.

66. It might not be an exaggeration to say that the adoption of the Convention at this session of the General Assembly is a reflection of the shared concern of the entire international community, without which this exercise might have been doomed to failure.

67. The adoption of this Convention is also to be valued as a contribution to the codification of international law and its progressive development.

68. Finally, let me repeat our sincere hope that this newly-born Convention will provide the international community with an effective instrument for international co-operation in the prevention of hostage-taking acts.

69. Mr. VON WECHMAR (Federal Republic of Germany): On the occasion of the final adoption of the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages by the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session, I should like, on behalf of the delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany, to make a few comments on the over-all result of our work.

70. We were entrusted with the task of drafting an international convention against the taking of hostages. This particular subject has been singled out from the vast complex of acts of international terrorism because the cases of hostage-taking on an international scale have become frequent phenomena in recent years. Hostage-taking in itself is not new, but recently it has caused serious disturbances of the international order. And it has been singled out because the taking of hostages is particularly odious and it is generally felt that the taking of hostages is below generally accepted standards for the furthering of any aim whatsoever. There has been, as will be recalled, general agreement during the debates in both the Sixth Committee and the *Ad Hoc* Committee for the Drafting on an International Convention against the Taking of Hostages that hostage-taking is not permissible in any circumstances.

71. Although there was thus a clear direction and orientation for our work, the task given to us by the General Assembly was nevertheless extremely difficult. We were able to overcome the difficulties because all countries and all groups of countries felt

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, Thirty-first session, Annexes, agenda item 123, document A/31/242.



the urgent need for the drafting of a convention against hostage-taking and therefore were ready to make concessions in order to achieve that goal. Moreover, the Sixth Committee and its *Ad Hoc* Committee for the drafting of the convention succeeded in focusing their work strictly upon the elaboration of effective provisions against the taking of hostages and withstood the temptation to deviate into other fields. This work led to solutions which have left intact the principle that hostage-taking is prohibited without exception and that any person committing an act of hostage-taking shall be either prosecuted or extradited.

72. Let me make this opportunity to thank all delegations, especially those that were represented in the *Ad Hoc* Committee and those that showed their special interest in the work on the Convention within the Sixth Committee, for their co-operation in achieving our goal. Let me conclude by expressing the hope that the Convention will soon enter into force and will become an effective instrument in the fight of the world community against the crime of hostage-taking. Then we shall be able to say that we have contributed by our work to the accomplishment of a truly humanitarian task.

73. The PRESIDENT: I should like to announce that the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, just adopted by the General Assembly, will be open for signature on Tuesday, 18 December.

74. We turn now to the report of the Sixth Committee on agenda item 114, entitled "Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization" [A/34/769].

75. I invite members to turn their attention to the draft resolution recommended by the Sixth Committee in paragraph 19 of that report. The report of the Fifth Committee on the administrative and financial implications of that draft resolution is contained in document A/34/776. I shall now put to the vote the draft resolution in paragraph 19. A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad

and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* None.

*Abstaining:* Bhutan,<sup>7</sup> Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, France, German Democratic Republic, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Israel, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mali, Mongolia, Netherlands, Papua New Guinea,<sup>7</sup> Poland, Saudi Arabia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam.

*The draft resolution was adopted by 116 votes to none, with 23 abstentions (resolution 34/147).<sup>8</sup>*

76. The PRESIDENT: In connexion with the resolution just adopted, the Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly, in paragraph 20 of its report [A/34/769], "that the offer of the Government of the Philippines to act as host to the Special Committee in Manila from 28 January to 22 February 1980 should be accepted". May I take it that the Assembly adopts that recommendation?

*The recommendation was adopted (decision 34/432).*

77. The PRESIDENT: I now call upon the representative of Finland on a point of order.

78. Mr. PASTINEN (Finland): I wish to raise a point of order in connexion with the draft resolution contained in paragraph 21 of the report of the Sixth Committee [A/34/769]. This draft resolution was adopted in the Sixth Committee at its 55th meeting on 29 November by 43 votes to 34, with 44 abstentions. Finland has had the privilege of providing a Chairman for the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization from the beginning of the activities of that Committee. This is why I have asked to speak this morning.

79. The work of the Special Committee has been regarded as useful by all members of the Committee and, in fact, by all the States Members of this Organization. It has covered in depth all questions concerning the Charter and the strengthening of the role of the United Nations. At its last session the Special Committee made considerable progress in fulfilling some of the central tasks of its mandate, particularly, on the question of the peaceful settlement of international disputes. So far the Assembly has been able to agree on the continuance of the mandate of the Special Committee concerning proposals the goal of which is to strengthen the role of the United Nations but which would not require amendments to the Charter of the Organization.

<sup>7</sup> The delegations of Bhutan and Papua New Guinea subsequently informed the Secretariat that they wished to have their votes recorded as having been in favour of the draft resolution.

<sup>8</sup> The delegation of Gabon subsequently informed the Secretariat that it wished to have its vote recorded as an abstention.

80. This year, however, various wishes concerning the further work of the Special Committee have been presented, one of them in the form of the draft resolution contained in paragraph 21 of the Sixth Committee's report. These proposals have caused controversy, to the extent that the majority of the members of the Committee have been unable to support them. Because they affect the very basis of the Charter and the functioning of the Security Council, which has the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, some major members, notably most of the permanent members of the Security Council, have announced that, were these proposals to be adopted, they could no longer participate in the work of the Special Committee.

81. This would clearly endanger the whole work of the Special Committee, or at the very least render it less than useful. We regret this development and so, we believe, does the majority of the General Assembly.

82. Furthermore, the dimensions of the proposals contained in paragraph 21 are such that it has been difficult for most members to form a considered judgement on their merits, particularly since the proposals were presented in the Sixth Committee at a rather late stage in the consideration of the matter.

83. In these circumstances, and in view of the overwhelming wish that the Special Committee should continue to make its full contribution to the strengthening of the role of the Organization, it is clearly advisable that the draft resolution contained in paragraph 21 of document A/34/769 not be pressed to a vote at this time, and I so move.

84. The PRESIDENT: The representative of Finland has proposed that the Assembly take no decision with respect to the proposal in paragraph 21 of document A/34/769. In accordance with rule 74 of the rules of procedure, two representatives may speak in favour of this motion and two against, after which the Assembly will take a decision on the motion. I call on the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

85. Mr. KIKHIA (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) (*interpretation from Arabic*): We have listened most attentively to the proposal of the representative of Finland, and, on behalf of my delegation, I must say that we are sorry to hear the representative of Finland make such a proposal. Acceptance of the motion would mean going back to the lengthy debate we had in the Sixth Committee on this question. In the Sixth Committee the draft resolution was adopted, in spite of the manoeuvring of and the pressure exerted by, in particular, countries which enjoy a privileged position, specifically the right of veto.

86. We appeal to the representative of Finland not to insist on his proposal but to allow the General Assembly to take a decision on this matter quite freely, and not have recourse to a procedure which would make it impossible for the draft resolution to be adopted. If the General Assembly does not wish to support the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, it is completely free to reject it, but I do not believe that we should resort to a procedure that will only make things difficult. This is why I appeal to the representative of Finland not to press his proposal.

87. May I point out that the representative of Finland has not given any reason that might prompt the General Assembly to accept his proposal not to proceed to a vote on the draft resolution recommended by a Main Committee of the Assembly, the Sixth Committee. The only reason he has mentioned is that the great Powers which enjoy these prerogatives have threatened to boycott the work of the Special Committee on the Charter if this draft resolution is adopted. We very much regret that such a position should be adopted, particularly by great countries. In this way they are exerting strong pressure on the General Assembly not to take a decision, and threaten to employ the out-bidding method to prevent the work of the Special Committee from proceeding successfully. But we know that the great Powers have boycotted other committees of the Assembly, and yet those committees have succeeded in their work.

88. We therefore cannot accept that the General Assembly should submit to those pressures, which are a kind of blackmail.

89. We should be prepared to consider any objective reasons which would justify not voting on the draft resolution, which envisages three things: a study by the Secretary-General, a report to the General Assembly by the Special Committee and the submission to the Secretary-General of the views of Member States regarding the question of the veto. By adopting the draft resolution we would not be taking a decision to do away with the right of veto, but we know that those who enjoy that prerogative and that privilege do not want the matter discussed. This is why I ask the representative of Finland not to press his proposal and the General Assembly to reject it if it is put to the vote.

90. The PRESIDENT: Since no other delegation wishes to speak, I shall now put to the vote the motion made by the representative of Finland that the General Assembly take no decision on the draft resolution recommended by the Sixth Committee in paragraph 21 of its report. A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:* Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Luxembourg, Mexico, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Samoa, Singapore, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zambia.

*Against:* Albania, Algeria, Bahrain, Barbados, Benin, Burundi, Cape Verde, Congo, Democratic Kampuchea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan

Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

*Abstaining:* Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Gabon, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Malawi, Malaysia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Zaire.

*The motion was adopted by 55 votes to 43, with 36 abstentions.*

91. The PRESIDENT: Consequently, the General Assembly will take no decision on the draft resolution recommended by the Sixth Committee in paragraph 21 of its report.

92. We turn now to the report of the Sixth Committee on agenda item 115, entitled "Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country" [A/34/802].

93. Mr. KOSTOV (Bulgaria) (*interpretation from Russian*): It is well known that after the adoption in the Sixth Committee of the draft resolution A/C.6/34/L.15 and Corr.1, on the report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country contained in the report of the Sixth Committee [A/34/802], events took place in New York which most seriously affected the security of missions of Member States to the United Nations, events which were a threat to the lives of the mission personnel. With a view to preventing such occurrences in the future, we believe the draft resolution recommended by the Sixth Committee should include a provision expressing the deep concern of the international community at the acts of violence against representatives to the United Nations and condemning such criminal acts. We therefore propose the following amendments to the draft resolution:

[*The speaker continued in English.*]

First, insert after paragraph 2 of the preamble the following new paragraph:

"*Deeply concerned* at the recent acts of violence against permanent missions to the United Nations that endanger their security and the lives of their personnel";

Secondly, insert after operative paragraph 1 the following two paragraphs:

"2. *Strongly condemns* the acts of violence against missions accredited to the United Nations and their personnel as incompatible with the status of such missions and their personnel under international law;

"3. *Urges once again* the host country to take without delay effective measures to ensure adequate security for all missions to the United Nations and their personnel".

Finally, renumber the remaining paragraphs accordingly.

[*The speaker resumed in Russian (interpretation from Russian).*]

94. The amendments speak for themselves. They are not complicated and, in our view, do not need any detailed explanation. It is important to stress that the security and normal working conditions of mission personnel of Member States of the United Nations must be ensured. This is a matter which is of constant concern to all States.

95. In this connexion, I should like to recall that when similar acts of violence took place in the past against missions of Member States of the United Nations, the General Assembly unfailingly adopted resolutions calling for measures to be taken to suppress such acts. We express the hope, based on preliminary consultations with the countries concerned, that in this case as well the General Assembly will take similar action and will unanimously adopt these amendments.

96. The PRESIDENT: It is my understanding that some consultations have taken place with respect to these amendments. If my understanding is correct, then I presume that the General Assembly is now prepared to take a decision on the draft resolution which appears in paragraph 7 of the report of the Sixth Committee, [A/34/802] as amended orally by the delegation of Bulgaria.

97. I now call on those representatives who wish to explain their positions at this stage.

98. Mr. PETREE (United States of America): My delegation and my Government condemn any and all acts against diplomatic premises or personnel, and we condemn in the strongest terms all who engage in such acts or, by their inaction, condone such acts. No cause justifies striking at the means by which States communicate. For these reasons we had no problem with the amendments proposed to this draft resolution and we, furthermore, are prepared to support the draft resolution.

99. We take our responsibilities as host country seriously. We profoundly regret that, in spite of our efforts to afford protection, there have been isolated outrages perpetrated against diplomatic premises and personnel. We shall continue to do our best to afford the required protection to diplomatic personnel and premises and to seek to apprehend, prosecute and punish those who violate our laws. We trust all join with us in wishing a speedy recovery to those police officers who have sustained injury in the course of seeking to provide protection. We also join in sincere concern for those members of the diplomatic community who have been injured or in any way inconvenienced or disturbed.

100. In noting the seriousness of the incidents and condemning those who perpetrate them, we must not lose our sense of proportion. These acts cannot be equated with the sacking and burning of diplomatic premises which receives the tacit support of the host country, much less with a situation in which the

authorities of the host country themselves aid, abet, encourage and assist directly in the holding of diplomatic personnel in inhuman bondage.

101. Finally, we are pleased that, for the overwhelming majority of our guests, New York provides not merely an efficient place to function but a stimulating and hospitable environment. We are confident that the overwhelming majority of New Yorkers and Americans join us and Mayor Koch in deploring these exceptional instances when the goodwill and the desire to be good hosts of the overwhelming majority is sullied by the contemptible acts of a few. The anti-social behaviour of those few should not, however, oblige the efforts of the many.

102. We are proud to have United Nations representatives amongst us. We are sensitive not only to the honour of their presence but also the cultural and intellectual enrichment we derive from it. We shall redouble our efforts to see to it that the enjoyment of the stay of all members of all missions is not spoiled by unspeakable acts.

103. Mr. ORDZHONIKIDZE (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (*interpretation from Russian*): After the adoption of the report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country, [A/34/26] the Permanent Missions of several States Members of the United Nations were the targets of criminal acts of terrorism which were a threat to the security of the missions and the lives of their staff members. These criminal actions are condemned by the entire international community and are a cause of most serious concern.

104. Thus, on 11 December of this year, the Mission of the Soviet Union to the United States suffered bomb explosions set by unknown persons. The explosions caused substantial damage to the Mission building and led to damage to property both within and outside the building. As a result of the explosion, certain staff members of the Mission suffered shock, and it was only by pure chance that there were no casualties.

105. The fact that a new act of terrorism has been perpetrated against the Mission of the Soviet Union shows that, despite the assumption by the United States of international obligations, and in particular under the terms of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961,<sup>9</sup> the authorities of the host country do not properly ensure the security of the missions of States Members of the United Nations and their personnel.

106. Criminal acts were also committed against the Permanent Mission of Cuba to the United Nations. And just recently two explosions that were the work of terrorists caused serious damage to the Mission and jeopardized the safety and lives of the staff.

107. Despite the fact that the need for strict compliance with international obligations by the host country has frequently been pointed out in many resolutions of the General Assembly, and despite the frequent official assurances made by the American authorities, the United States still does not duly

comply with its obligations to ensure the security and the maintenance of normal working conditions of the missions of the States Members of the United Nations.

108. We cannot but note that one of the reasons for the continuation of acts of violence and systematic infringements on the security of missions of States Members of the United Nations is the tolerant attitude bordering on connivance of the authorities of the host country, with regard to the criminal elements that engage in harmful activities against States Members of the United Nations. The existing situation of impunity encourages criminal elements to commit crimes of such a nature. Therefore, the General Assembly and the Committee on Relations with the Host Country quite justifiably have called insistently on the host country many times to take effective measures which would put an end to such illegal actions by those groups and organizations that carry out terrorist and other criminal actions against diplomatic missions. We cannot but note in addition that the propaganda campaign carried out by certain circles in the United States is in essence encouraging the terrorist elements to commit such criminal actions.

109. In the light of the foregoing, the Soviet delegation considers that the Committee on Relations with the Host Country, in accordance with its mandate, should devote its most constant attention to the question of ensuring the due safety of missions and their staffs and should demand that the American authorities finally adopt really effective measures which would ensure normal working conditions for the missions accredited to the United Nations and would protect the missions and their personnel from such encroachments on their security. In this connexion, the Soviet delegation supports the amendment proposed to the draft resolution contained in paragraph 7 of document A/34/802 and considers that it provides the minimal conditions necessary to ensure the security of all missions of States Members to the United Nations.

110. The PRESIDENT: May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt the draft resolution, as amended, without a vote?

*The draft resolution, as amended, was adopted (resolution 34/148).*

111. The PRESIDENT: Next, we shall consider the report of the Sixth Committee on agenda item 117, entitled "Registration and publication of treaties and international agreements pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations" [A/34/737]. The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft resolution recommended by the Sixth Committee in paragraph 9 of its report. The Sixth Committee adopted the draft resolution by consensus. May I consider that the General Assembly wishes to adopt it without a vote?

*The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 34/149).*

112. The PRESIDENT: We turn now to the report of the Sixth Committee on agenda item 118, entitled "Resolutions adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Representation of States in their Relations with International Organizations" [A/34/806]. In paragraph 6, the Sixth Committee recommends the

<sup>9</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 500, No. 7310, p. 95.

inclusion of the item in the provisional agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly. May I consider that the General Assembly adopts that recommendation?

*It was so decided. (decision 34/433).*

113. The PRESIDENT: We shall now consider the report of the Sixth Committee on agenda item 119, entitled "Consolidation and progressive development of the principles and norms of international economic law relating in particular to the legal aspects of the new international economic order" [A/34/815]. The Assembly will now vote on the draft resolution recommended by the Committee in paragraph 10 of its report. A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Luxembourg, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

*Abstaining:* Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Viet Nam.

*The draft resolution was adopted by 112 votes to 6, with 26 abstentions (resolution 34/150).*

114. The PRESIDENT: I call upon the representative of Greece, who wishes to explain his vote after the vote.

115. Mr. METALLINOS (Greece) (*interpretation from French*): The delegation of Greece believes that

it is not appropriate to include in the agenda of the Sixth Committee, which is already overburdened, the legal aspects of the new international economic order, since other United Nations bodies are dealing with the question. However, since a large number of States have shown an interest in hearing the Sixth Committee's study of this subject by voting in favour of draft resolution A/C.6/34/L.17/Rev.1, the Greek delegation, not wishing to oppose such a study by the Committee, preferred to abstain in the vote just taken.

#### AGENDA ITEM 72

##### International Youth Year: report of the Secretary-General

REPORT OF THE THIRD COMMITTEE (A/34/765)

#### AGENDA ITEM 76

##### World social situation: report of the Secretary-General

REPORT OF THE THIRD COMMITTEE (A/34/781)

#### AGENDA ITEM 78

##### Question of the elderly and the aged: report of the Secretary-General

REPORT OF THE THIRD COMMITTEE (A/34/766)

#### AGENDA ITEM 79

##### International Year of Disabled Persons

REPORT OF THE THIRD COMMITTEE (A/34/782)

#### AGENDA ITEM 80

##### United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace:

- (a) Implementation of General Assembly resolution 3519 (XXX): report of the Secretary-General;
- (b) Status and role of women in education and in the economic and social fields: report of the Secretary-General;
- (c) International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women: report of the Secretary-General;
- (d) Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women: report of the Secretary-General;
- (e) World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: report of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference

REPORT OF THE THIRD COMMITTEE (A/34/821)

#### AGENDA ITEM 81

##### Policies and programmes relating to youth:

- (a) Implementation of the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples: report of the Secretary-General;
- (b) Guidelines for the improvement of the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations: report of the Secretary-General

REPORT OF THE THIRD COMMITTEE (A/34/758)

## AGENDA ITEM 88

**Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment:**

- (a) **Questionnaire on the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment: report of the Secretary-General;**
- (b) **Unilateral declarations by Member States against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment: report of the Secretary-General;**
- (c) **Draft Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials: report of the Secretary-General**

REPORT OF THE THIRD COMMITTEE (A/34/783)

## AGENDA ITEM 12

**Report of the Economic and Social Council (continued)**

REPORT OF THE THIRD COMMITTEE (A/34/829)

116. Mr. KOMISSAROV (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic), Rapporteur of the Third Committee (*interpretation from Russian*): I have the honour to present to the General Assembly the eight reports of the Third Committee on items 72, 76, 78, 79, 80, 81, 88 and 12 of the agenda of this session.

117. The report on item 72, entitled "International Youth Year", is contained in document A/34/765. In paragraph 13, the Third Committee recommends that the General Assembly should adopt one draft resolution entitled, "International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace". That draft resolution was adopted in the Committee without a vote.

118. In connexion with item 76, entitled "World Social Situation", the Third Committee adopted one draft resolution without a vote made up of parts A and B. That draft resolution is contained in paragraph 9 of the report of the Third Committee [A/34/781]. Since there is a technical error in the text of the report, which refers to two draft resolutions, the relevant correction had to be made.

119. The report of the Third Committee in document A/34/766 on agenda item 78, entitled "Question of the elderly and the aged", contains one draft resolution in paragraph 8, which was adopted by the Committee without a vote.

120. With regard to agenda item 79, entitled "International Year for Disabled Persons", the Third Committee, in paragraph 11 of its report [A/34/782], recommends that the General Assembly should adopt a draft resolution marking 1981 as the International Year for Disabled Persons. The Third Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote. I wish to draw attention to the fact that the Third Committee, on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee for the International Year for Disabled Persons, has suggested a change in the English title so that it should read "International Year of Disabled Persons". In this connexion, in the title and in the final text of the draft resolution, in paragraph 11 of document A/34/782, the relevant

changes should be made in the English version after its adoption by the General Assembly.

121. The report of the Third Committee on agenda item 80, entitled "United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace", is contained in document A/34/821. Paragraph 39 recommends that the General Assembly should adopt eight draft resolutions. The Third Committee adopted draft resolutions I, II, III, V and VII without a vote. Draft resolution VIII was adopted by a vote, and draft resolutions IV and VI were adopted by a recorded vote.

122. The report of the Third Committee on agenda item 81, entitled "Policies and programmes relating to youth," is set out in document A/34/758. Paragraph 8 recommends the adoption by the Assembly of a draft resolution which was adopted by the Committee without a vote.

123. The report of the Third Committee in document A/34/782 relates to item 88 of the agenda, entitled "Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment". Paragraph 13 contains three draft resolutions which the Committee recommends that the Assembly should adopt. All three were adopted by the Committee without a vote.

124. The report of the Third Committee on agenda item 12, entitled, "Report of the Economic and Social Council", appears in document A/34/829. In paragraph 55 the Third Committee recommends that the General Assembly should adopt 10 draft resolutions; draft resolutions I, II, IV, V, VI, VIII and IX were adopted by the Third Committee without a vote while draft resolutions III, VII, and X were adopted by recorded votes. Paragraph 56 of the report recommends the adoption by the Assembly of a draft decision that was adopted by the Third Committee without a vote. I wish to draw attention to the necessity of correcting an error in the text of draft resolution X, entitled "Human rights in Chile", pointed out by the sponsors of the draft resolution. Operative paragraph 5 should read:

"*Strongly urges* the Chilean authorities to respect and promote human rights in accordance with the obligations Chile has undertaken under various international instruments . . ." and so on. Also, operative paragraph I of the English text of draft resolution VI, entitled "Effective action against mass and flagrant violations of human rights", contains the word "deep", which should be omitted from the text.

125. The PRESIDENT: I now call on the representative of Mauritius, who wishes to make a statement.

126. Mr. RAMPHUL (Mauritius): This is the first and sole intervention being made by the delegation of Mauritius on the items relating to the world social situation—the child, the elderly, the aged, youth, the disabled and women. In all of these we are dealing with isolated segments of the total population. However, statistically we are struck by the fact that in their sum total we come to an overwhelming percentage of the total population. Women are one half of the world's population. Youth probably runs to one fourth of the full population; there are countries where half



of the population is under the age of 15. The elderly and the aged are estimated at 500 million, the disabled at some 450 million. The number of children is estimated at from 1.5 to 2 billion.

127. In the light of these figures, we can no longer say that we are dealing with the periphery of the world's population. Even allowing for overlapping, we are certainly concerned with perhaps up to two thirds of the world's entire population, with some approximation of this figure in each country.

128. Let us consider what that means. We know that the rights we are prescribing for the disabled, the elderly, the aged and the child entail enormous financial investments to a degree that baffles even the rich countries and is certainly beyond the reach of the majority of the developing countries, especially the many least developed countries. In dealing with the unemployment of youth the re-employment of the elderly and greater opportunities for women, we face the whole vast challenge of development and all the problems of capital investment and expanded investment in health and education that it entails.

129. To a greater extent we are dealing—in their collectivity—with a group of social problems whose solution is linked to the total economy of nations. We are prescribing medicines to a patient too poor to fill the prescriptions, even with the greatest will and determination.

130. Is it possible realistically to detach the social problems of most of the nations represented in this chamber from the deepest roots of their economies? Thus, in the report of the Advisory Committee for the International Year for Disabled Persons, it is stated that the solution to these problems depends:

“... to a large extent on the creation of adequate international conditions for the faster socio-economic development... Accordingly, the establishment of the new international economic order is of direct relevance to the implementation of the objectives of the Year.” [A/34/158 and Corr.1, annex, para. 59.]

That is stated in the form of a recommendation.

131. The same can be said of other items—those on the elderly, the aged and so on—all focusing on the question of whether we can separate the social from the economic. In that connexion, it is interesting that only a month ago, on 19 November, at its 44th meeting, the Second Committee, recommending continued examination of long-term economic and social trends, called for practical conclusions and recommendations on what it calls “the unified approach in the process of socio-economic development”, to be submitted by the Secretary-General to the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly.

132. That term “socio-economic” is quite intriguing to my delegation. It is another instance in the work of the United Nations General Assembly where a new phrase assumes the character of a corrective signal to us that we have too long laboured in the vineyard of fragmentation when, in fact, a brand design cries out for attention.

133. The Third Committee has no monopoly on the malady of the item-by-item approach when vital issues cry out for a total approach. We have seen how the procedure by item has dissipated the original call for general and complete disarmament and how, only after two decades of fumbling with individual items on South Africa, we have finally begun to speak of the sum of southern Africa.

134. Having in each case divested ourselves of the longer lever of Archimedes, we are compelled to resort to such substitute words as “interrelated”, “interdependent”, “comprehensive” and similar words, to break through the compartmentalization of major issues into arbitrary isolation. Now, inescapably, we are compelled to see the linkage of the social and economic—the socio-economic issues as they affect the developing nations.

135. We do not have to make a philosophical decision on the Marxian controversy of economic determinism to recognize the obvious fact that social problems cannot be dealt with in an economic vacuum. I am inclined to believe, however, that most will agree that the draft resolutions which we have adopted in the Third Committee are only the symptoms of a society whose distorted economy is manifesting itself in social tragedies. Within these limits, my delegation is satisfied that the Third Committee has adopted effective draft resolutions as guidelines for governmental action, for stimulating a keen awareness of the extension of human rights to vast numbers of the human race who had lost them politically, sociologically or physically.

136. The thought which I am advancing promulgates an approach too late in the day for this session, but for the long run it aims to plant beyond our present purview a new United Nations approach to the world's social problems, one based on a more realistic relationship of the social with the economic. It may be a fusion with the new international order. It may emulate what is now being called the new international information order. It may stand on its own feet as the new international social order. Or, preferably, it may be the new international socio-economic order. But whatever the choice, the world itself is evolving towards the inevitability, that the economic and social problems are telling, that the economic and social are indivisible.

137. Either we shall meet that challenge with new intellectual boldness, or the social explosions which we witness today in so many parts of the world will surely proliferate. As the Secretary-General stated in his speech at West Palm Beach on 16 November:

“A continuation of the present economic order would mean that over 700 million people would be condemned to absolute poverty, by the year 2000. A world order in which 2 billion are illiterate and 1 billion unemployed would provide no assurance against a catastrophic breakdown”.

Does anyone doubt that if such a catastrophe engulfed the world it would shake the social order as well?

138. It is in the light of those considerations that my delegation voted in favour of the draft resolution on the United Nations Decade for Women and espe-

cially welcomed the provision ensuring their more effective participation in the decisions-making process with respect to foreign policy and international economic and political co-operation. Similarly, we agree with the statement made by Sweden's representative, Ms. Ulla Tillander,<sup>10</sup> who said that the promotion of the equality of women was inseparably linked with the struggle for economic and social development as it related to the new international economic order.

139. On the question of the child, my delegation is appalled by the ruthless killing of children in the bombings and ravages of war in Indo-China, Africa, Lebanon and elsewhere—this, ironically, in the International Year of the Child and in face of perhaps the greatest chorus in praise of the child by kings, presidents and prime ministers.

140. "Children should be loved", wrote His Majesty the King of Belgium. But only hatred rules the dreadful year 1979, in which hundreds of thousands of children were bombed in the madness of war, strife, genocide, hegemony, with even the inhibitions of the two world wars erased with the cloth of blood.

141. My own Prime Minister, the Right Honourable Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, said in his message:

"Children are our most valuable human resources. They are our hopes and expectations. We are all aware that children are most vulnerable, and are being daily exposed not only to all the hazards of nature but also to man's inhumanity to man. Mauritius is deeply committed to enhancing the quality of the life of the Mauritian child. We are indeed most grateful to the United Nations and its specialized agencies for having given us an opportunity to renew and reaffirm our faith in our children".

142. In the opinion of my delegation, perhaps the greatest weakness in our deliberations lies in the attempt to come to grips with the relationship of the world's youth to the United Nations. In effect we are devising elaborate educational procedures for bringing the youth of the world closer to the ideals of the United Nations and we are embarking on this course at a time when the youth of the world is in a state of explosion, violence and despair and in a world when economies are drifting, while the nations themselves are drifting to war with weapons that border on genocide and suicide of the human race.

143. What have we to offer them in a positive programme for a better society, an order in which they can live out their lives in full employment and economic and social security? We speak of activism and action programmes but, while the programmes are taking shape in the paragraphs we bargain over, the action is not there. Frustrated, hundreds of thousands of our best youth are turning to narcotics, others to increasing crime and the vengeance of violence; hundreds of thousands take to the streets in national and social revolutions.

144. Frankly, I must say that the United Nations has no real programme for youth, and we can only hope that by 1985, the International Youth Year, we will begin to realize that it is much later than we think. Either the United Nations will boldly devise some sort of contact with the young or 1985 may find this Organization in a world out of control. It is futile to talk of seminars and sessions when youth is in some ways far ahead of the United Nations and in any case prone to take matters into its own hands.

145. If we have failed the child and missed our rendez-vous with youth, we are about to redeem ourselves in a programme for the elderly, whose experience and accumulated wisdom the world can ill spare. Here is an area where precious human resources in every country, developed and developing, are being wasted and squandered. Especially is this true in the case of the mandatory retirement age of 60. On this point we are in total agreement with the United States statement made by Mr. George Saddler, who said:

"Compulsory retirement at age 60 is retrogressive and discriminatory and directly in conflict with the avowed principles of the United Nations Charter."<sup>11</sup>

Mr. Saddler was referring to the United Nations itself, but we believe his statement is just as valid in respect of every country in the world.

146. All around us we see able, experienced men thrown into the ranks of the unemployed, feeling the shock of social ingratitude and the deprivation of dignity for which even the most liberal social security or lavish pensions can be no adequate compensation.

147. In a shaky and bewildered world, we only add to the tremors of destabilization when we arbitrarily—and mostly out of political considerations—send some of our best men out into the "do-nothing wilderness".

148. In a world Assembly on the elderly and the aged, we must revive the principle of respect and reverence for those who have given their lives to the family and society. In our opinion, the aged are in a different category, requiring special treatment at home and in regard to their health, but no special treatment in their right to equality and an equal voice in the ordering of a new society.

149. Except when completely incapacitated, the aged should be encouraged to continue their interest in their society and add their voice to the solution of the problems which we now face in the creation of a democratic world society. There is no democracy in discrimination against age.

150. In all these population categories, the life of the United Nations itself is at stake. If we lose the child and the youth today, there can be no United Nations tomorrow. In the case of the disabled, we are to a large extent faced with the consequence of war and, in the developing nations, of poverty. In the era of the United

<sup>10</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Third Committee, 54th meeting, paras. 23-26, and ibid., Third Committee, Sessional fascicle, corrigendum.*

<sup>11</sup> For the summary record of this statement, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth session, Fifth Committee, 33rd meeting, para. 14, and ibid., Fifth Committee, Sessional fascicle, corrigendum.*

Nations, both should be abolished, because a universal judgement is long overdue that both war and poverty are crimes against humanity.

151. But what about the disabled? Do we really know and understand them? On this point I would recommend the newly published autobiography of Dr. Howard A. Rusk,<sup>12</sup> a great American pioneer in the field of rehabilitation, which should become "must" reading for every United Nations executive working in this field. In that book Dr. Rusk gives us some insight into the special psychology of the disabled person: his need to be treated as a whole man, rather than for just a limb; his amazing courage in facing up to the difficulties of rehabilitation; his anger when neglected and forgotten, but his unrivalled gratitude to society when restored to a sense of dignity. This means that United Nations investment in the disabled could recruit some of the best friends of a better world. In any case, there can be no such thing as a disabled human right.

152. Dr. Rusk and his work are well known in the United Nations, and we get to know him better when he ends his fascinating saga with a quotation from the great Louis Pasteur, who was himself disabled by a stroke. It reads as follows:

"I hold the unconquerable belief that science and peace will triumph over ignorance and war, that nations will come together not to destroy but to construct, and that the future belongs to those who accomplish most for suffering humanity."

To that, Dr. Rusk adds the last line: "To believe in rehabilitation is to believe in humanity."

153. The PRESIDENT: If there is no proposal under rule 66 of the rules of procedure, I shall consider that the General Assembly decides not to discuss the reports of the Third Committee, with the exception of the report on agenda item 81, [A/34/758] since an amendment has been submitted thereto [A/34/L.60].

*It was so decided.*

154. The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now take decisions on the recommendations of the Third Committee. The positions of delegations with respect to the recommendations contained in the reports of the Third Committee to the Assembly are reflected in the relevant summary records of the Committee. May I remind representatives of the following decision taken by the General Assembly on 21 September 1979:

"... when the same draft resolution is considered in a Main Committee and in the plenary Assembly, a delegation should, as far as possible, explain its vote only once, that is, either in the Committee or in the plenary Assembly, unless that delegation's vote in the plenary Assembly is different from its vote in the Committee" [4th meeting, para. 349].

I should like to remind representatives of the decision of the General Assembly that explanations of vote

<sup>12</sup> *A World to Care for: the Autobiography of Howard A. Rusk, M.D.* (New York, Random House, 1977).

should be limited to 10 minutes and that representatives should speak from their seats.

155. I now invite members to turn their attention to the report of the Third Committee on agenda item 72, entitled "International Youth Year", [A/34/765]. The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft resolution recommended by the Third Committee in paragraph 13 of that report. The Fifth Committee's report on the administrative and financial implications of that draft resolution is contained in document A/34/828. The Third Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

*The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 34/151)*

156. The PRESIDENT: I call on the representative of Romania, who wishes to make a statement at this stage.

157. Mr. VOICU (Romania) (*interpretation from French*): The delegation of Romania has asked to be allowed to speak to express its gratitude for the adoption of the draft resolution entitled "International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace", in document A/34/765. We express our gratitude, first of all, to the 63 sponsors which made possible the preparation and adoption of that draft resolution. We thank them collectively and individually, and request all of them to transmit to their Ambassadors, Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Ministers of Youth and all their competent authorities the whole-hearted gratitude of the delegation of Romania for their excellent co-operation and valuable contribution to this significant initiative to which the delegation of Romania attaches paramount importance.

158. We also warmly thank the Chairman of the Third Committee, Mr. Samir I. Sobhy, and the Secretariat for the effective assistance they consistently gave throughout the lengthy debate on agenda item 72. We are also grateful to other delegations which have contributed to the attainment of a compromise and for their efforts, which reflect their interest in so vital a subject as youth in our contemporary world.

159. I warmly thank the representative of Mauritius who spoke on the subject in the current meeting.

160. May I say that I consider this happy occasion of the final adoption of the resolution entitled "International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace" as a suitable point of departure which will enable us to do even more in years to come and encourage us to persevere in our common efforts in the noble cause of international co-operation concerning youth.

161. My delegation would now like to put three questions to the Chairman of the Third Committee. First, what is the position concerning implementation of paragraph 3 of resolution 34/151 on the International Youth Year, in which the General Assembly:

"Decides to establish an Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year, to be composed of twenty-three Member States nominated by the Chairman of the Third Committee on the basis of equitable geographical distribution"

162. Secondly, what has been the result of consultations with the regional groups on the establishment of that Advisory Committee? The third and last question is what practical possibility does the Chairman see at this stage for the establishment of the Advisory Committee before—and I emphasize before—the close of this session of the General Assembly?

163. Finally, I would point out that, in operative paragraph 6 of the resolution we have just adopted, the Secretary-General is requested to convene the Advisory Committee in 1980, and to provide it with all necessary facilities and assistance. The report of the Committee is to be submitted to the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly.

164. The PRESIDENT: I call on the representative of Egypt, the Chairman of the Third Committee.

165. Mr. SOBHY (Egypt), Chairman of the Third Committee (*interpretation from Arabic*): The General Assembly has just adopted the draft resolution in the report of the Third Committee relating to International Youth Year [A/34/765], by which the General Assembly decided in paragraph 3 of resolution 34/151, to create an Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year composed of 23 Member States. I wish to draw attention to an error in the Arabic text, which gives the number of members as 24 instead of 23.

166. It was decided that the Chairman of the Third Committee would appoint those 23 members on the basis of equitable geographical distribution. This draft resolution was adopted in the Third Committee and, as Chairman of that Committee, I undertook the normal consultations with the various geographical groups and their Chairmen as regards the composition of the Advisory Committee. I should have liked to announce the composition of the Committee today, but unfortunately the different geographical groups have not so far reached an agreement with regard to the number of members to be allocated to each group on the basis of equitable geographical distribution. I wanted to inform the General Assembly of the present situation as regards the nomination of those members, and at the same time I should like to appeal to the geographical groups to enable us to reach agreement concerning the composition of this Committee. Without such agreement among the geographical groups I shall not be able to nominate the members of this Committee. I appeal to the geographical groups, therefore, to inform me before the end of December 1979 what they have decided in this connexion. On the basis of that information I shall be able to answer the questions submitted by the Romanian representative. The fixing of the composition of the Committee before the end of this session is something that depends not on the Chairman of the Third Committee but on the understanding among the geographical groups.

167. The PRESIDENT: The next item on our agenda is the report of the Third Committee on agenda item 76, entitled "World social situation" [A/34/781]. May I invite Members to turn their attention to the draft resolution recommended by the Third Committee in paragraph 9 of its report.

168. A separate vote has been requested by the delegation of Canada on operative paragraph 9 of section A

of the draft resolution. A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, 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, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, 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 Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* None.

*Abstaining:* Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Niger, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

*Operative paragraph 9 of section A of the draft resolution was adopted by 127 votes to none, with 18 abstentions.*

169. The PRESIDENT: Since the Third Committee adopted this draft resolution, as a whole, without a vote, may I consider that the General Assembly will do likewise?

*The draft resolution, as a whole, was adopted (resolution 34/152).*

170. The PRESIDENT: We now turn to the report of the Third Committee on agenda item 78, entitled "Question of the elderly and the aged" [A/34/766]. The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft resolution recommended by the Third Committee in paragraph 8 of its report, which was adopted without a vote. May I consider that the General Assembly wishes to do likewise?

*The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 34/153).*

171. The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now consider the report of the Third Committee on agenda item 79 entitled "International Year for Disabled Persons" [A/34/782].

172. Mr. ABDUL-AZIZ (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) (*interpretation from Arabic*): My delegation wishes to point out that, as Mr. Komissarov, the Rapporteur of the Third Committee, indicated, the title will be changed from "International Year for Disabled Persons" to "International Year of Disabled Persons". As the Advisory Committee for the International Year of Disabled Persons has already approved the change in the title, that is the title that was approved by the Third Committee in draft resolution A/C.3/34/L.57. It is important that this draft resolution should have the correct title when it is adopted by the General Assembly, and I trust that this correction will also be reflected in the relevant preambular and operative paragraphs.

173. The PRESIDENT: As the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has pointed out, the title will now be "International Year of Disabled Persons", and this change will be made throughout the draft resolution.

174. The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft resolution recommended by the Third Committee in paragraph 11 of its report [A/34/782]. The report of the Fifth Committee on the administrative and financial implications of that draft resolution is contained in document A/34/834. The Third Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do likewise?

*The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 34/154).*

175. The PRESIDENT: We shall now consider the report of the Third Committee on agenda item 80, entitled "United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace" [A/34/821]. In addition, a draft decision has been submitted in document A/34/L.62 by Algeria, Australia, Brazil, Egypt, India, Jamaica, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, the Philippines and Yugoslavia. The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft resolutions recommended by the Third Committee in paragraph 39 of its report.

176. Draft resolution I is entitled "United Nations Decade for Women". It was adopted without a vote in the Committee. May I take it that the General Assembly adopts draft resolution I?

*Draft resolution I was adopted (resolution 34/155).*

177. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution II concerns the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women. The Third Committee adopted draft resolution II without a vote. May I take it that it is the wish of the General Assembly to do likewise?

*Draft resolution II was adopted (resolution 34/156).*

178. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution III is entitled "International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women". The Committee adopted draft resolution III without a vote. I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do likewise.

*Draft resolution III was adopted (resolution 34/157).*

179. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution IV relates to the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women. A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, 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, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* Israel, United States of America.

*Abstaining:* Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

*Draft resolution IV was adopted by 121 votes to 2, with 21 abstentions (resolution 34/158).*

180. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution V is entitled "Importance of the improvement of the status and role of women in education and in the economic and social fields for the achievement of the equality of women with men". The Third Committee adopted it without a vote. May I take it that it is the wish of the General Assembly to do likewise?

*Draft resolution V was adopted (resolution 34/159).*

181. The PRESIDENT: Next I shall put to the vote draft resolution VI, concerning the United Nations Decade for Women—World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women. A recorded vote has been requested.

*A recorded vote was taken.*



*In favour:* Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, 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, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* Israel, United States of America.

*Abstaining:* Australia, Austria, Belgium, Burma, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Samoa, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

*Draft resolution VI was adopted by 122 votes to 2, with 20 abstentions (resolution 34/160).<sup>13</sup>*

182. The PRESIDENT: I now invite members to turn their attention to draft resolution VII, entitled "Women refugees". The decision of the Fifth Committee on the administrative and financial implications of that draft resolution is contained in paragraph 3 of document A/34/835. The Third Committee adopted draft resolution VII without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do likewise?

*Draft resolution VII was adopted (resolution 34/161).*

183. The PRESIDENT: We turn to draft resolution VIII, entitled concerning preparations for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace. The decision of the Fifth Committee on the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution is contained in paragraph 6 of document A/34/835. Is it the wish of the General Assembly to adopt this draft resolution without a vote?

*Draft resolution VIII was adopted (resolution 34/162).*

<sup>13</sup> The delegation of Samoa subsequently informed the Secretariat that it wished to have its vote recorded as having been in favour of the draft resolution.

184. The PRESIDENT: I now invite members to turn their attention to document A/34/L.62, containing a draft decision. May I take it that the General Assembly adopts that draft decision?

*The draft decision was adopted (decision 34/434).*

185. The PRESIDENT: I now call upon representatives who wish to speak in explanation of vote after the vote.

186. Miss DE LA MAZA VASQUEZ (Dominican Republic) (*interpretation from Spanish*): The delegation of the Dominican Republic wishes to place on record its profound gratitude to this Assembly and to the sponsors of draft resolution III, contained in paragraph 39 of document A/34/821, which endorses Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/11, and accepts the offer of the Government of the Dominican Republic to act as host for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women.

187. It is our hope that the agreements between the United Nations and the Government of the Dominican Republic will be concluded as early as possible, so that the Institute may begin its activities.

188. Mr. BYKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (*interpretation from Russian*): During the voting in the Third Committee on draft resolution IV on preparations for the 1980 World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, my delegation drew attention to the fact that the provisions of paragraph 2 of this draft resolution implied the allocation of significant additional funds from the United Nations budget for measures which are not directly related either to preparations for or to the holding of that conference and that these provisions were thus quite unjustified.

189. In reaffirming its objections to the provisions of paragraph 2 of the resolution on this question adopted today, which we still consider to be unacceptable, my delegation considers it necessary to state that, if the draft resolution had been put to the vote, it would have voted against this paragraph and abstained on the resolution as a whole.

190. The PRESIDENT: In connexion with agenda item 81, entitled "Policies and programmes relating to youth", I note that an amendment has been submitted in document A/34/L.60 by Denmark, Egypt and the Netherlands to the draft resolution recommended by the Third Committee in its report contained in document A/34/758. I now call upon the representative of Egypt to introduce that amendment.

191. Miss ABOUL NAGA (Egypt) (*interpretation from Arabic*): I should like to draw the Assembly's attention to the draft resolution adopted by the Third Committee as document A/C.3/34/L.41 and recommended to the General Assembly in the Committee's report [A/34/758]. Paragraph 1 of section C of the annex to that draft resolution states that:

"The Interagency Task Force on Youth should serve as a focal point within the United Nations system . . ."



The reference to the Interagency Task Force on Youth is incorrect. In paragraph 7 of the note by the Secretary-General on policies and programmes relating to youth [A/34/653], it is stated that, as a result of the restructuring of the subsidiary machinery of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) pursuant to General Assembly resolution 32/197, the work covered by the Task Force has been assumed by the two new consultative committees concerned with the programme and operational aspects of substantive questions.

192. In this light, I should like to present, on behalf of Denmark, the Netherlands and the sponsors of the draft resolution, the amendment contained in document A/34/L.60 for consideration before the draft resolution itself is adopted. This amendment is intended to ensure co-ordination between the draft resolution and General Assembly resolutions 32/197 and 33/202, which refer to the restructuring of subsidiary bodies of ACC.

193. The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft resolution recommended in paragraph 8 of document A/34/758. We shall first take a decision on the amendment contained in document A/34/L.60. May I consider that the General Assembly adopts that amendment?

*It was so decided.*

194. The PRESIDENT: I now put before the Assembly the draft resolution recommended by the Third Committee in its report [A/34/758], as amended. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt that draft resolution as amended?

*The draft resolution, as amended, was adopted (resolution 34/163).*

*The meeting rose at 1.20 p.m.*